Cum priuilegio

England
Scotland and
Ireland -
Oceanus
Deu:
caledonius
OCCI:
DENTALIS
OCEANUS
Hibernicum
Mare
VERGIVIUS
OCEANUS
OCEANUS
GEJMANI
CUS
Germaniæ
Gallicæ Pars
Oceanus Britannicus

A Catalogue of all the Shires, Cities, Bishoprickes, Market Townes, Castles, Parishes, Rivers, Bridges, Chases, Forrests, and Parkes, contayned in every particuler shire of the Kingdom of England.

Shires.	Cities	Bish.	Townes	Castles	Parish.	Rivers	Bridges	Chases	Forrests	Parkes.	Shires.	Cities	Bish.	Townes	Castles	Parish.	Rivers	Bridges	Chases	Parkes.
Kente	02	02	57	08	398	06	14	60	00	23	Worcester shire	01	01	07	03	152	05	13	01	02 16
Sussex	01	01	18	01	312	02	10	00	04	32	Shrop shire	00	00	13	13	170	18	13	00	07 27
Surrey	00	00	06	00	140	01	07	00	01	17	Hereford shire	01	01	08	07	176	13	11	01	02 08
Middlesex	02	02	07	00	077	01	03	01	00	04	Leicester shire	01	01	26	02	630	09	10	00	00 13
Hamp shire	01	01	18	07	208	04	31	00	04	22	Nottingham sh.	00	00	11	00	168	05	17	00	01 08
Barkshire	00	00	12	06	160	04	29	01	02	12	Derby shire	00	00	08	04	106	13	21	00	01 14
Wilt shire	01	01	21	01	304	05	31	01	09	29	Chester	01	01	09	05	168	09	19	00	02 18
Somerset shire	02	02	29	01	385	09	45	00	02	18	York shire	01	01	46	14	963	26	62	04	08 72
Devon shire	01	01	40	03	394	28	06	00	00	23	Lancy shire	00	00	08	06	276	33	24	00	01 30
Cornwall	00	00	27	06	160	07	31	00	00	09	Durham	01	01	05	04	162	11	20	00	01 28
Essex	01	00	21	01	405	07	28	00	01	40	Westmerland	00	00	04	06	060	08	15	00	00 07
Hartford shire	00	00	18	00	120	01	18	00	00	28	Cumberland	01	01	08	15	078	20	33	00	03 08
Buckingham shire	01	01	30	00	200	07	20	00	04	09	Northumberland	02	00	11	12	040	21	16	00	01 08
Cambridge sh	00	00	11	00	185	02	19	00	00	15	Monmouth	00	00	06	07	140	15	14	01	00 08
Hunt shire	00	00	11	01	140	03	07	00	01	13	Glamorgan	00	01	07	12	151	16	06	00	00 05
Oxenford shire	01	01	20	01	280	12	22	01	02	19	Pembr	00	00	04	05	045	13	05	00	01 00
Suffolke	00	00	28	01	464	02	32	00	00	27	Brecknock	00	00	03	04	070	27	13	00	00 02
Norfolke	01	01	26	00	620	03	15	00	00	00	Cardigan	00	00	04	00	077	26	09	00	01 00
Rutland	00	00	02	00	040	00	01	00	00	04	Carmarthin	00	00	06	04	081	20	10	00	01 10
Northampton sh	01	01	33	02	320	05	24	00	03	23	Pembrok	00	01	06	05	142	06	07	00	02 07
Lincoln shire	00	00	05	00	078	01	05	00	00	07	Montgomery	00	00	06	03	060	20	10	00	01 00
Rutland shire	00	00	10	00	136	01	06	00	00	12	Merioneth	00	00	03	02	050	08	07	00	00 04
Salop shire	00	01	06	00	062	01	07	00	00	05	Denbigh	00	00	03	03	060	08	07	00	00 04
Stafford shire	01	01	32	01	256	07	21	01	00	16	Flint shire	00	01	03	04	040	08	07	00	00 04
Warwick shire	00	00	11	02	160	01	10	00	02	13	Anglesey	00	00	03	01	040	08	07	00	00 04
Glocester shire	01	00	12	03	280	03	19	01	01	28	Carnarvon	00	01	03	02	040	08	07	00	00 04

THE GENERALL OF GREAT BRITAINE.

CHAPTER I.

THE State of every Kingdome well managed by prudent government, seemes to me to represent a humane Body, guided by the soveraignty of the *Reasonable Soule*: the Country and Land it selfe representing the one, the Nations and State-affaires the other. Sith therefore the excellencies of the whole are but unperfectly laid open, where either of these Parts is defective, our [illegible] is to take a view as well of the outward Body and Lineaments of the now flourishing British Monarchy (the Ilands) Kingdomes and Provinces thereof in actuall possession, (for with others, no lesse justly claimed in the Continent, we meddle not) which shall be the [illegible] of our first or *Chorographicall Tome*, containing the foure first Bookes of this our Theatre: as also of its successive government and vitall actions of State, which shall be our second or [illegible] *Tome*, containing the five last Bookes. And here first we will (by example of the best Anatomists) propose to the view the *whole Body* and *Monarchy* intire (as farre as conveniently we could compasse it) and after will dissect and lay open the particular Members, Veines, and Joynts, (I meane the Shires, Rivers, Cities, and Townes) with such things as shall occurre most worthy our [illegible], and most behovefull for our use.

2 The Iland of *Great Britaine* (which with her adjoyning Isles is [illegible] presented) containeth the Kingdomes of *England* and *Scotland*, and is of many accounted the greatest Island in the *World*, though *Justus Lypsius* gives that praise to *Cuba* in *America*, as the [illegible] all Navigators doe unto *Taprobana* (taken for *Ptolomees Taprobana*) or to *Madagascar*, the Isle of *Laurence*, both which are [illegible] or under the Equinoctiall line; In which we will [illegible] disclosing our selves

with her other praises greater then her *Greatnes*; yet with this honour also, that it was (without question) the greatest Island of the *Romane World*, and for any thing yet certainly known, of all the rest. Concerning whose positure in respect of *Heaven*, *Lucretius* (the first of the Latine Writers that names *Britaine*) seemeth to place it in the same Parallell with *Pontus*, where he saith:

Nam quid Britannum cœlum differre putamus, &c.
What differs Britaines heaven from that of Nile?
Or Pontus welkin, from Gades warmer Ile?

In which, by a certaine crosse comparison, he opposeth two likes against two unlikes, *Britaine* and *Pontus* against *Egypt* and *Gades*. But to seek into profound Antiquitie, rather then present practise, for matters, in which *Vse makes perfectnesse*, were to affect the giving light by shadowes, rather then by Sunne-shine.

3 It is by experience found to lie included from the degree fiftie, and thirtie scruples of Latitude, and for Longitude extended from the 13. degree, and 20 minutes, unto the 22. and 50 minutes; according to the observation of *Mercator*. It hath *Britaine*, *Normandy*, and other parts of *France* upon the South, the *Lower Germany*, *Denmark*, and *Norway* upon the East; the Isles of *Orkney* and the *Deutschlandes Sea*, upon the North; the *Hebrides* upon the West, and from it all other Ilands and Ilets, which doe scatteredly inviron it, and shelter themselves (as it were) under the shadow of *Great Albion* (another name of this famous Iland) are also accounted Britannish, and are therefore here described all together.

4 [illegible] that seated in the Ocean, hath her praises, not onely in the present sense, and use of [illegible], but also in those honorable [illegible] the learnedst of *Antiquaries* hath collected [illegible] Authors, that [illegible] have left any gleanings: neither will we [illegible] compells, sith nothing can be [illegible]

(5) That *Britaine* therefore is the Seas *High Admirall*, is famouſly known: and the *Fortunate Iſland* ſuppoſed by ſome, as *Robert* of *Anesbury* doth ſhew: whoſe aire is more temperate (ſaith *Caſar*) then *France*; whoſe Soile bringeth forth all graine in abundance, ſaith *Tacitus*; whoſe Seas produce orient Pearle, ſaith *Suetonius*; whoſe Fields are the ſeat of a Summer Queene, ſaith *Orpheus*; her wildeſt parts free from wilde beaſts, ſaith the ancient *Panegyrick*, and her chiefe Citie worthily named *Auguſta*, as ſaith *Ammianus*: So as we may truely ſay with the royall *Pſalmiſt*, *Our lines are fallen in pleaſant places, yea, we have a faire inheritance.* Which whatſoever by the goodneſſe of God, and induſtry of man it is now, yet our Engliſh *Poet* hath truely deſcribed unto us the firſt face thereof, thus;

The Land which warlike Britaines now poſſeſſe
And therein have their mighty Empire raiſde,
In ancient times was ſalvage Wilderneſſe,
Unpeopled, unmanur'd, unprov'd, unpraiſde.

(6) And albeit the Ocean doth at this preſent thruſt it ſelfe betweene *Dover* and *Calis*, dividing them with a deep and vaſt entrenchment; ſo that *Britaine* thereby is of a ſuppoſed *Peniſula* made an Iland. yet divers have ſtiffly held, that once it was joyned by an arme of land to the Continent of *Gallia*. To which opinion *Spencer* farther alluding, thus cloſeth his Stanza.

Ne was it Iland then, ne was it praiſde
Amid the Ocean waves, ne was it ſought
Of merchants farre, for profits therein praiſde,
But was all deſolate, and of ſome thought
By Sea to have been from the Celticke Mainland brought.

Which as a matter meerely conjecturall (becauſe it is not plaine that there were no Ilands nor hills before

before *Noahs* flouds) I leave at large: *Virgill* surely (of all *Poets* the most learned) when describing the Shield which *Vulcan* forged (in *Virgils* braine) for *Æneas*, he cals the *Morini* (people about *Calis*) *the outmost men*, doth onely meane that they were Westward, the furthest Inhabitants upon the Continent, signifying withall that *Britaine* as being an Iland, lay out of the world: but yet not out of the knowledge of men, for the Commodities thereof invited the famous Greeke Colonies of Merchants, which dwelt at *Marsilia* in *France*, to venter hither, as hath beene well observed out of *Strabo*.

(7) And as *Iulius Cæsar* was the first Romane which ever gave an attempt to conquer it, so will we close its prayses with a late Epigram, concerning the outward face of the Isle, and the motive of *Cæsars* comming.

ALBIONIS *vertex frondoso crine superbus.*
Arboreas frondes plurimus ales habet.
Gramineam Montes & fundunt pascua pubem;
Et carpunt, circum pascua, gramen oves.
Sed LATII *caruit potioribus Insula donis,*
Victori potior Gloria ni LATIO.

Albions *high tops her woody lockes farre shew,*
With quiers of chanting Birds these woods resounding.
Her Downes and Meadowes clad in verdant hew,
Meadowes and Downes with flockes and heards abounding.
Latium *had greater Wealth, yet* Cæsar *thought,*
To Brittish *Glory,* Latiums *Wealth worth nought.*

(8) The

8 The diuision of *Britaine* concerning the goverment and Territories thereof, at such time as *Cæsar* here arrived, doth not sufficiently appeare. *Cæsar* himselfe makes so sparing mention therein, that we have little cause to beleeve *Florus*, where he makes *Livie* say, that after *Cæsar* had slaine an huge multitude of *Britaines*, he *subdued the residue of the Ile*, but rather with exquisite *Horace*, that he did not at all touch them, as the word *in actus* doth in him purport.

9 Kings they were, and therefore that diuision which was here in *Cæsars* time, was into *Kingdomes*; the old names of whole Nations, as also the knowledge of their severall abodes, hidden under the rubbish of so many ages, have of late with infinite labours and exquisite judgement, beene probably restored and abounded; yet that no mans expectation and desire be too much frustrated, reason wills that we briefly set forth such diuisions of the Land, as many repute not ancient onely, but authenticke.

10 Our seeming ancient Historians begin it at *Brute*, who to every of his three sonnes gave a part, called presently after their names; as *Loegria* to *Locrine* his eldest sonne; *Cambria* to *Camber* his second sonne; and *Albania* to *Albanist* his third sonne: And doubtlesse, if there had beene more Nations of fame in this Iland, *Brute* should have had more sonnes fathered on him: which conceit some ascribe to *Monmouths* holding that before him it was never so divided.

11 *Ptolomie* naming *Britaine* the *Great* and the *Lesse*, hath beene by some mistaken, as so dividing this Iland into two parts; but his proportion and distance from the *Æquator*, compared with his Geographicall description will evince that he calleth this our Iland *Great Britaine*, and *Ireland Britaine the Lesse*.

12 Howbeit some later doe make indeed the South and more Champion to be called *Great Britaine*, and the North more Mountainous, *Britaine the lesse*; whose Inhabitants anciently were distinguished into the *Majatæ*, and *Caledonij*, and now by the *Scots* are into *Highlandmen* and *Lowland-*

men

men. But that Northerne clime being more piercing for the Romans conſtitutions, and leſſe profitable or fruitfull, they ſet their bounds not farre from Edinburgh, and altogether neglected the other parts more Northward.

13 This neerer part of Britain they then divided into two parts; for the more Southern tract, together with Wales, Dio termeth the Higher, and that more Northward the Lower, as by the ſeats of their Legions doth appeare; for the ſecond Legion Auguſta (which kept at Caerleon in South Wales) and the twentieth called Victrix, (which remained at Cheſter) he placeth in the Higher Britaine: but the ſixt Legion ſurnamed alſo Victrix, reſident at Yorke, ſerved (as he writeth) in the Lower Britaine; which diviſion, as ſeemeth, was made by Severus the Emperour, who having vanquiſhed Albinus, Generall of the Britaines, and reduced their State under his obedience, divided the government thereof into two Provinces, and placed two Preſects over the ſame.

14 After this againe the Romans did apportion Britaine into three parts, whoſe limits our great Antiquary aſſigneth by the ancient Archiepiſcopall Seates, grounding his conjecture on the ſaying of Pope Lucius, who affirmes that the Eccleſiaſticall Iuriſdictions of the Chriſtians, accorded with the precincts of the Romane Magiſtrates, & that their Archbiſhops had their Sees in thoſe Cities wherein their Preſidents abode: ſo that the ancient Seates of the three Archbiſhops here being London in the Eaſt, Caerleon in the Weſt, and Yorke in the North; Londons Dioceſſe (as ſeemeth) made Britaine prima, Caerleon, Britaine ſecunda; and Yorke, Maxima Caeſarienſis.

15 But in the next age, when the power of their Preſidents began to grow over-great, they againe divided Britaine into five parts, adding to the three former Valentia and Flavia Caeſarienſis: the firſt of of which two ſeemeth to have beene the Northerly part of Maxima Caeſarienſis, recovered from the Picts and Scots by Theodoſius the Generall, under Valence the Emperour, and in honour of him, named Valentia: and Flavia may be conjectured to receive the name from Flavius the Emperour (ſonne of Theodoſius) for that we reade not of the name Britaine Flavia, before his time.

16

16 So these five partitions had their limits assigned after this manner: *Britaine prima* contained those coasts that lay betwixt *Thamesis*, the *Severne*, and the *British Sea: Britaine secunda* extended from *Severne* unto the *Irish* Seas, containing the Country that we now call *Wales*: *Flavia Cæsariensis*, was that which lay betwixt the Rivers *Humber* and *Tyne*: and *Valentia* from the said River, and *Picts wall* reached unto the Rampire neare *Edenburgh* in *Scotland*, the farthest part that the *Romanes* possessed when this division was in use. For the severall people inhabiting all those parts, with their ancient Names & Borders (whether designed by the *Romans*, or the old *Britaines*) together with our moderne *Names* and *Shires*, answerable to each of them: we will referre you to the Tables thereof elsewhere.

17 This whole Province of *Britaine*, as in our History shall appeare, was highly esteemed of the Emperours themselves, assuming as a glorious surname *Britannicus*: coming thither in person over those dangerous and scarce known Seas; here marrying, living, and dying; enacting here Lawes for the whole Empire, and giving to those Captaines that served here, many ensignes of great honor; yea *Claudius* gave *Plantius* (the first Prefect of that Provincæ) the right hand, as he accompanied him in his Triumph: and his own Triumph of *Britaine* was set out with such magnificence, that the Provinces brought in golden Crownes of great waight, the Governours commanded to attend, and the very Captaines permitted to be present at the same: A Navall Coronet was fixed upon a pinnacle of his Palace, Arches and Trophees were raised in *Rome*, and himselfe on his aged knees mounted the staires into the Capitoll, supported by his two sonnes in Law: so great a joy conceived he in himselfe for the Conquest of some small portion of *Britaine*.

18 How the *Romans* found it, held it, and left it, as times ripened and rottened their successe, with the Names, the Inhabitants, Manners & Resisters, I leave to be pursued in the following Histories: and will onely now shew thee these three Kingdomes, that are (in present) the chiefe Bodies of *Great Britaines Monarchie*; two of which (*Scotland* and *Ireland*) shall in their due places have their farther and more particular Descriptions.

THE KINGDOME OF ENGLAND
Part of Scotland
PART OF IRELAND
Isle Man
The Irish Sea
The English Channel
The German Ocean
Wight

ENGLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

CHAPTER

THE *Saxons* glory now neare to expire, by [illegible] who holdeth both times and Kingdomes in his all-ordering hand; their [illegible] being the Instruments, and the *Danes* the maules that beat their beautifull [illegible] peeces; the *Normans* a stirring Nation, (neither expected, nor much feared) under the leading of *William* their Duke, & encouragement of the *Roman* Bishop (an [illegible] here of broken titles) made hither suddenly into *England*, who in one onely battel, with the title of his sword and slaughter of *Herold*, set the Imperiall Crown thereof upon his own heads which no sooner was done, but the *English* went down, and the *Normans* lording it, became *Owners of* [illegible] *cities which themselves never built; possessed those vineyards which they never planted; drank of those wells which they never had digged; and inhabited those houses, filled with riches, for which they never had laboured*; they found it to be as *the land whereupon the Lord set his eye, even from the beginning to the end* [illegible] not onely *drinking water of the raine of heaven*, but having also *rivers of waters and fountaines in the valleys, and without all scarcitie, whose stones are iron, and out of whose mountaines is digged* [illegible] made them more resolute at first to settle themselves in this fairest and fruitfullest [illegible] the Conquerour using all policie both Martiall and Civill, to plant his posteritie [illegible] be found the Land governed we shewed in the *Heptarchy*; but his restlesse thoughts [illegible] with conquering the Nation and their Land, unlesse he also overcame their [illegible] and *Language*.

2 Touching the distribution of the [illegible] Kings before him made use of it, chiefly for the good of the people, and [illegible] he made use of it, to know the wealth of his Subjects, and to enrich his [illegible] of all England.

how much land every one of his Subiect possessed, how many Knights fees, how many Plow lands, how many in villenage, how many head of beasts, yea how much ready money every man, from the greatest to the least, did possesse, and what rents might be made of every mans possession: the Book of which inquisition (yet in the Exchequer) was called *Domesday*, for the generalitie of that Judgement on all the Land: Whereunto we may adde his other distribution of this Land (worse then any former) when *thrusting the English out of their possessions, he distributed their inheritances to his Souldiers; yet so, that all should be held of the King, as of the onely true Lord and possessor.*

3 For the Lawes by which he meant to governe, he held one excellent rule and purpose, which was, that *a people ought to be ruled by Lawes written and certaine:* for otherwise new Judges would still bring new Judgements: and therefore he caused *twelve to be chosen out of every Countie, which should on their oath, without inclining one way or other, neither adding nor detracting, open unto him all their antient Lawes and Customes.* By whose relation understanding that three sorts of Lawes formerly were in the Land, *Mercelenage*, *West-Saxonlige*, *Danelage*; he had preferred these last, (himselfe and people being anciently derived from those Northerne people) had not all the Barons bewayling to the King, *how grievous it was for a Land to be judged by those Lawes which they understood not, altered his resolute purpose:* yet in bringing in the strange formes of *Norman* Processe, and pleading in the *French* tongue (which continued till *Edward* the thirds time) that grievance was but slenderly prevented. So likewise did he much alter the old Courts of Justice, where these lawes should be ministred: but whereas the ancient Kings of *England*, according to *Moses* his example, sate in person in the seat of Justice, to right the greater affaires of their Subjects, *as William Lambert* sheweth in King *Alfred*, *Edgar*, *Canutus*, &c. and proves out of the Kings Oath, out of *Bracton*, *Britaine*, *Saxon Lawes*, &c. King *William* not onely continued this; but besides erected some other Courts of Justice, as the Exchequer, and [illegible] Courts and Sessions to be held foure times

pointing both Judges (ſome to heare cauſes, others to whom appeales ſhould be made, but none from them) and alſo *Præfects to look to good orders.* Thoſe laſt *Polydor* calleth *Juſtices of Peace*; but their inſtitution ſeemes to be farre later: and no leſſe is his errour on the other ſide, in ſaying the Conquerour firſt inſtituted Sheriffes, and the triall by twelve men, which were both ancienter.

(4) And becauſe the Conquerour, for honour of Biſhops, cauſed them to remove from ſmall obſcure places to Cities of more renowne; we have therefore reſerved to this laſt place that diviſion of this Kingdome, which is according to *Juriſdiction Epiſcopall.* Formerly in the yeare of ſalvation, 636. *Honorius* the fift Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, firſt divided *England* into Pariſhes, which at this day are contained under their ſeverall *Dioceſans*, and theſe againe under their two *Metropolitanes*, (*Canterbury* and *Yorke*) in manner following.

CANTERBVRIE.

Biſhopricks.	Counties.	Pariſhes.
Canterbury.	*Kent.*	257.
Rocheſter.		98.
London.	*Eſſex.*	623.
	Middleſex.	
	Hertford-ſhire part.	

Lincolne

Bishopricks.	Counties.	Parishes.
Lincolne.	*Lincolnshire.* *Leicestershire.* *Huntington.* *Bedfordshire.* *Buckingham-shire.* *Hertford-shire part.*	1255.
Chichester.	*Hertfordshire.* *Sussex.*	250.
Winchester.	*Hantshire.* *Surrey.* *Wight Isle.* *Gernesey Isle.* *Iersey Isle.*	362.
Salisbury.	*Wilt-shire.* *Bark-shire.*	248.
Exester.	*Devon shire.* *Cornewall.*	604.

Bishoprickes	Counties.	Parishes.
Bath and Wells.	*Sommmerset-shire.*	388.
Glouceſter.	*Glouceſter-shire.*	267.
Worceſter.	*Worceſter-shire.*	241.
	Warwicke-shire.	
Lichfield and Coventry.	*Warwicke-shire part.*	557.
	Stafford-shire.	
	Derby-shire.	
	Shrop-shire part.	
Hereford.	*Shrop-shire part.*	313.
	Hereford-shire.	
Ely.	*Cambridge-shire.*	141.
	Ely Isle.	
Norwich.	*Norfolke.*	1121.
	Suffolke.	

Oxford

Bishoprickes.	Counties.	Parishes.
Oxford.	*Oxfordshire.*	195.
Peterborow.	*Northampton.* *Rutland-shire.*	293.
Bristow.	*Dorset-shire.* *Glamorgan.*	236.
Landaffe.	*Monmouth-shire.* *Brecknock-shire.* *Radnor-shire.*	177.
S. David.	*Pembroke-shire* *Caermarden.*	308.
Bangor.	*Caernarvon-shire* *Angleſey Iſle.* *Merioneth-shire.* *Denbigh-shire.*	107.
S. Aſaph.		

Bishopricks.	Counties.	Parishes.
S. Asaph.	Devon-shire. part. Flint-shire part.	121.
	YORKE.	
Yorke.	Yorke-shire. Nottingham-shire.	581.
Chester.	Cheshire. Richmond-shire. Cumberland part. Lanca-shire. Flint part.	256.
Carlile.	Cumberland part. Westmorland.	93.
Durham.	Durham. Northumberland.	135.

Sodor.

Biſhopricks.	Counties,	Pariſhes.
Sodor.	{ *Man Iland.* }	17.

Totall { Biſhopricks 27. } { Pariſhes 9285. }

9 To ſpeake nothing of theſe twentie-eight Flamins the Prieſts of Idolatry, and the three Arch-Flamins, whoſe ſeates were at *London*, *Caerlion*, and *York*; all of them converted by King *Lucius* into Chriſtian Biſhops Sees: let us onely inſiſt upon the three laſt, by the ſame King appointed to be Metropolitanes over the reſt; among whom *London* is ſaid to be chiefe: whoſe firſt Chriſtian Arch-biſhop was *Theon*, the builder of S. *Peters* Church in *Cornehill* for his *Cathedrall*, as by an ancient Table there lately hanging, was affirmed, and tradition to this day doth hold. Our *Britiſh* Hiſtorians doe bring a ſucceſſion of fifteene Arch-biſhops, to have ſate from his time unto the coming of the *Saxons*, whoſe laſt was *Vodius*, ſlain by King *Vortiger*, for reprehending his heatheniſh marriage with *Rowen*, the Daughter of *Hengiſt*. At what time began the miſery of the Land, and of holy Religion,

gion, both which they laid waſte under their prophane feet: untill *Ethelbert* of *Kent*, the firſt Chriſtian *Saxon* King, advanced Chriſtianitie, and *Auguſtine* to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*, when *London* under *Melitus* became ſubject to that See.

6 At *Caerlion* upon *Vske* in the time of great *Arthur*, ſate *Dubritius*, a man excellently learned, and of an holy converſation: he had ſate Biſhop of *Landaffe* a long time, and with *Germanus* and *Lupus*, two *French* Biſhops, greatly impugned the Pelagian Hereſie, infecting at that time the Iland very farre, whoſe faine and integritie was ſuch, that he was made Archbiſhop of all *Wales*: but growne very old, he reſigned the ſame unto *David* his Diſciple, a man of greater birth, but greater auſteritie of life, who by conſent of King *Arthur*, removed his Archbiſhops See unto *Mentvia*, a place very ſolitary and meet for meditation: the miracles of the man (which are ſaid to be many) changed both the name of the place into his own, and robbed *Caerlion* of her Archiepiſcopall ſeate: This See of S. *Davids* (as in an ancient Regiſter belonging to that Church is recorded) had ſeven Biſhops Suffragines ſubject unto it, which were *Exceter*, *Bathe*, *Hereford*, *Landaffe*, *Bangor*, S. *Aſaphs*, and *Fernes* in *Ireland*: notwithſtanding, either for want of Pall, carried into *Britanny* by Archbiſhop *Sampſon*, in a dangerous infection of ſickneſſe, either by povertie or negligence, it loſt that Juriſdiction, and in the dayes of King *Henry* the firſt, became ſubject to the See of *Canterbury*.

7 *York* hath had better ſucceſſe then either of the former, in retaining her originall honor, though much impaired in her circuit, challenging to have been ſometime Metropolitane over all the Biſhops in *Scotland*: and although it was made equall in honour and power with *Canterbury*, by Pope *Gregory*, as *Beda* relateth, and had twelve Suffragan Biſhopricks that owed obedience, onely foure now acknowledge *Yorke* their Metropolitane, but *Canterbury* the Superiour: for *William* the Conquerour thinking it dangerous to have two in like authoritie, leſt the one ſhould ſet on his Crown, and the other ſtrike it off, left *York* to be a Primate, but *Canterbury* onely the Primate of all *England*.

8 That

8 That *Lichfield* was made an Archiepiſcopall See by Pope *Hadrian* the firſt, at the ſuit of *Offa*, the great King of *Mercia*, is manifeſted by *Matthew of Weſtminſter*, unto whoſe Juriſdiction were aſſigned the Biſhopricks of *Wincheſter*, *Hereford*, *Leiceſter*, *Sidnaceſter*, *Helmham*, and *Dunwich*, and whoſe firſt and laſt Archbiſhop was *Aldwin*. That *Wincheſter* alſo had intended an Archiepiſcopall Pall, the ſame Author recordeth, when *Henry Blois*, of the bloud royall, greatly contended with the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury* for ſuperioritie, under the pretence of being Cardinall *de latere*; to him an Archiepiſcopall Pall was ſent, with power and authoritie over ſeven Churches, but he dying before that the deſigne was done, the See of *Wincheſter* remained in ſubjection to *Canterbury*. And that (long before) the See of *Dorcheſter* by *Oxford*, had the Juriſdiction of an Arch-biſhop, is apparent by thoſe Provinces that were under his Dioceſſe, which were *Wincheſter*, *Oxford*, *Lincolne*, *Salisbury*, *Briſtow*, *wells*, *Lichfield*, *Cheſter*, and *Exceſter*; and the firſt Biſhop of this great circuit, *Berinus*, was called the Apoſtle and Biſhop of the Weſt-*Saxons*: which in his next ſucceſſor was divided into two parts, *Wincheſter* and *Dorcheſter*, and not long after into *Lichfield*, *Sidnaceſter*, and *Legeceſter*; and laſtly, the See removed from *Dorcheſter* to *Lincolne*, as now it is. And thus farre for the diviſion of this Realme, both Politick and Eccleſiaſtick, as it hath ſtood and ſtands at this day.

9 But the whole Ilands diviſion, by moſt certaine Record was anciently made, when *Julius Agricola* drew a trench or fortification upon that narrow ſpace of ground betwixt *Edenbrough Frith*, and *Dunbretton Bay*, making the Southerne part a Province unto the Romane Empire. Afterwards *Hadrian* the Emperour, ſeeing perhaps the Province too ſpacious to be well governed without great expenſe, drew back theſe limits almoſt foureſcore miles ſhorter, even to the mouth of the River *Tyne*, whence he fortified with a wall of admirable work unto *Carlile*, which ſtood the Lands border, while it ſtood as a *Romane* Province: yet the conquering *Saxons* did ſpread againe over thoſe bounds, and (as ſeemeth) enlarged their government to that firſt Tract, as by this inſcription in a Stone Croſſe, ſtanding upon a Bridge over the water of *Frith*, appeareth.

I am

I am a free March as Passengers may ken,
To Scots, to Britaines, and to Englishmen.

10 But afterward *William* the Conquerour, and *Malcolme* King of *Scotland*, falling to an agreement for their limits, arreared a Crosse upon Stanemore, where on the one side the portraiture and Armes of the King of *England* was sculptured, and of the King of *Scots* on the other (a piece whereof is yet remaining there neare to the Spittle) thence called the Rey-Crosse, there erected to be a Meare-stone to either Kingdome. His successors also abolished the two partitions in the West, whereby the *Welsh* became one Nation and Kingdome with the *English*. It is also said that King *Stephen* to purchase friendship with the *Scottish Nation*, gave unto their King the Countie of *Cumberland*, who with it held both *Westmorland* and *Northumberland*; but as *Newbrigensis* writeth, he restored them to King *Henry* the second, wisely considering his great power and right to those parts.

11 The last known borders were from the *Sulway* in the West bay, along the Cheviot hills, unto the water of *Tweed* by *Barwick* in the East, to maintaine which, on each part many Lawes have beene made, and many inrodes, robberies, and fewdes practised; all which by the hand of God is now cut off, and by the rightfull succession of King James our Soveraigne, who hath broken down the partition of this great Iland, and made the extreames of two Kingdomes, the very midst of his great united Empire.

LONDON
The Ile of Greane
The Ile of Shepey
Blockhose
Erith
Bromley
Orpington
Westram
Broxham
Heuer
Sittingborne
Feuersham
Sandwich
Bredge
Egerton
Elham
Willesboro
Selindler
Folkston
Dym church
Globesden gut
Rumney
Stone end
Orlaston
Winchelsey
PARTE OF SUSSEX
KENT
The Scale of Miles
3

KENT.

CHAPTER III.

KENT, the first Province appearing in the South of this Kingdome, is bounded upon the North with the famous River *Thamisis*: on the East with the *Germane Ocean*: on the South with *Sussia* and the narrow Seas: and upon the West with *Sussex* and *Surrey*. The length thereof extended from *Langley* in the West, unto *Ramsgate* Eastward in the Isle of *Thanet*, is about 53. English miles. From *Rother* in the South, unto the Isle of *Graine* Northward, the breadth is not much above 26. and the whole circumference about 160. miles.

2 In forme it somewhat resembleth the head of a hammer or Battle axe, and lieth corner-wise into the Sea: by *Strabo*, *Cæsar*, *Diodorus*, and *Ptolemie*, called *Cantium*, of *Cant*, or *Canton*, an *Angle* or *Corner*: either of *Caine* a *British* word, which signifieth *Bushes* or *Woods*, whereof that Countie in those former times was plentifully stored.

3 The aire, though not very cleare, because of the vapours arising from the Sea, and Rivers that environ the same, is both wholesome and temperate, as seated nearest to the *Equinoctiall*, and the furthest from the *North Pole*, not touched with cold as the other parts of the Land are.

4 The soile towards the East is uneven, rising into little hils, the West more levell and wooddy, in all places fruitfull, and in plentie equals any other of the Realme, yea, and in some things hath the best esteeme: as in Broad-clothes, Fruits, and feedings for Cattel. Onely Mines (except Iron) are wanting: all things else delivered with a prodigall heart and liberall hand.

5 Sundry navigable Rivers are in *Kent*, whereof *Medway*, that divideth the shire in the midst, is chiefe; in whose bosome securely rideth his Majesties *Navy Royall*, the walls of the Land, and terrours of the Seas; besides ten others of name and account, that open with twenty Creeks and Ha-

vens

vens for Ships arrivage into this Land, foure of them bearing the name of *Cinque Ports*, are places of great ſtrength and priviledges, which are *Dover*, *Sandwich*, *Rumney*, and *Winchelſey*: among which *Dover* with the Caſtle is accounted by *Mathew Paris* the Monk, the lock and key to the whole Realme of *England*; and by *John Roſſe* and *Lidgate* is ſaid to be built by *Julius Caſar*, fatall onely for the death of King *Stephen*, and ſurrender of King *John* therein happening.

6 A conceit is, that *Goodwin Sands* were ſunke for the ſinnes of himſelfe and his ſonnes. Shelves indeed that dangerouſly lie on the North-eaſt of this countie, and are much feared of all *Navigators*. Theſe formerly had been firme ground, but by a ſudden inundation of the Sea were ſwallowed up, as at the ſame time a great part of *Flanders* and the *Low Countries* were: and the like alſo at the ſame time befell in *Scotland*, as *Hector Boetius* their *Hiſtoriographer* writeth. A like accident hapned in the yeare 1586. the fourth day of *Auguſt* in this Countie, at *Mottingham*, a Town eight miles from *London*, ſuddenly the ground began to ſink, and three great Elmes thereon growing, were carried ſo deep into the bowels of the earth, that no part of them could any more be ſeene, the hole left in compaſſe fourſcore yards about, and a line of fifty fathomes plummed into it doth finde no bottome.

7 The Kentiſh people in *Cæſars* time were accounted the civilleſt among the *Britaines*: and as yet eſteeme themſelves the freeſt Subjects of the *Engliſh*, not conquered, but compounded with by the *Normans*: and herein glory, that their King and Commons of all the *Saxons* were the firſt Chriſtians, converted in *Anno* 596. yea, and long before that time alſo *Kent* received the faith: for it is recorded that *Lucius* the firſt Chriſtian *Britiſh* King in this Iland, built a Church to the name and ſervice of Chriſt, within the Caſtle of *Dover*, endowing it with the Toll of the ſame Haven.

8 This Countie is enriched with two Cities and Biſhops Sees, ſtrengthened with 27. Caſtles, graced with 8. of his Majeſties moſt Princely Houſes, traded with 14. Market-Townes, and beautified

beautified with many ſtately and gorgeous buildings. The chiefeſt Citie thereof, the Metropolitan and Arch-biſhops See, is *Canterbury*, built (as our *Britiſh Hiſtorians* report) 900 yeares before the birth of Chriſt; by *Henry* of *Huntington*, called *Caier-Kent*, wherein (as M. *Lambard* ſaith) was erected the firſt Schoole of profeſſed Arts and Sciences, and the ſame a patterne unto *Sigibert* King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, for his foundation at *Cambridge*: notwithſtanding by the computation of time, this *Sigibert* was ſlaine by *Penda* King of *Mercia*, thirtie yeares before that *Theodore* the *Grecian* was Biſhop of *Canterbury*, who is ſaid to be the erector of that Academie. But certaine it is, that *Auſtin* the Monk had made this Citie famous before that time, by the converſion of theſe *Saxons* unto Chriſtianitie, and in building a moſt magnificent Church to Gods ſervice, wherein eight of their Kings have beene interred, but all their Monuments ſince overſhadowed by the height of *Beckets* Tombe, that for glory, wealth, and ſuperſtitious worſhips, equalized the *Pyramides* of *Aegypt*, or the *Oracle* of *Delphos*, yet now with *Dagon* is fallen before the *Arke of God*.

This Citie hath been honoured with the preſence and Coronations of King *Iohn* and Queene *Iſabell* his wife, with the marriages of King *Henry* the third, and of King *Edward* the firſt, and with the interments of *Edward* the *Black Prince*, King *Henry* the fourth, and of Queen *Ioan* his wife: as *Feverſham* is with the burials of King *Stephen*, and of *Maud* his Queene and wife. But as in glory, ſo in adverſitie hath this Citie borne a part, being divers times afflicted by the *Danes*, but moſt eſpecially in the dayes of King *Ethelred*, who in that revenge of their maſſacre, made havock of all, and herein ſlew forty three thouſand and two hundred perſons, the tenth beſides reſerved to live. Afterward it recovered breath and beautie by the liberalitie of Biſhop *Lanfard*; Charters and Priviledges by King *Henry* the third; ſtrength in Trench and Fortifications from King *Richard* the ſecond; and laſtly, Wals for her defence by *Simon Sudbury* Arch-biſhop of that See: whoſe Graduation is placed for Latitude 51. 25. and parallelized for Longitude 22. 8. her ſiſter *Rocheſter* differing not much in either degree.

9 Which

9 Which Citie (as *Beda* ſaith) was built by one *Ref*, Lord of the ſame, though ſome aſcribe the foundation of the Caſtle to *Julius Ceſar*, and hath been often ruinated by the injuries of warre, both in the times when the *Saxons* ſtrove for ſuperioritie among themſelves, wherein this Citie was laid waſte, *Anno* 680. as alſo in the aſſaults of their common enemy the *Danes*, who about the yeare 884. from *France* ſailed up the River *Medway*, and beſieged the ſame, ſo that had not King *Elfred* ſpeedily come to the reſcue, it had been overthrowne by thoſe *Pagans*. And againe in *Anno* 999. the *Danes* miſerably ſpoiled this Citie in the time of King *Ethelred*: neither hath it ſtood ſafe from danger ſince (though not defaced ſo much by warre) for twice hath it beene ſore endamaged by chance of fire: the firſt was in the reigne of King *Henry* the firſt, *Anno* 1130. himſelfe being preſent with moſt of his Nobilitie, for the conſecration of the Cathedrall Church of S. *Andrew*. And againe almoſt wholly conſumed about the latter end of the Reigne of King *Henry* the ſecond, *Anno* 1177. Yet after all theſe calamities, it recovered ſome ſtrength againe, by the bountie of King *Henry* the third, both in buildings, and in ditching her about for defence.

10 Civill broyls and diſſentions hath this Countie beene burdened with, and that not onely under the *Saxons* and *Danes*, whoſe deſolations were many and grievous, but alſo by other rebellions ſince the *Normans* Conqueſt, both in thoſe infamous inſurrections, called *The Barons Warres*, in the reigne of King *Henry* the Third, wherein much harme was done: as alſo under King *Richard* the Second, when *Wat Tyler*, Captaine of a dreadfull commotion, aſſembled at *Black-heath*, *Mile end*, and in *London*, doing many outrages, where in *Smithfield* he was laſtly ſtruck downe by *William Walworth* then Maior of the Citie, and worthily ſlaine for his notorious treaſons. Againe, upon *Black-heath*, *Michael Joſeph*, the Lord *Dawbeny* with their Corniſh Rebels, were overthrowne by King *Henry* the ſeventh, *Anno* 1497.

KENT.

11 *Kent* in the time of *Julius Cæſar* was governed by foure ſeverall Kings. Vnder *Vortigern* the *Britaine*, by a Lieutenant called *Guorong*, from whom the ſaid King gave it to *Hengiſt* the *Saxon*, in favour of his Daughter *Rowen*, who ſeeking to make himſelfe abſolute King thereof, eight yeares after his firſt entrance, fought a victorious battel againſt the *Britaines* neare unto *Crayford*, and thenceforth accounted that Province his own. Yet afterward *Vortimer* the valiant *Britaine*, gave him battel at *Aylesford:* in the which both *Horſa* and *Catigern*, brethren to both the Generals, were ſlaine, and the *Saxons* driven into the Iſle of *Thanet*, their firſt aſſigned habitation, not daring to enter the Continent ſo long as *Vortimer* lived. *Catigern* was interred upon that plaine, where to this day remaineth his Monument, being foure ſtones pitched in manner of the *Stonehenge*, and is vulgarly called *Ciſſeuxhouſe*. The like Monument was of *Horſa* at *Horſted*, which ſtormes and time have now devoured. *Hengiſt* made this Province a Kingdome for himſelfe and ſucceſſors, which name and power it retained the ſpace of three hundred and twentie yeares, when *Egbert* King of the *weſt-Saxons* ſubdued and joyned it to his own: in which ſubjection it ſtood untill the time of the *Normans*. Then it was given under the title of an Earledome by the Conquerour, unto *Otho* Biſhop of *Bayeux* his halfe-brother, whoſe ſucceſſors in that dignitie were thoſe moſt honourable Families, whoſe Armes and Names within this plot are blazed and expreſſed. It is divided principally into five Lathes, ſubdivided into 66. Hundreds, and them againe into 398. Parithes: and wherein had been ſeated twenty-three Religious Houſes.

SUSSEX
PART OF SURREY
PART OF KENT
The Scale of Miles
THE BRITTISH SEA

SVSSEX.

CHAPTER. IIII.

SVTH-SEX, a word compounded of the ſite thereof Southward; lieth ſtretched along the *Britiſh Seas*. The North confronts upon *Surrey* and *Kent*, and the Weſt butteth upon *Hampſhire*.

2 For forme it lieth long and narrow, ſo that all her Rapes do runne quite through the Shire, and containeth from *weſtharting* in the Weſt, to *Kent*-ditch that divides it from *Kent* in the Eaſt, ſixtie foure miles, but in the broadeſt part little above twentie, the whole circumference about one hundred fiftie eight miles.

3 The aire is good, though ſomewhat clouded with miſts, which ariſe forth of her South bordering Sea, who is very prodigall unto her for Fiſh and Sea-fowle, though as ſparing for Harbours or Ships arrivage, and thoſe which ſhe hath, as uncertaine for continuance, as dangerous for entrance.

4 Rich is the Soile and yeeldeth great plentie of all things neceſſary, but very ill for travellers, eſpecially in the winter, the Land lying low and the wayes very deep, whoſe middle tract is garniſhed with meadows, paſtures, and Corn fields: the Sea-coaſt with Hilles which are called the *Downs*, abundantly yeelding both *Graine*, and *Graſſe*, and the North-ſide overſhadowed with pleaſant Groves and thick Woods, where ſometimes ſtood the famous wood *Andredſwald*, containing no leſſe then an hundred and twentie miles in length, and thirtie in breadth, taking the name of *Andrida* a Citie adjoyning: both which were wonne from the *Britaines* by *Ella* the firſt *Saxon* King of this Province, and the place made fatall to *Sigebert* King of the *weſt-Saxons*, who being depoſed from

from his Royall Throne, was met in this Wood by a Swine-heard, and ſlaine in revenge of his Lord, whom *Sigebert* had murdered.

5 The ancient people in the *Romans* time were the *Regni*, of whom we have ſpoken, and who were ſubdued by *Veſpaſian* the Leader of the ſecond Legion under *Aulus Plautius*, Lieutenant in *Britaine* for *Claudius* the Emperour. But after the departure of the *Romanes*, this, with *Surrey*, was made the *South-Saxons* Kingdome: yet that giving place to the *Weſt-Saxons*, as they in time to the *Normans*, it became a *Province* under the Conquerours power, who gave to his followers much Land in theſe parts.

6 The place of moſt account in this Shire is *Chichester*, by the *Britaines* called *Caer-ei*, a Citie beautifull and large, and very well walled about, firſt built by *Ciſſa* the ſecond King of the *South-Saxons*, wherein his Royall Palace was kept. And when King *William* the Firſt had enacted that *Biſhops Seas* ſhould be tranſlated out of ſmall Townes unto places of greater reſort, the Reſidence of the Biſhop (untill then held at *Selſey*) was removed to this Citie, where Biſhop *Raulf* began a moſt goodly Cathedrall Church: but before it was fully finiſhed, by a ſudden miſchance of fire was quite conſumed. Yet the ſame Biſhop, with the helping liberalitie of King *Henry* the Firſt, began it againe, and ſaw it wholly finiſhed; whoſe beautie and greatneſſe her fatall enemie ſtill envying, againe caſt down in the dayes of King *Richard* the Firſt, and by her raging flames conſumed the buildings both of it and the Biſhops Palace adjoyning, which *Seffrid* the ſecond Biſhop of that name reedified and built anew. And now to augment the honour of this place, the Citie hath borne the Title of an *Earldome*; whereof they of *Arundell* were ſometimes ſo ſtyled. Whoſe Graduation for Latitude, is removed from the Equator unto the degree fiftie, fiftie five minutes; and for Longitude, obſerving the ſame point in the Weſt, whence *Mercator* hath meaſured, are twentie degrees.

7 With

7 With whom for frequencie, bigneſſe, and building, the Towne *Lewes* ſeemeth to contend, where King *Athelſtan* appointed the mintage of his Moneys, and *William de Warren* built a ſtrong Caſtle, whereunto the diſloyall *Barons* of King *Henry* the Third in warlike manner reſorted, and fought a great Battel againſt their own Soveraigne and his ſonne, wherein the King had his Horſe ſlaine under him, *Richard*, King of the *Romans* ſurpriſed and taken in a Wind-mill, and Prince *Edward* delivered unto them upon unequall conditions of peace. But a greater Battel was fought at *Battle*, when the hazard of *England* was tried in one dayes fight, and *Harold* the King gave place to his *Conquerour* by loſing of his life, among ſixtie ſeven thouſand, nine hundred ſeventiefoure Engliſh men beſides; whoſe bloud ſo ſpilt, gave name to the place, in *French Sangue lac*. And the ſoile naturally after raine becoming of a reddiſh colour, cauſed *William of Newbery* untruely to write, *That if there fell any ſmall ſweet ſhowers in the place where ſo great a ſlaughter of the Engliſh-men was made, preſently ſweateth forth very freſh bloud out of the earth, as if the evidence thereof did plainly declare the voice of bloud there ſhed, and cried ſtill from the earth unto the Lord.*

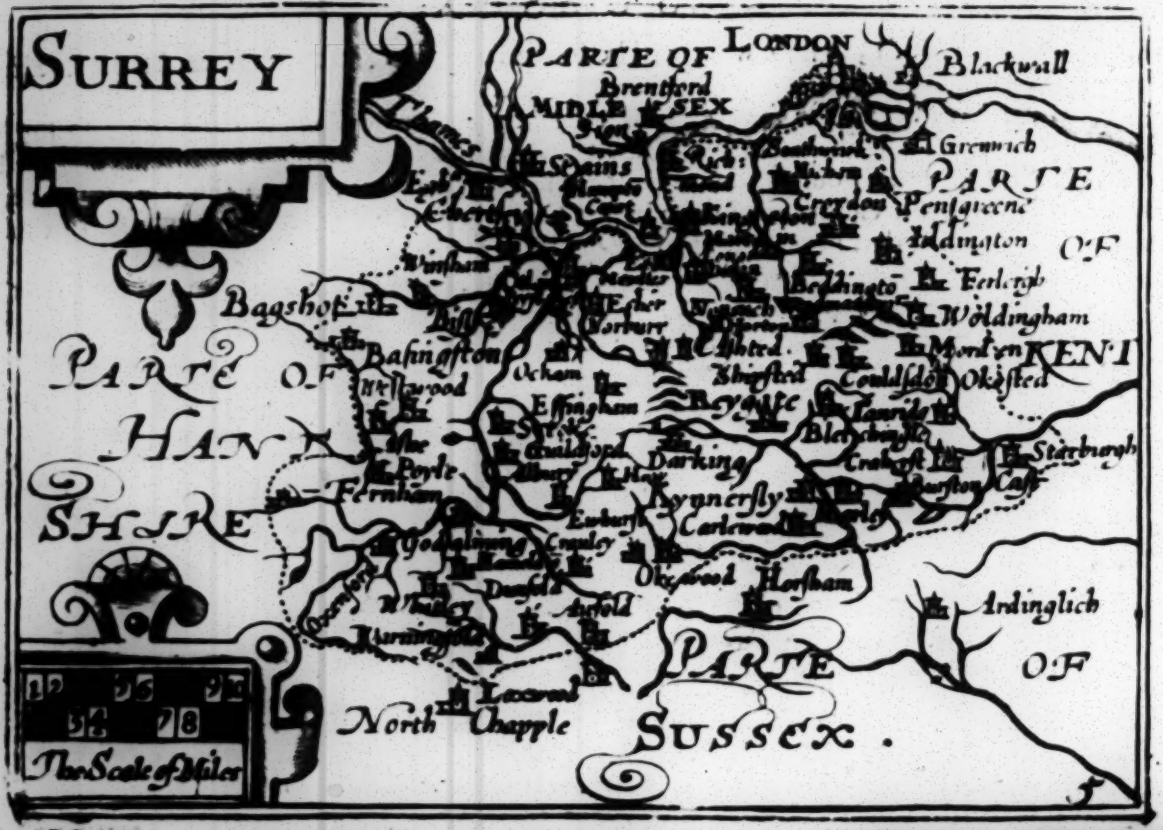
8 But places of other note in this Shire are theſe: from *Baſham*, Earle *Harold* taking the Sea for his delight, in a ſmall Boat, was driven upon the Coaſt of *Normandie*, where by Duke *William* he was retained, till he had ſworne to make him King after *Edward Confeſſors* death; which oath being broken, the *Baſtard* arrived at *Penſey*, and with his ſword revenged that *Perjurie*. At *weſt-Wittering* alſo *Ella* the *Saxon* before him had landed for the conquering of thoſe parts, and gave name to the ſhore from *Cimen* his ſonne. But with greater glory doth *Gromebridge* raiſe up her head, where *Charles* Duke of *Orleance*, father to *Lewes* the twelfth, King of *France*, taken priſoner at *Agincourt*, was there a long time detained.

9 The commodities of this Province are many and divers, both in *Corne*, *Cattle*, *Woods*, *Iron*, and *Glaſſe*; which two laſt, as they bring great gaine to their poſſeſſors, ſo doe they impoveriſh the

the Countie of Woods, whose want will be found in ages to come, if not at this present in some sort felt.

10 Great have beene the devotions of religious Persons in building and consecrating many houses unto the use and onely service of Christ; whose Beadmen abusing the intents of their Founders, hath caused those Foundations to lament their owne ruines: for in the tempestuous time of King *Henry* the Eight, eighteene of them in this Countie were blowne downe, whose fruit fell into the Lappes of some that never meant to restore them againe to the like use.

This Countie is principally divided into six Rapes, every of them containing a River, a Castle, and Forrest in themselves, besides the severall Hundreds whereunto they are parted, that is, the Rape of *Chichester* into seven, of *Arundell* into five, of *Bramber* into ten, of *Lewes* into thirteene, of *Pevesey* into seventeene, and of *Hastings* into thirteene, in all fiftie six; wherein are seated ten Castles, eighteene Market-Townes, and three hundred and twelve Parish-Churches.


SURREY
PARTE OF
LONDON
Blackwall
Brentford
MIDLESEX
Thames
Spains
Greenwich
PARTE
Pensgreene
Addington
OF
Ferlergh
Woldingham
Bagshot
Basingston
Westwood
PARTE OF
HANT
SHIRE
Ocham
Effingham
Reygate
Darking
Kynnersly
Carlewood
Okewood
Horsham
Ardinglich
PARTE
OF
SUSSEX.
North Chapple
The Scale of Miles

SVRREY.

CHAPTER V.

SVRREY, by *Beda* called *Suthri*, lieth ſeparated upon the North from the Counties of *Buckingham* and *Middleſex*, by the great River *Thamiſis*; upon the Eaſt *Kent* doth inbound it; upon the South is held in with *Suſſex* and *Hamp-ſhire*: and her Weſt part is bordered upon by *Hamp-ſhire* and *Berk-ſhire*.

2. The forme thereof is ſomewhat ſquare, and lieth by North and by Eaſt, whereof *Redrith* and *Frenſham* are the oppoſites, betwixt whom are extended thirtie-foure miles. The broadeſt part is from *Arnfold* Southward, to *Thamiſis* by *Staines*, and them aſunder twentie two: the whole in circumference is one hundred and twelve miles.

3. The Heavens breathing aire in this Shire is moſt ſweet and delectable, ſo that for the ſame cauſe many royall Palaces of our Princes are therein ſeated, and the Countrey better ſtored with game then with graine, inſomuch that this Countie is by ſome men compared unto a home-ſpunne freeze-cloth, with a coſtly faire liſt, for that the out-verge doth exceed the middle it ſelfe. And yet is it wealthy enough both in Corne and Paſturage, eſpecially in *Holmeſdale*, and towards the River of *Thamiſis*.

4 In this Shire the *Regni* (an ancient people mentioned by *Ptolemie*) were ſeated, whom he brancheth further through *Suſſex* and ſome part of *Hamp-ſhire*. And in the wane of the *Romans* government, when the Land was left to the will of invaders, the *South-Saxons* under *Ella* here erected their Kingdome, which with the firſt was raſed, and ſooneſt found end. From them no donbt the Countie was named *Suth-rey*, as ſeated upon the South of the River; and now by contraction is called *Surrey*.

5 And

5 And albeit the Countie is barren of Cities or Townes of greate eſtate, yet is ſhe ſtored with many Princely Houſes, yea and five of his Majeſties, ſo magnificently built, that of ſome ſhe may well ſay, no Shire hath none ſuch, as is *None-ſuch* indeed. And were not *Richmond* a fatall place of *Englands* beſt Princes, it might in eſteeme be ranked with the richeſt: for therin died the great Conquerour of *France*, King *Edward* the Third, the beautifull *Anne* daughter to *Charles* the Fourth, Emperour, and intirely beloved wife to King *Richard* the Second; the moſt wiſe Prince King *Henry* the Seventh, and the rareſt of her Sexe, the Mirour of Princes, Queene *Elizabeth*, the worlds love, and Subjects joy.

6. At *Merton* likewiſe *Kenulph* King of the *Weſt-Saxons* came to his untimely end: and at *Lambeth* the hardie *Canute*, and laſt of the *Daniſh Kings*, died among his Cuppes. But as theſe places were fatall for the laſt breath of theſe Princes, ſo other in this Countie have beene graced with the body and beginning of other worthy Monarches: for in *Chertſey Abbey* King *Henry* the Sixth, who was depoſed and made away in the Tower of *London*, was firſt interred without all funerall pompe, but for his holy life was imputed a Saint, and laſtly tranſlated, and intombed at *Windſore*. At *Kingſton* likewiſe ſtood the Chaire of Majeſtie, wherein *Athelſtan*, *Edwin*, and *Ethelred* ſate at their Coronation, and firſt received their Scepter of *Imperiall Power*. *Guildford* likewiſe hath beene farre greater then now it is, when the Palace of our *Engliſh-Saxon Kings* was therein ſet. And ſeeing it is the midſt of the Shire, the Graduation from hence ſhall be obſerved, where for Latitude the Pole is raiſed from the degree 51. 22. ſcruples: and her Longitude from the Weſt in the degree 20. and 2. ſcruples.

7 Neither can we account *Okam* and *Ripley*, two ſmall Villages, the leaſt in this Shire, which have brought forth the well knowne men, *William de Okam*, that deepe Philoſopher, and admirable Scholar, and *George de Ripley*, the ring-leader of our Alchymiſts and myſticall impoſtors; both of them

them borne in this Countie, and very neare together. But why ſpeake I of theſe, ſith a place nearer to ſight, and greater for fame, even *Lambeth*, is the High Seat of Eccleſiaſticall Government, Pietie and Learning, and Palace of *Canterburies Arch-biſhops*, the *Metropolitans* of *England*. Firſt erected by Archbiſhop *Baldwin*, and ever ſince hath beene the reſiding of all thoſe worthy Prelates of our Church, who in a long ſucceſſion (even from *Anno* 596.) have continued to him that now moſt worthily ſits at the Churches ſterne, *Richard* by Gods providence Lord Archbiſhop of that See, a moſt faithfull and prudent *Counſeller* unto King JAMES, and a moſt learned and provident Guide of our moſt flouriſhing Church: whoſe gracious favour undeſervedly conferred upon me, hath beene a great encouragement to theſe my poore endeavours.

8 Memorable places for Battles fought before the Conqueſt, were *Wembledun*, where (when the fulneſſe of proſperity burſt forth into *Civill Diſſenſions* among the *Saxons*) a bloudy Battle was fought betwixt *Cheaulin* the *weſt-Saxon* and young *Ethelbert* of *Kent*, wherein he was diſcomfited and two of his principall Leaders ſlaine, about the yeare of Chriſt 560. and three hundred thirtie three yeeres after, King *Elfred* with a ſmall power overcame the *Danes* with a great ſlaughter at *Farnham* in this Countie, which ſomewhat quelled the courage of his ſavage enemy.

9 Religious Houſes erected in this Shire by the devotion of Princes, and ſet apart from publike uſes to Gods Divine Service, and their owne Salvation, as then was taught, the beſt in account, were *Shene*, *Chertſey*, *Merton*, *Newarke*, *Rygate*, *Waverly*, *Horſley*; and in *Southwarke*, *Bermundſey*, and S. *Maries*. Theſe all flouriſhed with increaſe, till the ripeneſſe of their fruit was ſo pleaſing in ſight and taſte unto King HENRY the Eight, that in beating the boughes he brake downe body and all, ruinating thoſe houſes, and ſeazing their rich poſſeſſions into his owne hands: So jealous is GOD of his honour; and ſo great vengeance followeth the ſinne of Idolatrie.

SURREY.

10 In this Shire have ſtood eight faire and ſtrong Caſtles: ſuch were *Addington*, *Darking*, *Starburgh*, *Rygate*, *Guilford*, *Farnham*, *Goſſford*, and *Brenchingley*: but of greater State are *Oking*, *Otlands*, *Nonſuch*, and *Richmond*, his Majeſties royall Mannors. And for ſervice to the Crowne or Commonwealths imployments, this Counties diviſion is into thirteene Hundreds, wherein are ſeated eight Market-Townes, and one hundred and fortie Pariſh-Churches.

SOUT:
HAMPTON.
Sala Miliarium
Occidens
Oriens
PARTE OF WILSHIRE
PARTE OF DORSETSHIRE
PARTE OF SOUTH SEX
OCEANUS
WIGHT INS
Newbery
Swalefolt
Sandherst
Hungersford
Yateley
Erymley
Kingsclere
Basingstoke
Lynkenbolt
Lurgisala
Andover
Odiam
Dummur
Aulton
Gylsonde
Fernhm
Godalmynge
Elstedhanger
Stockbridge
Winchester
Alresford
Ripley
Petersfelde
Sarum
Dunckton
Rockborn
Cranborne
Rengwood
Bisshops
Southhinton
Midherste
Chilton
Chichestra
Chelsey
Portsmouth
Calshot cast
Lemmingtun
Holeness
Hurst cast

HANT-SHIRE.

CHAPTER. VI.

HANT-SHIRE, lying upon the West of *England*, is bordered upon the North by *Berk-shire*, upon the East with *Surrey* and *Sussex*, upon the South with the *British Seas*, and *Ile of Wight*, and upon the West with *Dorset* and *Wilt-shire*.

2 The length thereof from *Blackwater* in the North upon *Surrey*, unto *Bascomb* in the South upon the Sea, extended in a right line, is fiftie foure English miles: and the breadth drawne from *Peters-field* in the East, unto *Tidworth* in the West, and confines of *Wilt-shire*, is little lesse then thirtie miles, the whole Circumference about one hundred fiftie and five miles.

3 The Aire is temperate, though somewhat thick by reason of the Seas, and the many Rivers that through the Shire do fall, whose plentie of fish and fruitfull increase, doe manifoldly redeeme the harmes which they make.

4 The Soile is rich for Corne and Cattel, pleasant for pasturage, and plenteous for woods; in a word, in all commodities either for Sea or Land, blessed and happy.

5 Havens it hath, and those commodious both to let in, and to loose out Ships of great burden in trade of Merchandise, or other imployments: whereof *Portsmouth*, *Tichfield*, *Hamble*, and *South-hampton* are chiefe: besides many other creeks that open their bosomes into those Seas, and the Coast strengthened with many strong Castles, such as *Hurst*, *Calshot*, *South-hampton*, *S. Andrewes*, *Worth*, *Porchester*, and the South Castle, besides other Bulwarks, or Blockhouses that secure the Countrey: and further in the Land, *Malwood*, *Winchester*, and *Odiam*, so strong, that in the time of King *John*, thirteene *English-men* onely defended the [illegible] dayes against *Lewis* of *France*, that with a great Host assaulted it most hotly.

6 An-

6 Anciently it was poſſeſt upon the North by the *Segontians*, who yeelded themſelves to *Iulius Ceſar*, and whoſe chiefe Citie was *Vindonum*, *Caer Segonte*, now *Silceſter*; and upon the South by the *Belgæ*, and *Regni*, who were ſubdued by *Plautius* and *Veſpaſian* the *Romans*, where *Titus* reſcuing his Father, ſtraitly beſieged by the *Britaines*, as *Dio* and *Foreatulus* doe report, was graſped about with an Adder, but no hurt to his perſon, and therefore taken for a ſigne of good luck. Their chiefe Towne was *Rinerwood*, as yet ſounding the name: and more within Land inhabited the *Manures*, as *Beda* calls them, whoſe Hundreds alſo to this day gave a reliſh of their names.

7 Neere *Ring-wood*, and the place once YTENE, from God and peoples ſervice, to Beaſt and luxury, thirtie-ſix Pariſh Churches were converted and pulled downe by the *Conquerour*, and thirtie miles of circuit inforreſted for his game of Hunting, wherein his ſonnes *Richard* and *Rufus*, with *Henry* the ſecond ſonne to Duke *Robert*, his firſt, felt by haſty death the hand of Juſtice and Revenge: for in the ſame Forreſt, *Richard* by blaſting of a peſtilent aire, *Rufus* by ſhot taken for a beaſt, and *Henry* as *Abſalom* hanged by a bough, came to their untimely ends. At ſo deare a rate the pleaſures of dogs, and harbour for beaſts were bought in the bloud of theſe Princes.

8 The generall commodities gotten in this Shire, are Woolls, Clothes, and Iron, whereof great ſtore is therein wrought from the Mines, and thence tranſported into all parts of this Realme, and their Clothes and Karſies carried into many forreine Countries, to that Countries great benefit, and *Englands* great praiſe.

9 The Trade thereof, with other proviſions for the whole, are vented through eighteene Market Townes in this Shire, whereof *Winchester*, the *Britaines Caer Gwent*, the *Romans Venta Belgarum*, is chiefe, ancient enough by our *Britiſh Hiſtorians*, as built by King *Rudhudibras*, nine hundred yeares before the Nativitie of Chriſt: and famous in the *Romans* times for the weavings and embroderies therein wrought, to the peculiar uſes of their *Emperours* owne perſons. In the *Saxons* time, after two

Ca-

Calamities of consuming fire, her walles was raised, and the Citie made the Royall Seat of their *West-Saxons* Kings, and the Metropolitan of their Bishops See, wherein *Egbert* and *Elfred* their most famous Monarchs were Crowned: and *Henry* the third, the *Normans* longest Raigner, first took breath: And here King *Æthelstane* erected six houses for his Mint, but the *Danish* desolation over-running all, this Citie felt their fury in the dayes of King *Ethelbright*, and in the *Normans* time, twice was defaced by the mis-fortune of fire, which they againe repaired and graced with the trust of keeping the publike Records of the Realme. In the civill warres of *Maud* and *Stephen*, this Citie was sore sacked, but againe receiving breath, was by King *Edward* the third appointed the place for Mart of Wooll and Cloth. The Cathedrall Church built by *Kenwolf* King of the *West-Saxons*, that had beene *Amphibalus*, S. *Peters*, *Swithins*, and now holy *Trinitie*, is the Sanctuarie for the ashes of many *English* Kings: for herein great *Egbert Anno* 836. with his sonne King *Ethelwolfe*, 857. Here *Elfred*, *Oxfords* founder, 901. with his Queene *Elswith*, 904. Here the first *Edmund* before the Conquest, 924. with his sonnes *Elfred* and *Edward*: Here *Edred*, 955. and *Edwy*, 955. both Kings of *England*: Here *Emme*, 1052. with her *Danish* Lord *Canute*, 1035. and his sonne *Hardicanute*, 1042. And here lastly, the *Normans*, *Richard* and *Rufus*, 1100. were interred; their bones by Bishop *Fox* were gathered and shrined in little guilt coffers fixed upon a wall in the Quire, where still they remaine carefully preserved.

This Cities situation is fruitfull and pleasant, in a vally under hils, having her River on the East, and Castle on the West, the circuit of whose walls are well neare two *English* miles, containing one thousand eight hundred and eightie paces; through which openeth six gates for entrance, and therein are seven Churches for divine Service, besides the Minster, and those decayed; such as *Callender*, *Ruell Chappell*, S. *Maries Abbey*, and the *Friers*, without in the Suburbs; and *Sowke*; in the East is S. *Peters*, and in the North *Hyde Church* and *Monasterie*, whose ruines remaining, shew the beautie

tie that formerly it bare. The Graduation of this Citie by the Mathematickes, is placed for Latitude in the degree 51. 10. minutes, and for Longitude 19. 3. minutes.

10 More South, is *South-hampton* a Towne populous, rich and beautifull, from whom the whole Shire deriveth her name, moſt ſtrongly walled about with ſquare ſtone, containing in circuit, one thouſand and two hundred paces, having ſeven Gates for entrance, and twentie-nine Towres for defence, two very ſtately Keyes for Ships arrivage, and five faire Churches for Gods divine ſervice, beſides an *Hoſpitall*, called *Gods-houſe*, wherein the unfortunate *Richard*, Earle of *Cambridge*, beheaded for treaſon, lieth interred. On the Weſt of this Towne is mounted a moſt beautifull Caſtle, in forme Circular, and wall within wall, the foundation upon a hill ſo topped, that it cannot be aſcended but by ſtaires, carrying a goodly proſpect both by Land and Sea, and in the Eaſt without the walles a goodly Church ſometimes ſtood, called S. *Maries*, which was pulled downe, for that it gave the *French* direction of courſe, who with fire had greatly endangered the Towne: in ſtead thereof, is newly erected a ſmall and unfiniſhed Chappell. In this place, ſaith learned *Cambden*, ſtood the ancient *Clauſentium*, or fort of the *Romans*, whoſe circuit on that ſide extended it ſelfe to the Seas this ſuffered many depredations by the *Saxon* Pirates, and in *Anno* 980. was by the *Danes* almoſt quite overthrowne. In King *Edward* the thirds time, it was fired by the *French*, under the Conduct of the King of *Sicils* ſonne, whom a Countrey man encountred and ſtruck downe with his Club, *He crying Rancon, that is, Ranſome: but he neither underſtanding his language, nor the Law that Armes doth allow, laid on more ſoundly, ſaying: I know thee a Frankon, and therefore ſhalt thou die:* and in *Richard* the ſeconds time it was ſomewhat removed, and built in the place where now it ſtandeth. In this *Clauſentium*, *Canute* to evict his flatterers, made triall of his Deitie, commanding the Seas to keepe back from his ſeat: but being not obeyed, he acknowledged God to be the onely ſupreame Governour, and in a religious devotion gave up his Crowne to the Rood at *Winchester*.

More

More ancient was *Silcester*, built by *Conſtantius*, great *Conſtantines* ſonne, whoſe Monument (they ſay) was ſeene in that Citie, and where another *Conſtantine* put on the purple roabe againſt *Honorius*, as both *Ninius* and *Gervaſe* of *Canterbury* doe witneſſe. Herein by our *Hiſtorians* record, the warlike *Arthur* was Crowned. Whoſe greatneſſe for circuit contained no leſſe then foureſcore Acres of ground, and the walles of great height, yet ſtanding two miles in compaſſe about. This Citie by the *Daniſh* Rovers ſuffered ſuch wrack, that her mounted tops were never ſince ſeene, and her Hulke (the wals) immured to the middle in the earth, which the rubbiſh of her own deſolations hath filled.

11 Chiefe Religious houſes within this Countie erected and againe ſuppreſſed were theſe, *Chriſts-Church*, *Beaulieu*, *Wherwell*, *Rumſey*, *Redbridge*, *Winthester*, *Hyde*, *South-hampton*, and *Titchfield*. The honour of this Shire is dignified with the high Titles of Marques, and them Earles of *Winchester* and *South-hampton*; whoſe Armes of Families are as thou ſeeſt, and her diviſion into thirtie ſeven Hundreds, and thoſe againe into two hundred fiftie three Pariſhes.

PART OF ENGLAND
Tenby
Pembry
Lebery
Hampton Wa.
Southfield B.
Comfhot C.
Lowerdes B.
South Sea C.
Foulder
The Needle
The Brambles
No. Mous Lands
Colwell Rocks
Hop Haven
Portland C.
Lyme Bay
Bridport
Crewkerne
Chard
Axminster
Honiton
Ottery
Exeter
Crediton
Okehampton
Launceston
Tavistock
Plymouth
Dartmouth
Totnes
Kingsbridge
Salcombe
Start Point
Torbay
Teignmouth
Exmouth
Sidmouth
Colwell Bridg
Pinny Hill
Colwell Lane
Colwell Rocks
the Hyson
THE EAST MEDINE
Rye
Hastings
Battle
Winchelsea
Rye Bay
Beachy Head
Eastbourne
Pevensey
Lewes
Brighton
Shoreham
Arundel
Chichester
Portsmouth
Southampton
Lymington
Christ Church
Poole
Weymouth
Dorchester
Sherborne
Shaftesbury
Blandford
Wimborne
Ringwood
Salisbury
Andover
Basingstoke
Farnham
Guildford
Godalming
Reigate
Dorking
Kingston
Croydon
Bromley
Sevenoaks
Tunbridge
Maidstone
Ashford
Romney
Hythe
Folkestone
Dover
Deal
Sandwich
Margate
Canterbury
Faversham
Rochester
Gravesend
Dartford
Greenwich
Lambeth
Westminster
Kensington
Hampton Court
Windsor
Reading
Newbury
Basingstoke
Andover
Salisbury
Devizes
Marlborough
Swindon
Cirencester
Tetbury
Malmsbury
Chippenham
Bath
Wells
Glastonbury
Taunton
Bridgwater
Minehead
Barnstaple
Bideford
Hartland
Clovelly
Bude
Launceston
Okehampton
Crediton
Tiverton
Dulverton
Exeter
Honiton
Axminster
Lyme
Bridport
Dorchester
Weymouth
Portland
Swanage
Corfe Castle
Wareham
Poole
Christchurch
Lymington
Yarmouth
Newport
Ryde
Cowes
Southampton
Portsmouth
Chichester
Arundel
Worthing
Brighton
Lewes
Eastbourne
Beachy Head
Hastings
Rye
Winchelsea

WIGHT ILAND.

CHAPTER VII.

WIGHT ILAND was in times paſt named by the *Romans Vecta*, *Vectis*, and *Vectesis*, by the *Britaines*, *Guyth*, and in theſe dayes uſually called by us, *The Ile of wight*. It belongeth to the Countie of *South-hampton*, and lieth out in length over againſt the midſt of it South-ward. It is encompaſſed round with the *Britiſh* Seas, and ſevered from the Maine-land, that it may ſeeme to have beene conjoyned to it, and thereof it is thought the *Britiſh* name (*Guyth*) hath beene given unto it, which betokeneth ſeparation, even as *Sicilie* being broken off and cut from *Italy*, got the name from *Secando* (which ſignifieth cutting.)

2 The forme of this Iſle is long, and at the middeſt farre more wide then at either end: from *Binſ ridge* Ile in the Eaſt, to *Hurſt* Caſtle in the Weſt, it ſtretcheth out in length 20 miles, and in breadth from *Newport* haven Northward, to *Chale-bay* Southward 12. miles. The whole in circumference is about ſixtie miles.

3 The aire is commended both for health and delight, whereof the firſt is witneſſed by the long continuance of the Inhabitants in the ſtate of their bodies before they be decayed, and the other for quantitie gives place to no neighbouring Countrey.

4 The ground (to ſay nothing of the Sea, which is exceeding full of fiſh) conſiſteth of ſoile very fruitfull; yet the husbandmans labour deſerves to be thankfully remembred, by whoſe paines and induſtry it doth not onely ſupply it ſelfe, but affords Corne to be carried forth to others. The Land is plenteouſly ſtored with Cattle and Graine, and breeds every where ſtore of Conies, Hares,

Hares, Partridges and Pheſants, pleaſant for meadow, paſturage, and Parkes; ſo that nothing is wanting that may ſuffice man. The middeſt yeelds plentie of paſture; and forrage for Sheepe; whoſe wooll the Clothiers eſteeme the beſt; next unto that of *Leinſter* and *Cotteſwo'd*: If you caſt your eyes towards the North, it is all over garniſhed with Meadowes, Paſtures, and Woods: If towards the South ſide, it lieth (in a manner) wholly bedecked with Cornfields encloſed, where at each end the Sea doth ſo incroach it ſelfe, that it maketh almoſt two Ilands beſides, namely, *Freſh-water Iſle*, which looketh to the Weſt, and *Binbridge Iſle* anſwering it to the Eaſt.

5. The Commodities of the whole chiefly conſiſt of Cattle, Sea fowle, Fiſh, and Corne, whereof it hath ſufficient: Woods are not here very plentifull; for that it is onely ſtored with one little Forreſt; yet the Country of *Hantſhire* for vicinitie of Site, is a friendly neighbour in that behalfe; ſo (as it were being tyed together in affinitie) they are alwayes ready and propenſe to adde to each others wants and defects by a mutuall ſupply.

6 The ancient Inhabitants of this Iland were the *Belgæ*, ſpoken of in the ſeverall Provinces of *Sommerſet-ſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, and *Hantſhire*. Such as did then poſſeſſe it were called *Lords of the Iſle of Wight*, till it fell into the Kings hands, by *Roger* (Sonne to *William Fitz-Osburne*, ſlaine in the warre of *Flanders*) that was driven into exile. And *Henry* the firſt King of *England* gave it unto *Richard Redvers*, with the fee or Inheritance of the Towne of *Chriſts-Church*, where (as in all other places) he built certaine Fortreſſes.

7 The principall Market-Towne in the Iſle is *Newport*, called in times paſt *Medena*; and *Novus Burgus de Meden*; that is, *The new Burgh of Meden*, whereof the whole Countrey is divided into Eaſt-*Meden*, and Weſt-*Meden*. A Towne well ſeated, and much frequented; unto whoſe Burgeſſes his Majeſtie hath lately granted the choice of a Major, who with his brethren doe governe accordingly. It is populous with Inhabitants, having an entrance into the Iſle from the Haven, and a

paſſage

paſſage for Veſſels of ſmall burden unto the Key. Not farre from it is the Caſtle *Careſbrooke*, whoſe founder is ſaid to have beene *Whitgar* the *Saxon*, and from him called *White-Garesburgh*: but now made ſhorter for eaſier pronunciation; the graduation whereof for Latitude is in the degree 50. 36. minutes: and her Longitude in 19. 4. minutes, where, formerly hath ſtood a Priory, and at *Quarre* a Nunnery; a neceſſary neighbour to thoſe Penitentiaries. And yet in their merry mood, the Inhabitants of this Iland doe boaſt, that they were happier then their neighbour Countries, for that they never had Monk that ever wore hood, Lawyers that cavilled, nor Foxes that were craftie.

8 It is reported, that in the yeare of mans ſalvation, 1176. and twentie-three of King *Henry* the ſecond, that in this Iland it rained a ſhowre of bloud, which continued for the ſpace of 2 houres together, to the great wonder and amazement of the people that beheld it with feare.

9 This Iſle of *Wight* is fortified both by Art and Nature: for beſides the ſtrength of Artificiall Forts and Block-houſes (wherewith it is well furniſhed) it wants not the aſſiſtance of naturall Fences, as being enriched with a continuall ridge and range of craggy Cliffes and Rockes, and Bankes very dangerous for Saylers, as the *Needles*, ſo called by reaſon of their ſharpneſſe: The *Shingles*, *Mixon*, *Brambles*, *&c*.

10 *Veſpaſian* was the firſt that brought it to the ſubjection of the *Romanes*, whileſt he ſerved as a private perſon under *Claudius Cæſar*. And *Cerdic* was the firſt *Engliſh Saxon* that ſubdued it, who granting it unto *Stuffe* and *Whitgar*, they joyntly together ſlew (almoſt) all the *Britiſh* Inhabitants (being but few of them, there remaining) in the Towne aforeſaid, called of his Name *Whitgaresburgh*. *Wolpher* King of the *Mercians* reduced this Iland afterwards under his obedience, and at that time when he became God-father to *Edelwalch* King of the *South-Saxons*, and anſwered for him at his Baptiſme; he aſſigned it over unto him, with the Province alſo of the *Meanari*. But when

Edel-

Edelwalch was ſlaine, and *Arwaldus* the petty King of the Iland was made away, *Cedwalla* King of the *weſt-Saxons* annexed it to his Dominion, and in a tragicall and lamentable Maſſacre put to the ſword (almoſt) every mothers childe of the in-borne Inhabitants.

The thing that is beſt worthy note and obſervation is this, That Biſhop *wilfrid* was the firſt that inſtructed the Inhabitants of this Iland in Chriſtian Religion, and brought them from Idolatrous Superſtition, with the which (unto that time) they were obſcurely blinded.

For Eccleſiaſticall Iuriſdiction, this Countrey belongeth to the Biſhop of *Winchester*, and for Civill government to the Countie of *South-hampton*. It is fortified with the ſtrength of ſixe Caſtles, traded with three Market-Townes, and hath 36. Pariſh-Churches planted in it.

Shire
The Scale of miles
Petrus Korius calavit.
Septentrio.
PART OF WILT SHIRE
Sarlesbury Can
Cranborne
Crasonle
Evill
Cherde
Occidens.
Oriens.
OCEANUS
8

DORCESTER-SHIRE.

CHAPTER VIII.

DORCESTER, from her ancient people DVROTRIGES, is moſt likely to have received that name: By the *Britaines* called DVVRGVVEIR, lyeth bounded upon the North-ſide with *Somerſet* and *Wilt-ſhire*; upon the Weſt with *Devonſhire*, and ſome part with *Somerſet*; upon the Eaſt altogether with *Hampſhire*: and her South part is wholly bounded with the *Britiſh Seas*.

2 The forme growes wider from the Weſt, and ſpreads her ſelfe the broadeſt in the midſt, where it extends to twentie-foure miles, but in length is no leſſe then fortie-foure: the whole in Circumference about, is one hundred and fifty miles.

3 The ayre is good, and of an healthfull conſtitution: the ſoyle is fat, affording many commodities, and the Countrey moſt pleaſant in her ſituation: for the In-land is watered with many ſweet and freſh running Springs, which taking paſſage thorow the plaine Vallies, doe laſtly in a loving manner unite themſelves together, and of their many branches make many bigge bodied ſtreames: neither doth the Sea deny them entrance, but helpeth rather to fill up their Bankes, whereby Veſſels of Burthen diſcharge their rich Treaſures, and her ſelfe with open hand diſtributeth her gifts all along the South of the Shore.

4. Anciently it was poſſeſt by the *Durotriges*, whom *Ptolemie* placeth along in this Tract, who being ſubdued by the *Romans*, yeelded them roome, and unwilling ſubjection. After them the *Saxons* ſet foot in theſe parts, whereof *Portland* ſeemeth from that Port to take name, who in this place arrived in *Anno* 903. and did ſorely infeſt and annoy all the South Tract. And at *Bindon* before him

King Ha-

Kinegillus King of the *West-Saxons*, in the yeere of Christ 614. in a doubtfull and dangerous Battell vanquished the *Britaines*. Neither were the *Saxons* so surely herein seated, but that the *Danes* sought to defeat them thereof: for twice these bold *Rovers* landed at *Chartmouth*, the first was in *Anno* 831. and reigne of King *Egbert*; and the other eight yeeres after, when *Ethelwulfe* was King: in both which they went away *Victors*. Yet when the *Iron-side* wore the *English Diademe*, and these fierce people sought to plucke it from his *Helmet*, he met them at *Pen-ham* in *Gillingham Forrest*, and with a small power obtained a great victorie, causing their King *Canute* with discourage to retire.

(5) Commodities arising in this Countie are chiefly *VVoolls* and *VVoods* in her North, where the *Forrests* are stored with the one, and the pleasant greene Hills with the other. The inner part is over-spread both with *Corne* and *Grasse*, and the Sea yeeldeth the *Isidis Plocamos*, a Shrub growing not unlike the *Corrall* without any leafe; besides her other gifts, turning all to great gaine: which the more is made manifest by the many Market-Townes in this Shire, whereof *Dorchester* is the chiefe, in *Antonius* his *Itinerarium* termed *Durnovaria*, situated upon the South side of *Frome*, and the *Romane Causey* called *Fosse-way*, wherein some of their *Legions* kept, as by the *Rampiers* and *Coines* there daily digged up is probably conjectured; at which time it seemeth the Citie was walled, whereof some part yet standeth, especially upon the West and South sides, and the Tract and Trench most apparent in a Quadrant-wise almost meeteth the Rive, containing in circuit one thousand and seven hundred pases, but were cast downe by the *Danes*, whose trampling feet destroyed all things wheresoever they came, and hands here razed the Trenches *Maudbury* and *Poundbury*, the seales of their Siege, and signes of times misery. About three hundred pases Southward from hence, standeth an old Fortification of Earth, trenched about, and mounted above the ordinary plaine, thirtie pases, containing some five Acres of ground; wherein (at my there-being) plentie of *Corne* grew. This the Inhabitants call *The Maiden-Castle*, having entrance thereunto onely upon the East and West;

Weſt. This is thought to have beene a Summer-Campe or Station of the *Romans*, when their *Garriſons* kept the Frontiers of this Province.

The government of this City is yearely committed to two *Baliffes*, elected out of eight *Magiſtrates* or *Aldermen*, a *Recorder*, *Towne-Clerke* and two *Sergeants* attending them: whence the North-pole is elevated 50. degrees 48. minutes in Latitude, and for Longitude is removed from the firſt Weſt-point unto the Meridian of 18 degrees.

6 Other places alſo are memorable through the actions therein happening, or antiquities there yet remaining: ſuch is *Badbury*, now nothing but a *Trench* and decayed *Caſtle*, hardly ſeene, though ſometimes it was the Court of the *Weſt-Saxons Kings*. Such alſo is *Cerne*, where *Auguſtine* the Engliſh Apoſtle brake downe the *Altars* and *Idols* of the *Saxons God* H E L E, whom they devoutly honoured as the onely conſerver of their health. *Shaftsbury* alſo wherein one *Aquila* (whether a *Man* or *Eagle* I know not) by our *Hiſtorians* report, is ſaid to have propheſied the future times of this our Empire, and that after the raignes of the *Saxons* and *Normans* it ſhould againe returne unto the government of the *Britiſh Kings*. But with ſuch vaine predictions our Nation is more then once taxed by *Philip Comineus* the famous *French* Writer. In this Citie *Edward* the ſonne of great *Edgar*, and one and thirtieth Monarch of the *Engliſh-men*, was interred, being murdered at *Coſe*, a Caſtle ſeated in the Ile of *Purbeck*, by his Step-mother *Aelfrith*, to make way for her ſonne to enjoy his Crowne: in repentance whereof, and to pacifie Heaven for his bloud, ſhe built the *Monaſteries* of *Amſbury* and *Wherwell*, in the Countie of *Wilt-ſhire* and *South-Hampton*. In the former of which with great penitency ſhe ſpent the reſt of her life.

7 As upon the like occaſion the Monaſtery of *Middleton* was laied in this Shire by King *Ethelſtan* to appeaſe the *Ghoſt* of *Edwine* his innocent brother, and to expiate the ſinne of his owne ſoule for the bloud of that juſt Prince, whom moſt unjuſtly he cauſed to die: and with the like de-

votion,

votion, though not to satisfie for the like bloudie sinnes, did Queene *Cuthburga* sue a Divorce from her second husband the *Northumberlands* King, and at *Winburne* built her a *Nunnery*, whereof her selfe became *Abbesse*, where afterward was raised a most stately *Minster*, which added not onely more glory to the place, but withall enlarged the name, and made it to be called *Winburn-minster*, where King *Ethelred*, a most vertuous Prince, after much disquietnesse had with the *Danes*, in peace here resteth, with his Tombe and Inscription, as in his History (Christ assisting) shall be further seene. Neither among these may I omit *Sherburne*, which in the yeere of grace 704. was made a Bishops See, in whose Cathedrall Church were interred the bodies of *Ethelbald* and *Ethelbert*, brethren, both of them Monarches of the *English-men*.

8 Seven more besides these were set apart from worldly imployments, consecrated onely to God and his service in this Shire; which were *Camestorn*, *Cranborn*, *Abbotesbury*, *Bindon*, *Sturmister*, *Tarrant*, and *Warham*. These with the others came to their full period under the hand of King *Henry* the Eight, which lay with such waight upon their faire buildings, that he crushed the juyce thereof into his owne Cofters

9 Castles for defence in repaire and decayed, were at *Sherburne*, *Dorchester*, *Brankesey*, *Portland*, *Corfe*, *Newton*, *Woodsford*, and *Warcham*. So that with these and others the Countie hath beene strengthned with twelve Religious Houses, their poore relieved, with eighteene Market-Townes at this day is traded, and principally into five divisions parted, subdivided into thirty foure Hundreds, and them againe into two hundred fortie eight Parishes.

PARTE
OF CORNWALE
PARTE
OF SOMERSETSHIRE
DEVONSHIR
Scala Miliarium

DEVON-SHIRE.

CHAPTER. IX.

DEVON-SHIRE, by the *Corniſh Britaines* called *Devinan*; and by contraction of the vulgar *Denſhire*, is not derived from the *Danes*, as ſome would have it, but from the people *Danmonii*, the ſame we will ſpeake of in *Cornwall*, and whom *Ptolemy* hath ſeated in theſe Weſterne Borders.

2 The Weſt of this County is bounded altogether by the River *Tamar*: the Eaſt is held in with the verge of *Somerſet-ſhire*: and the North and South ſides are waſhed wholly with the *Britiſh* and *Severne Seas*: Betwixt whoſe ſhores from *Cunſhere* in the North, unto *Salcombe Haven* entering in at the South, are fiftie five miles: and from the *Hartland Point* Weſt, to *Thorncombe* Eaſt, are fiftie-foure: the whole in Circumference about two hundred and two miles.

3 The Ayre is ſharpe, healthfull and good: the Soile is hilly, wooddy and fruitfull, yet ſo as the hand of the Manurer muſt never be idle, nor the purſe of the Farmer never faſt ſhut, eſpecially of them that are farre from the Sea, whence they fetch a ſand with charge and much travell, which being ſpread upon the face of the earth, bettereth the leanneſſe thereof for graine, and giveth life to the Glebe with great efficacy.

4 As *Cornwall*, ſo this hath the ſame commodities that ariſe from the Seas: and being more inlanded hath more commodious Havens for Shippings entercourſe, among whom *Totnes* is famous for *Brutes* firſt entrance, if *Geffry* ſay true, or if *Havillan* the Poet tooke not a Poeticall libertie, when ſpeaking of *Brute*, he wrote thus:

The Gods did guide his ſayle and courſe: the winds were at command:
And Totnes *with the happie ſhore where firſt he came on land.*

But

But with more credit and lamentable event, the *Danes* at *Teigne-mouth* firſt entred for the invaſion of this Land, about the yeare of Chriſt 787. unto whom *Brightrik* King of the *Weſt-Saxons* ſent the *Steward* of his houſe to know their intents, whom reſiſtantly they ſlew: yet were they forced backe to their Ships by the Inhabitants, though long they ſtayed not, but eagerly purſued their begun enterpriſes.

With more happie ſucceſſe hath *Plimouth* ſet forth the purchaſers of fame, and ſtopped the entrance of *Englands* Invaders, as in the Raigne of that eternized Queene, the mirrour of Princes, *Elizabeth* of everlaſting memory; for from this Port Sir *Francis Drake*, that potent man at Sea, ſetting forth *Anno* 1577. in the ſpace of two yeares and ten monethes did compaſſe the circle of the earth by Sea. And the Lord *Charles Howard*, *Englands* high Admirall, did not onely from hence impeach the entrance of the proud invincible *Spaniſh Navy*, intending invaſion and ſubverſion of State, but with his Bullets ſo ſigned their paſſage, that their ſides did well ſhew in whoſe hands they had beene, as ſeales of their owne ſhame, and his high honour.

5 The commodities of this Shire conſiſt much in Wools and Clothings, where the beſt and fineſt Kerſies are made in the Land. Corne is moſt plenteous in the fruitfull Vallies, and Cattle ſpreading upon the topped Hils; Sea-Fiſh and Fowle exceedingly abundant. Veynes of Lead, yea and ſome of Silver in this Shire are found: and the Load-ſtone (not the leaſt for uſe and eſteeme) from the Rocks upon *Dart-more* hath beene taken. Many freſh Springs do bubble from the Hils in this Province, which with a longing deſire of Societie ſearch out their paſſage, till they meete and conjoyne in the Vallies, and gathering ſtill ſtrength with more branches, laſtly grow bodyed able to beare Ships into the Land, and to lodge them of great burthen in their Boſomes or Fals: whereof *Tamar*, *Tave*, and *Ex* are the faireſt and moſt commodious.

6 Vpon which laſt the chiefe Citie and Shire-Towne of this Countie is ſeated, and from that River

River hath her name *Exeſter*: this Citie by *Ptolemie* is called *Iſca*; by the *Itinerary* of *Antonius Emperour*, *Iſca Dammoniorum*; and by the *Welſh Pencaer*. It is pleaſantly ſeated upon the gentle aſcent of an hill, *ſo ſtately for building, ſo rich with Inhabitants, ſo frequent for commerce and concourſe of ſtrangers, that a man can deſire nothing but there it is to be had*, ſaith *William* of *Malmesbury*. The walls of this Citie firſt built by King *Athelſtane*, are in a manner circular or round, but towards the *Ex* rangeth almoſt in a ſtreight line, having ſix Gates for entrance, and many Watch-Towers interpoſed betwixt, whoſe compaſſe containeth about fifteene hundred paces: upon the Eaſt part of this Citie ſtandeth a Caſtle of *Rugemont*, ſometimes the Palace of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kings, and after them of the Earles of *Cornwall*, whoſe proſpect is pleaſant unto the Sea, and over againſt it a moſt magnificent Cathedrall Church, founded by King *Athelſtane* alſo, in the honour of S. *Peter*, and by *Edward* the *Confeſſor* made the Biſhops See, which he removed from *Crediton* or *Kirton* in this Countie unto the Citie of *Exeſter* (as ſaith the private Hiſtory of that place) whoſe dilapidations the reverend Father in God *William* now Biſhop of the *Dioceſſe* with great coſt hath repaired; whom I may not name without a moſt thankfull remembrance for the great benefits received by his carefull providence toward me and mine. This Citie was ſo ſtrong and ſo well ſtored of *Britaines*, that they held out againſt the *Saxons* for 465. yeares after their firſt entrance, and was not abſolutely wonne untill *Athelſtan* became Monarch of the whole, who then peopled it with his *Saxons*, and enriched the beautie thereof with many faire buildings: but in the times of the *Daniſh* deſolations this Citie with the reſt, felt their deſtroying hands; for in the yeare 875. it was by them ſore afflicted, ſpoyled, and ſhaken, and that moſt greivouſly by *Swane* in the yeare of Chriſt Ieſus 1003. who razed it downe from Eaſt to Weſt, ſo that ſcarcely had it gotten breath before *William* the baſtard of *Normandy* beſieged it, againſt whom the Citizens with great manhood ſerved, till a part of the wall fell downe of it ſelfe, and that by the hand of Gods providence, ſaith mine Author: ſince when it hath beene

three

three times beſieged, and with valiant reſiſtance ever defended. The firſt was by *Hugh Courtney*, Earle of *Devonſhire*, in the Civill broyles betwixt *Lancaſter* and *Yorke*: then by *Perkin Warbeck*, that counterfeited *Richard* Duke of *Yorke*: and laſtly, by the *Corniſh* Rebels, wherein although the Citizens were grievouſly pinched with ſcarſitie, yet continued they their faithfull allegiance unto King *Edward* the ſixth; and at this day flouriſheth in tranquillitie and wealth, being governed by a Major, twentie-foure Brethren, with a Recorder, Towne-Clerke, and other Officers their Attendants. This Cities graduation is ſet in the degree of Latitude from the North-Pole 50. and 45. ſcruples: and for Longitude from the Weſt, to the degree 16. and 25. ſcruples. Neither is *Ioſiph* that excellent Poet, whoſe birth was in this Citie, the leaſt of her Ornaments, whoſe Writings bare ſo great credit, that they were divulged in the *Germaine* language under the name of *Cornelius Nepos*.

The like credit got *Crediton* in her birth-child *Winifred* tho Apoſtle of the *Haſſians*, *Thuringers*, and *Friſians* of *Germany*, which were converted by him unto the Goſpell and knowledge of *Chriſt*.

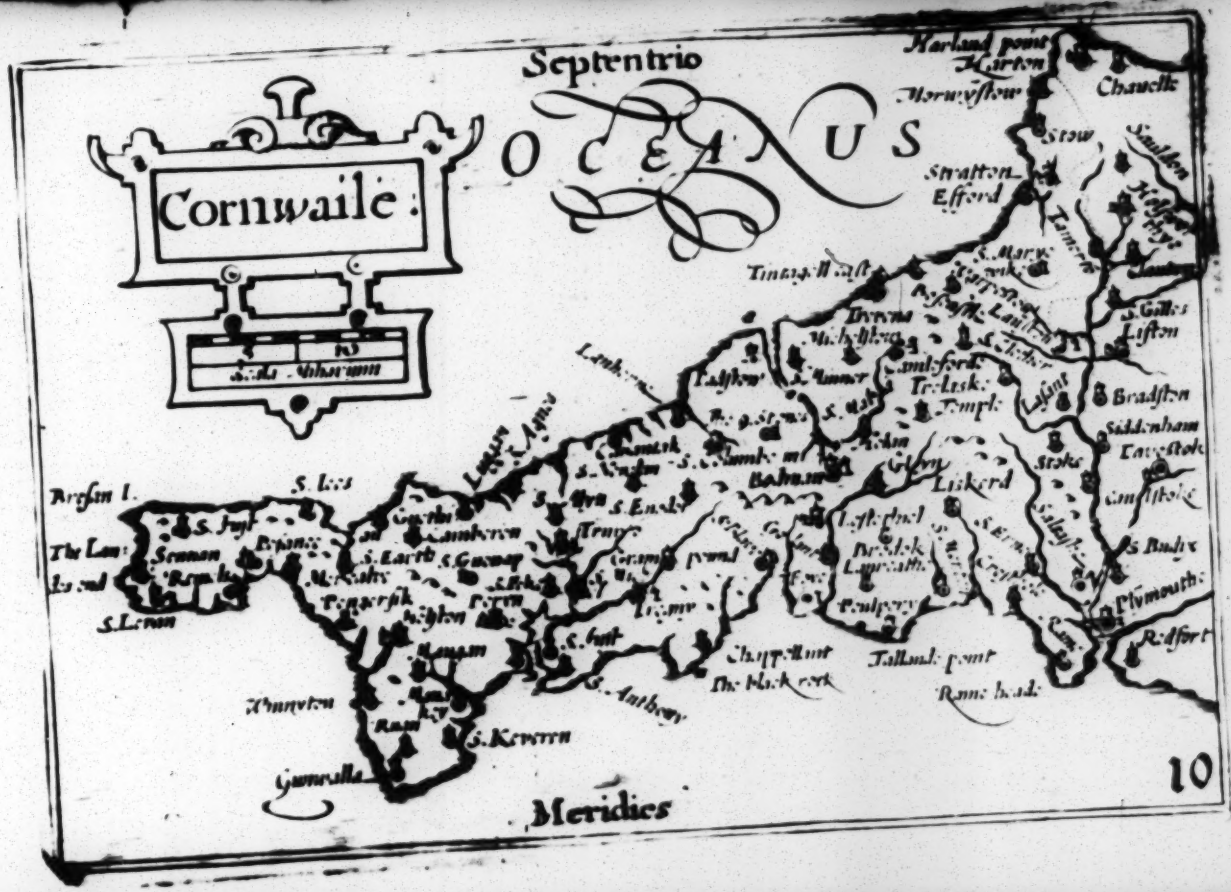
7 Places memorable in this Countie remaining for ſignes of Battles, or other antiquities are theſe: upon *Exmore* certaine Monuments of Anticke-worke are erected, which are ſtones pitched in order, ſome triangle-wiſe, and ſome in round compaſſe: theſe no doubt were trophies of victories there obtained, either by the *Romanes*, *Saxons*, or *Danes*, and with *Daniſh* letters one of them is inſcribed, giving direction to ſuch as ſhould travell that way. *Hubleſtowe* likewiſe neere unto the mouth of *Tawe*, was the buriall place of *Hubba* the *Dane*, who with his Brother *Hungar*, had harried the *Engliſh* in divers parts of the Land: but laſtly was there encountred with, and ſlaine by this Shires inhabitants, and under a heape of copped ſtones interred, and the Banner *Reaſen* there and then taken, that had ſo often beene ſpread in the *Danes* quarrell, and wherein they repoſed no ſmall confidence for ſucceſſe.

8 A oud-

8 A double dignitie remaineth in this Countie, where Princes of State have borne the Titles both of *Devonſhire* and *Exceſter*: of which Citie, there have beene entituled Dukes, the laſt of whom, namely, *Henry Holland*, Grand-child to *Iohn Holland*, halfe-brother to King *Richard* the ſecond; ſiding with *Lancaſter* againſt *Edward* the fourth, whoſe Siſter was his wife, was driven to ſuch miſery, as *Philip Comineus* reporteth, that he was ſeene all torne and bare-footed to beg his living in the *Low Countries*: and laſtly, his body was caſt upon the ſhore of *Kent* (as if he had periſhed by ſhipwracke) ſo uncertaine is *Fortune* in her endowments, and the ſtate of man, notwithſtanding his great birth.

9 Religious houſes in this Shire built in devotion, and for Idolatry pulled downe, were at *Exceſter*, *Torbay*, *Tauton*, *Taveſtokes*, *Kirton*, *Ford*, *Hartland*, *Axmiſter*, *and Barſtable*.

10 And the Counties diviſions are parted into thirtie-three Hundreds, wherein are ſeated thirtie-ſeaven Market-Townes, and three hundred ninetie foure Pariſh-Churches.


Septentrio
OCEANUS
Cornwaile
Meridies
10

CORNVVALL.

CHAPTER X.

CORNVVALL (as *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter* affirmeth) is ſo named partly from the forme, and partly from her people: for ſhooting it ſelfe into the Sea like a *Horne* (which the *Britaines* call *Kerne*) and inhabited by them whom the *Saxons* named *Wallis*; of theſe two compounded words it became *Cornwallia*. Not to trouble the Reader with the Fable of *Corineus*, couſin to King *Brute*, who in free gift received this Countie in reward of his proweſſe, for wraſtling with the Giant *Gogmagog*, and breaking his necke from the *Cliffe* of *Dover*, as he of *Monmouth* hath fabuled.

2 Touching the temperature of this Countie, the ayre thereof is cleanſed as with *Bellowes*, by the *Billowes* that ever worke from off her environing Seas, where-thorow it becommeth pure and ſubtill, and is made thereby very healthfull, but withall ſo piercing & ſharpe, that it is apter to preſerve then to recover health. The ſpring is not ſo early as in more Eaſterne parts; yet the Summer with a temperate heat recompenceth his ſlow foſtering of the fruits, with their moſt kindly ripening. The Autumne bringeth a ſomewhat late harveſt: and the Winter, by reaſon of the Seas warme breath, maketh the cold milder then elſe-where. Notwithſtanding that Countrey is much ſubject to ſtormy blaſts, whoſe violence hath freedome from the open waves, to beat upon the dwellers at Land, leaving many times their houſes uncovered.

3 The Soile for the moſt part is lifted up into many hilles, parted aſunder with narrow and ſhort vallies, & a ſhallow earth doth cover their out-ſide, which by a *Sea-weede* called *Ortwood*, and a certaine kinde of fruitfull *ſea-ſand*, they make ſo ranke and batten, as is uncredible. But more are the

the riches that out of thoſe hilles are gotten from the *Mines* of *Copper* & *Tinne*; which Countrey was the firſt, and continueth the beſt ſtored in that Merchandize, of any in the world. *Timæus* the *Hiſtorian* in *Plinie* reporteth, that *the Britaines ſetched their Tinne in wicker-boates, ſtitched about with Leather.* And *Diodorus Siculus* of *Auguſtus Cæſars* time writeth, that *the Britaines in this part digged Tinne out of ſtony ground, which by Merchants was carried into Gallia, and thence to Narborne, as it were to a Mart.* Which howſoever the *Engliſh-Saxons* neglected, yet the *Normans* made great benefit thereof, eſpecially *Richard* brother to King *Henry* the third, who was Earle of *Cornwall*, and by thoſe *Tinne-workes* became exceedingly rich: for the incurſions of the *Moores* having ſtopped up the *Tinne-Mines* in *Spaine*, and them in *Germany* not diſcovered before the yeare of Chriſt 1240. theſe in *Cornwall* ſupplyed the want in all parts of the world. This Earle made certaine *Tinne-Lawes*, which with liberties and priviledges were confirmed by Earle *Edmund* his ſonne. And in the dayes of King *Edward* the third, the Common-weale of *Tinne workes* from one body was divided into foure, and a *Lord Warden* of the *Stanniers* appointed their Iudge.

4 The Borders of this Shire on all parts but the Eaſt, is bound in with the Sea: and had *Tamer* drawne his courſe but foure miles further to the North, betwixt this *Countie* and *Devonſhire*, it might have beene rather accounted and *Iland*, then ſtood with the *Mayne*. Her length is from *Launſton* to the *Lands-end*, containing by meaſure 60. miles: and the broadeſt part, ſtretching along by the *Tamer*, is fully fortie, leſſening thence ſtill leſſer like a horne.

4 The ancient Inhabitants knowne to the *Romans*, were the *Dammonij*, that ſpread themſelves further into *Devonſhire* alſo, by the report of *Diodorus Siculus*, *a moſt courteous and civill people*: and by *Michael* their Poet extolled for *valour and ſtrength of limmes*: nor therein doth he take the libertie that Poets are allowed, to adde to the ſubject whereof they write, but truly reporteth what we ſee by them performed, who in activitie ſurmount many other people.

When

CORNWALL.

When the *Heathen Saxons* had ſeated themſelves in the beſt of this Land, and forced the *Chriſtian Britaines* into theſe rockie parts, then did *Cornwall* abound in *Saints*, unto whoſe honor moſt of the Churches were erected, by whoſe names they are yet knowne and called. To ſpeake nothing of *Vrſula* that Counties Dukes daughter, with her company of canonized *Virgin-Saints*, that are now reputed but to trouble the *Calendar*. Theſe *Britaines* in *Cornwall* ſo fenced the Countrey, and defended themſelves, that to the raigne of King *Athelſtane* they held out againſt the *Saxons*, who ſubduing thoſe *Weſterne Parts*, made *Tamer* the Bounder betwixt them and his *Engliſh*, whoſe laſt *Earle* of the *Britiſh Bloud* was called *Candorus*.

6 But *William* the *Baſtard* created *Robert* (his halfe-brother by *Heriotta* their mother) the firſt *Earle* of the *Normans* race: and *Edward* the *Blacke Prince*, the ninth from him, was by his Father King *Edward* the third inveſted the firſt *Duke* of *Cornwall*, which Title ever ſince hath continued in the *Crowne*.

7 The commodities of this Shire, miniſtred both by *Sea* and *Soile*, are many and great; for beſides the aboundance of *Fiſh* that doe ſuffice the Inhabitants, the *Pilchard* is taken, who in great skuls ſwarme about the Coaſt, whence being tranſported to *France*, *Spaine*, and *Italie*, yeeld a yearely revenue of gaine unto *Cornwall*: wherein alſo *Copper* and *Tinne* ſo plentifully grow in the utmoſt part of this *Promontory*, that at a low water the veynes thereof lie bare, & are ſeene: and what gaine that commoditie begets, is vulgarly knowne. Neither are theſe *Rockes* deſtitute of *Gold* nor *Silver*, yea and *Diamonds* ſhaped and pointed Angle-wiſe, and ſmoothed by *Nature* her ſelfe, whereof ſome are as bigge as *Walnuts*, inferiour to the *Orient* onely in blackeneſſe and hardneſſe.

Many are the *Ports*, *Bayes*, and *Havens* that open into this Shire, both ſafe for arrivage, and commodious tranſport; whereof *Falmouth* is ſo copious, that an hundred Ships may therein ride at Anchor apart by themſelves, ſo that from the tops of their higheſt Maſts, they ſhall not ſee each other, and lie moſt ſafely under the winds.

8 This

8 This *Countie* is fruitfull in *Corne*, *Cattle*, *Sea-fiſh*, and *Fowle*: all which, with other proviſion for pleaſures and life, are traded thorow twentie-two *Market-Townes* in this Shire, whereof *Launſton* and *Bodman* are the beſt; from which laſt, being the middle of the Shire, the Pole is elevated to the degree of Latitude 50. 35. minutes, and for Longitude from the firſt Weſt-point, 15. 13. minutes, as *Mercator* hath meaſured them.

9 Memorable matters both for antiquitie and ſtrangeneſſe of ſight, are theſe: At *Boſkenna* upon the South-weſt of her *Promontorie*, is a *Trophy* erected, which are eighteene Stones placed round in compaſſe, and pitched twelve foote each from others, with another farre bigger in the very center: Theſe doe ſhew ſome Victory there attained, either by the *Romans*, or elſe King *Athelſtan*. At the foot of the Rocke neere unto S. *Michaels Mount*, in the memory of our fathers, were digged up *Speare-heads*, *Axes*, and *Swords* of *Braſſe*, wrapped in linnen, the weapons that the *Cimbrians* and ancient *Britaines* anciently uſed.

At *Camelford* likewiſe pieces of *Armours* both for horſe and man, are many times found in digging of the ground, imputed to be the ſignes of that fight wherein *Mordred* was ſlaine, and wherein great *Arthur* received his deaths wound. And at *Caſtle Denys* are the Trenches wherein the *Danes* lodged when they firſt minded to ſubdue the Land. In the Pariſh S. *Clare*, two ſtones are pitched, one of them inſcribed with a ſtrange Character, and the other called *the other halfe ſtone*. The *Hurlers* alſo, fabuled to be men metamorphoſed into ſtones; but in truth ſhew a note of ſome Victory, or elſe are ſo ſet for Land-markes Bounders. There alſo the *wring-cheeſe* doth ſhew it ſelfe, which are huge Rockes heaped one upon another, and the loweſt of them the leaſt, faſhioned like a *Cheeſe*, lying preſſed under the reſt of thoſe Hils, which ſeemeth very dangerous to be paſſed under. But neere to *Penſans*, and unto *Mounts-bay*, a farre more ſtrange *Rocke* ſtandeth, namely, *Main-Amber*, which

lyeth mounted upon others of meaner ſize, with ſo equall a counterpoize, that a man may move it with the puſh of his finger, but no ſtrength remove it out of his place.

10 Religious houſes built, and ſuppreſſed within the limits of *Cornwall*, the faireſt and greateſt for account, were *Launſton*, S. *Neotts*, S. *Burien*, S. *Michaels Mount*, and S. *Germains* a Biſhops See: ſo was *Bodman* alſo, from whence King *Edward* the *Confeſſor* removed it unto the Citie of *Exeſter*.

11 The diviſion of this Shire is into nine Hundreds, wherein are ſeated twentie-two *Market-Townes*, and 161. *Pariſh-Churches*.

SOMERSET SHIRE
Miliaria Anglicana
Petrus Kaerius Caelavit
Septentrio
Bristoll
Glocestriae pars
Flatholms Insula
Stepholms Insula
Barrowe
Occidens
Oriens
WISTONIAE PARS
PARS DEVONIAE
PARS DORCESTRIAE
Cleveden
Walton
Bradford
Melles
Sheptonmallet
Bruton
Alford
Somerton
Langport
Queen Camel
Taunton
Bauntón
Dulverton
Exton
Dunster
Watchet
Cannington
Combe
Runton
Charol
Meridies

SOMMERSET-SHIRE.

CHAPTER. XI.

SOMMERSET SHIRE is both a rich and ſpacious Countrey, having the *Severne Sea* beating upon it on the North-ſide, the South part bordering upon *Devon* and *Dorſet ſhires*, the Weſt confined with *Devon-ſhire*, and the Eaſt and North-Eaſt upon *wiltſhire*, and *Glouceſter-ſhire*. It tooke the name of *Sommerton* (ſometime the chiefe Towne of this Shire) whence in the Ancient Hiſtorian *Aſſerius*, this Countie is called *Sommertunenſis*, that is, *Sommertun-ſhire*.

(2) The forme thereof is large, bearing it ſelfe ſtill wider as it ſtretcheth into the middle part thereof, and containes in length from *Brackley* neere unto *Frome-Selwood* Eaſtward, to *Oure* in the Weſt, Miles 55. In breadth from *Perſhut point* in the North, to *Chard* Southward, is ſomewhat above fortie miles. The whole circumference is about 204. miles.

(3) The ayre is milde and pleaſing, and for the moſt part ſubject to ſuch temperate diſpoſitions as the Sommer-ſeaſon affordeth, whence ſome have erroneouſly conceited, that the Region borrowed her name from the nature of her Clime: yet how delightfull ſo ever it is in the time of Sommer, with change of the ſeaſon it may well change her pleaſing name, and borrow ſome Winterly denomination; ſo full of wet, ſo myrie and mooriſh it is; in ſo much as the Inhabitants can hardly travell to and fro without their great encumbrance.

(4) Howbeit they paſſe over this with all patience, knowing their enſuing ſeaſonable profits farre to exceed any preſent detriments and diſpleaſures: for as it is foule, ſo it is fruitfull, which makes them comfort themſelves with this Proverbe, that *What is woſt for the Rider, is beſt for the Abider:* the Soyle and Glebe thereof being very fertile, and every ſide garniſhed with Paſtures and de-

delightfull Meadowes, and beautified with Mannor houſes both many and faire; and (in a word) hath every thing in it to content the purſe, the heart, the eye, at home: and ſufficient Ports to give entertainment to commodities from abroad.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants that poſſeſſed this Province were the *Belgæ*, who ſpread themſelves farre and wide, as well here as in *Wiltſhire*, and the inner parts of *Hantſhire*; who being branched from the *Germans*, conferred the names of thoſe places from whence they came, upon theſe their ſeats where they reſided.

(6) The generall profits of this Province are Corne and Cattle, wherewith it is ſo plentifully ſtored, as it may challenge any neighbouring Country for the quantitie to make ſhew of Cattle ſo fat, or Graine ſo rich. Some places are peculiarly enriched by Lead-mines, as *Mindipbils*, (perchance ſo called of the deepe Mines) by *Leiland* aptly tearmed *Minerarii*, *Minerall-hils*, which yeeld plentie of Lead, the moſt Merchantable Commoditie that is in *England*, and vented into all parts of the world. Some are beautified with Diamonds, as S. *Vincent Rocke*, whereof there is great plentie, and ſo bright of colour, as they might equalize *Indian* Diamonds, if they had their hardneſſe: yet being ſo many and ſo common, they are leſſe ſought after or commended.

7 This Country is famouſed by three Cities, *Bath*, *Wels*, and *Briſtow*. The firſt takes name of the hot Bathes, which *Antonine* called *Aquæ Solis*, *The waters of the Sunne*; *Stephanus*, *Badiza*; we at this day *Bathe*, and the Latiniſts *Bathonia*: a place of continuall concourſe for perſons of all degrees, and almoſt of all diſeaſes, (whence it was ſometimes called *Akeman ceſter*) who by divine providence doe very often finde reliefe there, the Springs thereof by reaſon of their Minerall and ſulphurous paſſage, being of ſuch exceeding power and medicinable heat, as that they cure and conquer the rebellious ſtubbornneſſe of corrupt humors, in reſpect of which admirable vertues, ſome have fabled, that they were firſt conveyed by Magicke Art. To teſtifie the antiquitie of this place,

many

many Images and Romane Inſcriptions are found in the walles, which can now be hardly read, they are ſo worne and eaten into by age. *Wels* (as *Leiland* reporteth) was ſometimes called *Theodoredunum*, but from whence it had that denomination he makes no mention: The name it now beareth is taken (as ſome thinke) from the River there, which King *Kinewulph* in his Charter *An.* 766. calleth *Welwe*, or (as others) from the *Wels* or *Springs* which there breake forth, and whereupon that See (under whoſe Iuriſdiction is alſo the Citie of *Bath*) hath beene anciently called *Fontanenſis Eccleſia*, the *Fountaine Church*: where the *Cathedrall* built by King *Inas* to the memory of S. *Andrew*, is very beautifull and richly endowed. The Citie is likewiſe well repleniſhed both with Inhabitants and ſeemly buildings. Whoſe government is managed by a Maior yearely elected, a Recorder, and ſeven Maiſters, having the aſſiſtance of ſixteene Burgeſſes, a Towne-Clerke, and two Sergeants at Mace. Whoſe Latitude is 51. 20. minutes, and Longitude 17. 31. minutes. *Briſtow* is not ſo ancient, as it is faire and well ſeated: The beautie of it being ſuch, as for the bigneſſe thereof, it ſcarce gives place to any Citie of *England*, and doth worthily deſerve the *Saxon* name *Bright-ſtad*: whoſe pleaſantneſſe is the more, by reaſon that the River *Avon* ſcowres through the midſt of it, which together with the benefit of *Sewes* under all the ſtreetes, cleares the Citie of all noyſome filth and uncleanneſſe. It is not wholly ſeated in this Countie of *Sommerſet*, but one part thereof in *Glouceſterſhire*; but becauſe it is an entire Countie of it ſelfe, it denyes ſubjection unto either, having for its owne government both a Biſhop, with a well furniſhed Colledge, and a Maior, with a competent aſſiſtance of Aldermen, and other Officers for Civill affaires.

8 This Province hath beene the Theater of many Tragicall events and bloudy Battels: the *Danes* did grievouſly afflict *Porlock* by cruell Piracies, in the yeare eight hundred eightie ſixe. Yet neere unto *Pen* a little village neigbouring upon *North Cadbury*, *Edmund*, ſurnamed *Iron-ſide* gave them a notable foyle, as he was purſuing *Canutus* from place to place, for uſurping the *Crowne* of

England

England. And *Kenwalch* (a *Weſt-Saxon*) in the ſame place had ſuch a day againſt the *Britaines*, that they ever after ſtood in awe of the *Engliſh-Saxons* proweſſe. *Marianus* relateth that not farre from *Bridge-water* as the *Danes* were ſtragling abroad, *Eaſtan* Biſhop of *Sherbourne* did ſo foyle their Forces in the yeare 845. as their minds were much diſcomfited, and their powers utterly diſabled. *Ninius* alſo writeth, that King *Arthur* did ſo defeat the *Engliſh-Saxons* in a battell at *Cadbury*, that it deſerved to be made perpetuouſly memorable. Neither is *Mons Badonicus* (now *Bannesdowne*) leſſe famous for *Arthurs* victories. And King *Elfred* in another battell not farre from hence gave the *Danes* ſuch an overthrow, as he forced them to ſubmiſſion, and induced *Godrus* their King to become a Chriſtian, himſelfe being God-father to him at the Font. So happie is this *Region*, and ſo beholdding to Nature and Art for her ſtrengths and fortifications, as ſhe hath alwayes beene able to defend her ſelfe, and offend her enemies.

9 Neither hath it beene leſſe honoured with beauteous houſes conſecrated to Religion: ſuch was that of *Black-Chanons* at *Barlinch* in the firſt limit of this Shire Weſtward: and King *Athelſtan* built a Monaſtery in an Iland called *Muchelney* (that is to ſay) the *great Iland*, which is betweene the Rivers *Iuel* and *Pedred*, running together, where the defaced walles and ruines thereof are yet to be ſeene King *Henry* the third alſo erected a Nunnery at *Witham*, which was afterwards the firſt houſe of the *Carthuſians* Monkes in *England*, as *Hinton* not far off was the ſecond. But above all other for antiquitie, glory, and beauty was the Abbey of *Glaſtenbury*, whoſe beginning is fetcht even from *Ioſeph* of *Arimathea*, which *Dewi* Biſhop of S. *Davids* repaired, being fallen to ruine, and King *Ina* laſtly builded a fayre and ſtately Church in this Monaſtery, though it be now made even with the ground, the ruines onely ſhewing how great and magnificent a Seat it hath anciently beene; which ſeverall houſes were thus beautified by bounteous Princes, for Religious purpoſes, and to retire the mind from wordly ſervices, though blinded times and guides diverted them to ſuperſtitious and lewd abuſes.

10 Other

10 Other memorable places are theſe, *Camalet* a very ſteepe hill hard to be aſcended, which appeares to have beene a worke of the *Romans* by divers Coynes digd up there, on the top whereof are ſeene the lineaments of a large and ancient Caſtle, which the Inhabitants report to have been the Palace of King *Arthur*. *Ilchester*, which at the comming of the *Normans* was ſo populous, that it had in it an hundred and ſeven Burgeſſes, and it appeares to be of great antiquitie by the Romane *Ceſars* Coynes, oftentimes found there. The Church-yard of *Avalonia* or *Glaſtenbury*, where King *Arthurs* Sepulcher was ſearcht for by the command of King *Henry* the ſecond, which was found under a ſtone, with an Inſcription upon it faſtned, almoſt nine foote in the ground. Alſo *Dunſtere*, where (as is reported) a great Lady obtained of her husband ſo much Paſture ground in a common by the Towne ſide, for the good and benefit of the Inhabitants, as ſhe was able in a whole day to goe about bare-foote.

This Countie is divided into 42. Hundreds for the diſpoſing of buſineſſe needfull to the State thereof, wherein are placed 33. Market-Townes, fit for buying and ſelling, and other affayres of Commerce. It is fortified with foure Caſtles, and planted with 385. Pariſhes, for concourſe of divine ſervice.

Parte of Glo:
cester Shire
WILT SHIRE
PARTE OF
SOMERSET
SHIRE
Occidens
Orzens
Bathe
Frome
Cuckling
ton
Pantridge
Parte
of
Ham
Lam
borne
Farrindon
Hinton
Scala Miliari

VVILT-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XII.

VVILT-SHIRE, is encloſed upon the North with *Glouceſter-ſhire*, upon the Eaſt is bounded with *Berk-ſhire* upon the South with *Dorſet* and *Hampſhire*, and upon the Weſt is confronted againſt partly by *Glocester*, and the reſt by *Sommerſet-ſhire*.

2 The forme thereof is both long and broad; for from *Ingleſham* upon *Thamiſis* in the North, to *Burgat Damarum* in the South, are thirtie nine miles: the broadeſt part is from *Buttermer* Eaſtward, to the *Shire-ſtones* in the Weſt, being twentie nine; the whole in Circumference is one hundred thirtie nine miles.

3 For Ayre, it is ſeated in a temperate Climate, both ſweet, pleaſant, and wholeſome; and for ſoile (ſaith *Iohn* of *Sarisbury*) *is exceeding fertile and plentifull, yea and that with varietie.*

4 The Northerne part, which they call *North wilt-ſhire*, riſeth up into delectable hilles, attired with large Woods, and watered with cleare Rivers, whereof *Iſis* is one, which ſoone becommeth the moſt famous in the Land. The South part is more even, yeelding aboundantly graſſe and corne; and is made the more fruitfull by the Rivers *Wily*, *Adder* and *Avon*. The midſt of this Countie is moſt plaine, and thereby is knowne and commonly called *Salesbury Plaines*; and lie ſo levell indeed, that it doth limit the *Horizon*: or hardly can a man ſee from the one ſide to the other. Theſe *Plaines* graſe an infinite number of ſheepe whoſe fleeces and fleſh bring in a yearely revenew to their owners.

5 Anciently this Countie was poſſeſſed by the *Belgæ*, who are ſeated by *Ptolemie* in *Hamſhire* *Sommerſet-ſhire*, and in this Tract; and they (as it ſeemeth by *Cæſar*) were of the *Belgæ* in *Gaul*. Theſe

as

(as ſome hold) were ſubdued by *Veſpaſian*, Lieutenant of the ſecond Legion under *Claudius*, when the foundations of his future greatneſſe were in theſe parts firſt laid by his many Victories over the *Britaines*. And herein ſurely the *Romans* reſted; for beſides *Yanesbury Trench*, by Tradition held to be his, in many other Forts in this Shire the Traft of their footing hath beene left, and the ſtamped Coines of their Emperours found, and apparent teſtimony of their abode.

6 After them the *Weſt-Saxons* made it a part of their Kingdome, whoſe border was *Avon*, as witneſſeth *Athelward*, though the *Mercians* many times encroched upon them, whereby many great Battles, as *Malmesbury* tels us, betwixt them were fought, when in the young yeares of their *Heptarchie* each ſought to enlarge his, by the leſſening of the next: but growne unto more ripeneſſe, they aſſigned their limits by a great and long ditch croſſing thorow the middeſt of theſe *Plaines*, which for the wonder thereof is ſuppoſed by the vulgar to be the worke of the *Devill*, and is called of all, *Wansdike*, undoubtedly of *Woden*, the *Saxons* Anceſtor and great reputed God, where a little village yet ſtandeth, and retaineth to name *Woden-burg*. At this place, in *Anno* 590. *Ceaulin* the *Weſt-Saxon*, received ſuch a foyle of the *Britains* and his Countrey-men, that he was forced to forſake his Kingdome, and to end his dayes in exile, becomming a pitifull ſpectacle even unto his enemies. And in this place *Ina* the *Weſt-Saxon* joyned Battle with *Ceobred* the *Mercian*, whence both of them departed with equall loſſe. The like was at *Bradford* by *Kenilworth* and *Cuthred*; at *Wilton* betwixt *Egbert* and *Beornwolfe*; at *Edindon*, where King *Elfred* was vanquiſher of the *Danes*; and at *Wilton*, where the *Danes* wonne the day againſt him. With as bloudy ſucceſſe, though not happening by ſword, was the iſſue of that Synod aſſembled at *Calne*, a ſmall Towne in this Countie, in the yeare of Chriſt Ieſus 977. where being hotly debating for the ſingle life, and againſt the marriages of the *Clergie*, what wanted by the Word to prove their divorce, was ſupplyed by a Straragem, and that very bloudy; for ſuddenly the maine timber brake, and downe fell the floore with the Nobles and

Prelates,

Prelates, the Gentlemen and Commons, whereby a great number were hurt, and many more ſlain; onely *Dunſtan* the Preſident and mouth for the Monkes, eſcaped untouched, the Joiſt whereon his Chaire ſtood remaining moſt firme: which confirmed the ſentence of their ſeparations, whom God had conjoyned, and became the fall and ſnare of much incontinencie in both ſexes.

7 The chiefeſt City of this Shire is *Salesbury*, removed from a higher, but a farre more convenient place; whoſe want of water was not ſo great in the mother, as is ſupplied and repleniſhed in the daughter, every ſtreet almoſt having a River running thorow her middeſt; and for ſumptuous and delicate buildings is inferior to none. The Cathedrall, a moſt rich magnificent Church, was begun by *Richard Poore*, *Biſhop*, and with fortie yeares continuance was raiſed to her perfect beautie: wherein are as many windowes as there are dayes in the yeare, as many caſt pillars of Marble, as there are houres in the yeare, and as many gates for entrance as there are moneths in the yeare. Neither doth this City retaine true honour to her ſelfe, but imparteth hers, and receiveth honour from others, who are intituled *Earles of Salesbury*, whereof eight noble Families have beene dignified ſince the *Normans Conqueſt*. This Cities ſituation is in degree of Latitude 51. 10. minutes, and from the firſt Weſt point obſerved by *Mercator*, 18. Degrees, and 31. minutes of Longitude.

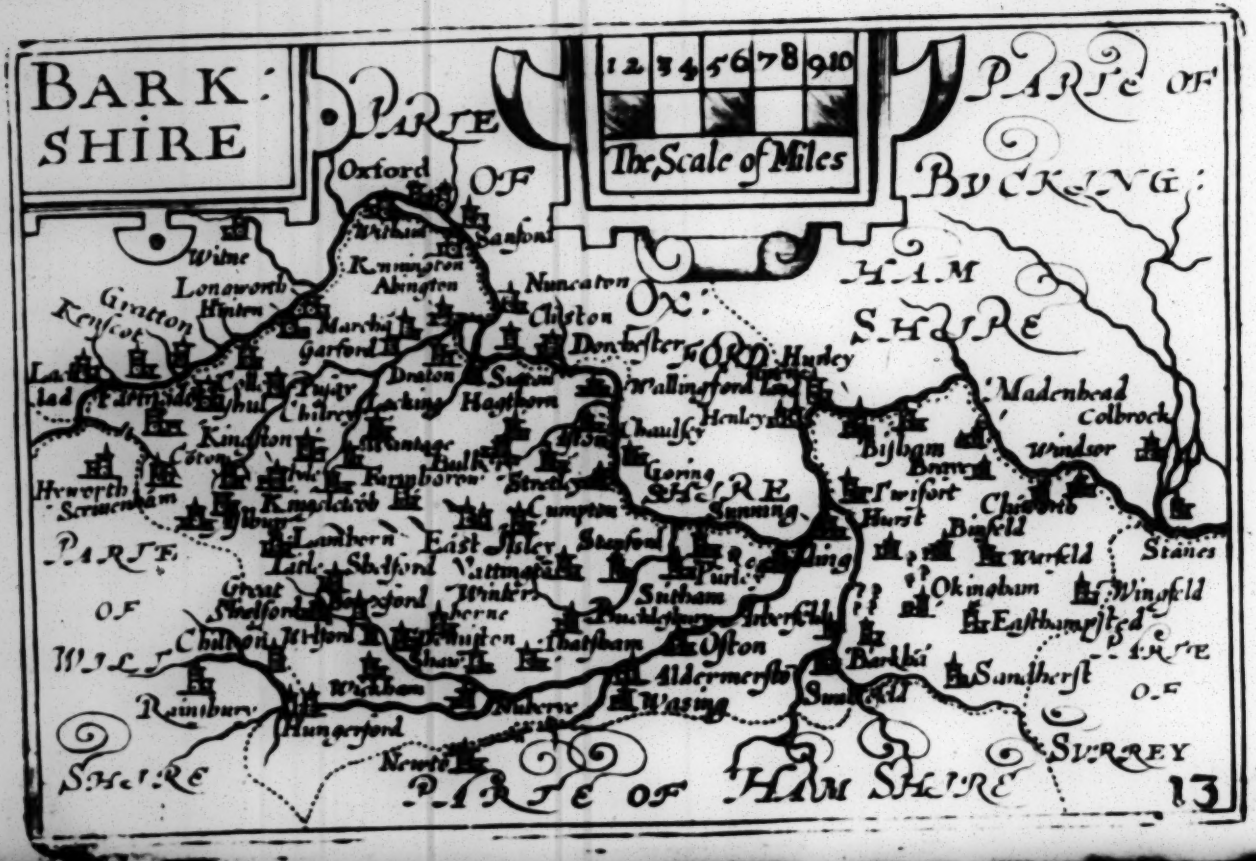
8 Over this, old *Salesbury* ſheweth it ſelfe, where *Kenrik* overcame the *Britaines*, and where *Canutus* the *Dane* did great dammage by fire. This formerly had beene the Seat of the *Romanes*: as likewiſe was *Lecham*, as by their Coines digged up is apparent: ſo were *Brokenbridge* and *Coſham*, the Courts of the *Saxon Kings*. But *Fortune* long ſince hath turned her face from all theſe, as lately ſhe did from many ancient and religious foundations planted in this Province, whereof *Malmeſbu-rie* was the moſt famous. I will not with *Monmouth* avouch the foundation thereof unto *Mulmutius*,

but

but by true Records from *Maidulph* a Scot, a man of great learning, that therein built a *Cell*, and lead an *Hermits* life, whereof *Beda* calleth it the Citie of *Maidulph*, and we by contraction, *Malmesbury*. *Adelme* his Diſciple and Succeſſor, built here a faire Monaſtery, which *Athelſtan* the Monarch richly endowed, and left his body after death there to reſt. Neither hath any graced this more then *William* her Monke, in recording to poſterities the Chronicles of our Land, concerning both the Church and Common-weale, wherein himſelfe lived and wrote thoſe Hiſtories.

9 *Ambresbury* for repute did ſecond this, built by *Alfritha*, King *Edgar* his wife, to expiate the ſinne of murder which ſhe committed upon yong *Edward* her ſonne in law, that hers might be King. In this place Queene *Eleanor*, widow to King *Henry* the third, renounced all royall pompe, and devoted her ſelfe unto God in the habit of a Nunne. Other places erected for pietie, were at *Salesburie*, *Lacock*, *Stanley*, *Wilton*, *Ivichurch*, *Farulog*, *Bradſtoke*, *Briſpume*, and *Bromhore*. Theſe graffs growne to full greatneſſe, were cut downe by the Pruiner, leaſt the cankers thereof ſhould infect the whole body (as by them was alledged) and their Revenewes beſtowed upon farre better uſes, both for the bringing up of youth, and the maintenance of eſtate.

10 With eight ſtrong Caſtles this Countie hath beene guarded; in nineteene Market-Townes her commodities are traded: into twentie-nine Hundreds for buſineſſe is divided, and in them are ſeated three hundred and foure Parith-Churches.


BARK: SHIRE
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
The Scale of Miles
PARTE OF BUCKING:
PARTE OF
HAM SHIRE
OX: FORD
SHIRE
PARTE OF WILT SHIRE
PARTE OF HAM SHIRE
PARTE OF SURREY
Oxford
Witney
Lonworth
Gratton
Kenscot
Kennington
Abington
Sanford
Nuncaton
Cliston
Dorchester
Marcham
Garford
Draton
Sutton
Hagthorn
Wallingford
Hurley
Henley
Madenhead
Colbrock
Windsor
Chaulsey
Goring
Sunning
Bisham
Twifort
Hurst
Binfield
Warfeld
Stanes
Okingham
Wingfield
Eastampsted
Sandhurst
Kingston
Farmborow
Stretley
Cumpton
Kingsclere
Lambern
East Isley
Stanford
Shelford
Great Shelford
Winterbourne
Sulham
Thatsham
Oston
Aldermerston
Wasing
Chilton
Wickham
Rainsbury
Hungerford
Newton
Hyworth
Scrivenham
13

BARK-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XIII.

BARK-SHIRE, whether of the *Bar-woods* there ſited, according to the cenſure of *Aſſerius Menevenſis*, or from a naked and beare-leſſe *Oke-tree*, whereunto the people uſually reſorted in troubleſome times, to conferre for the State, I determine not: onely the Countie a long time hath beene ſo called, and bounded with other in manner as followeth: The North-part is parted by *Thamiſis* from *Buckingham* and *Oxford ſhires*; the South neere *Kennet* doth tract upon *Hamp-ſhire*; the Eaſt is confined with the Countie of *Surrey*; and the Weſt with *Wilt-ſhire* and *Glocester-ſhire* is held in.

2 The forme of this Shire doth ſomewhat reſemble a *Sandall* for a mans foote, lying long-wiſe from Eaſt to Weſt, in which part ſhe is broadeſt, the midle moſt narrow, and then ſpreading wider like to the heele: though for her rich endowments and ſtately magnificence, it may be well accounted the heart of the whole.

3 The length thereof from *Inglſham* in the Weſt, to old *Winſor* in the Eaſt, extendeth unto fortie miles; from *Inkpen* to *Wighham*, the broadeſt part from South to North are twentie-foure; the whole in Circumference, about one hundred and twentie miles.

4 The Ayre is temperate, ſweet, and delightfull, and proſpect for pleaſure inferiour to none; the Soile is plenteous of corne, eſpecially in the Vale of *White-horſe*, that yeeldeth yearely an admirable encreaſe. In a word, for Corne and Cattle, Waters, and Woods, of profit and pleaſure, it giveth place unto none.

5 Her ancient Inhabitants, by *Ptolemie* and *Ceſar*, were the *Attrebatii*, and them of thoſe that deſcended from *Gallia*, among whom *Comius* (conquered by the Dictator) was of good reſpect,

and

and could doe much with the *Britaines*, who (as *Frontinus* reporteth) uſed this ſtratagem, though it proved nothing at laſt : he flying before *Cæſar* to recover ayd of theſe *Attrebatians*, light bedded upon a ſhelfe in the Sea, whereupon hoyſting his ſailes as before a fore-winde, gave ſhew to his purſuer that they were in ſwift flight ; ſo that hopeleſſe to hayle them, he gave over the chaſe : yet no ſooner had *Cæſar* made over among them, but that ſome of theſe people, by name the *Bibroces*, yeelded him ſubjection, which proved the ruine of all former libertie. But when the *Romans* had rent their owne Empire, and retired their Legion into a narrower circuit, the *Saxons* ſet foot where their forces had beene, and made this Countie a parcell of their Weſterne Kingdome.

The *Danes* then ſetting their deſire upon ſpoiles, from their roaving Pinnaces piereed into theſe parts, and at *Redding* fortified themſelves betwixt the Rivers *Kennet* and *Thamiſis*, whither after their great overthrow received at *Ingleſield* by the hand of King *Ethelwolfe*, they retyred for their further ſafetie.

6 This Towne King *Henry* the firſt moſt ſtately beautified with a rich *Monaſtery* and ſtrong *Caſtle*, where, in the Collegiate Church of the *Abbey*, himſelfe and Queene (who lay both veiled and crowned) with their daughter *Maud* the Empreſſe, called the *Lady of England*, were interred, as the private Hiſtory of the place avoucheth, though others beſtow the bodies of theſe two Queenes elſe where. The Caſtle King *Henry* the ſecond razed to the ground, becauſe it was the refuge for the followers of King *Stephen*. From whence the North pole is raiſed in Latitude 51. degrees and 40 minutes, and in Longitude from the firſt Weſt-point obſerved by *Mercator* 19. degrees and 35. minutes.

7 A Caſtle and Towne of greater ſtrength and antiquitie was *Wallingford*, by *Antonie* and *Ptolemie* called *Gallena*, the chiefeſt Citie of the *Attrebatians*, whoſe large circuit, and ſtrong fortifications, ſhew plainly, that it was a place of the *Romans* abode, and ſince in a conceived ſafetie hath made

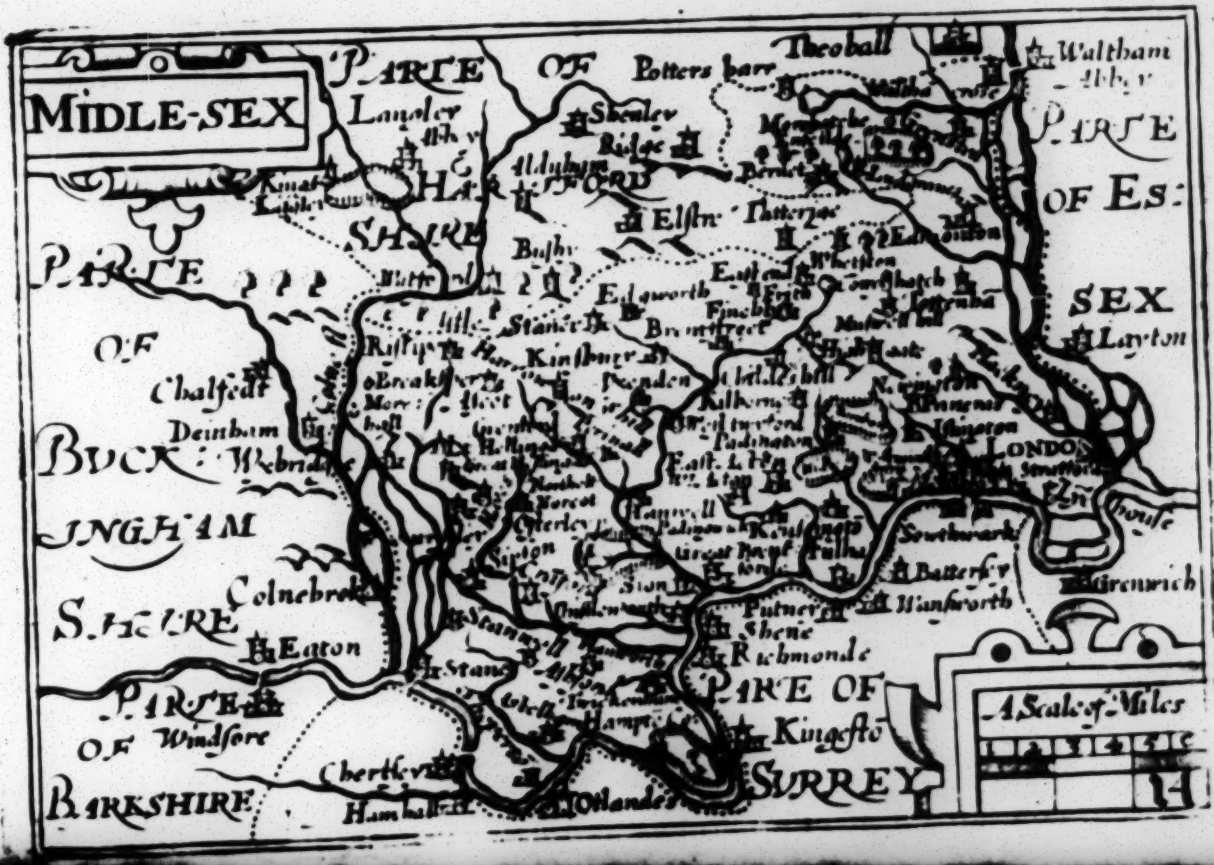
made many very bold, especially when the sparks of *Englands* civill dissentions were forced to flame in case of the *Crowne* betwixt *Maud* the Empresse and King *Stephen*, whither her selfe and associates resorted as their surest defence.

8 But of farre greater magnificence and state is the Castle of *Windsor*, a most Princely Palace and Mansion of his Majestie. I will not with *Jeffrey* affirme it to be built by King *Arthur*, but with better authoritie say, it was so thirsted after by the *Conquerour*, that by a composition with the Abbat of *Westminster*, whose then it was, he made it to be the Kings Possession, as a Place besides the pleasures, very commodious to entertaine the King. In this Castle that victorious Prince King *Edward* the third was borne; and herein after he had subdued the *French* and *Scots*, held he at one and the same time, as his Prisoners, *John* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scotland*. Neither was it ever graced with greater Majestie then by the institution of the most honourable Order of the Garter, a signall Ornament of Martiall Prowesse: the invention thereof some ascribe to be from a Garter falling from his Queene, or rather from *Ioan* Countesse of *Salisbury*, a Lady of an incomparable beautie, as she danced before him, whereat the by-standers smiling, he gave the impresse to checke all evill conceits, and in golden Letters imbellished the Garter with this French Posie, HONI SOIT QUI MALY PENSE. And yet that worthy *Clarenceaux* alledging the booke of the first institution, finds the invention to be more ancient, as when King *Richard* the first warred against the *Turks*, *Saracens*, *Cypres*, and *Acon*, he girt the legs of certaine choise Knights with a tache of leather, which promised a future glory to the wearers. The most Princely Chappell thereof is graced with the bodies of those two great Kings, *Henry* the sixt, and *Edward* the fourth, whom the whole Kingdome was too little to containe, the one of *Lancaster*, the other of *Yorke*, where they rest now united in one mould, with a branch of both those Houses, even King *Henry* the eight, who there lyeth also interred, and rests in the Lord.

9 Other places of note in this Shire are *Sinodun* in the North, and *Watham* in the East, both of them places of the *Romans* residence, as by their moneys there oftentimes found appeareth. Neither was *Sunning* the least in this Tract that had beene the Seat of eight Bishops before the See was translated thence unto *Shirburne*, or that to *Salisbury*. *Wantage* also is not wanting of honour, in bringing to life that learned and most valiant King *Ealfred*; the scourge of the *Danes*, and great *Monarch* of the *English*. And *Finchhamsted* for wonder inferiour to none, where (as our Writers doe witnesse) that in the yeare, a thousand one hundred, a Well boyled up with streames of bloud, and fiftecne dayes together continued that *Spring*, whose waters made red all others where they came, to the great amazement of the beholders.

10 The riches and sweet seats that this Countie affordeth, made many devout persons to shew their devotions unto true pietie, in erecting places for Gods divine service, and their exempuons from all worldly businesse: such were *Abington*, *Redding*, *Bysham*, *Bromehall*, *Henley*, *Hamme*, and *Wallingford*, whose *Votaries* abusing the intents of their Founders, overthrew both their owne Orders and places of professions; all which were dissolved by *Act* of *Parliament*, and given the King to dispose at his will.

This Shires division is into twentie Hundreds, and hath beene strengthened with six strong Castles, is yet graced with three of his Majesties most Princely Houses, and traded with twelve Market Townes, and is replenished with one hundred and sortie Parishes.


MIDLE-SEX
PARTE OF HARTFORD SHIRE
PARTE OF BUCKINGHAM SHIRE
PARTE OF BARKSHIRE
PARTE OF ESSEX
PARTE OF SURREY
Potters barr
Theoball
Waltham Abbey
Langley Abbey
Shenley
Ridge
Aldenham
Elstre
Tatteridge
Bushy
Edgworth
Brentfreet
Kinsbury
Chalfedt
Deinham
Webridge
Colnebrook
Eaton
Windsore
Chertsey
Hamhall
Otlandes
Kingsto
Richmonde
Putney
Shene
Wansworth
Battersey
Southwark
Grenwich
Lyton
LONDON
Ishington
Padington
Kilburn
Childeshill
Hanwell
Sion
Norcot
Osterley
Stanwell
Hampton
A Scale of Miles
1 2 3 4 5 6

MIDDLESEX.

CHAPTER. XIIII.

MIDDLESEX, ſo called in regard of the ſituation, as ſeated betwixt the *Weſt-Saxons* and *Eaſt-Angles*, was ſometimes, together with *Eſſex* and *Hartford-ſhire*, that part and portion which the *Eaſt-Saxons* enjoyed for their Kingdome: it lyeth bordered upon the North with *Hartford-ſhire*; upon the Weſt by *Colne*, is ſevered from *Buckingham*; the South, by *Thames*, from *Surrey* and *Kent*; and on the Eaſt from *Eſſex*, by the River *Lea*.

2 The length thereof extended from *Stratford* in the Eaſt, to *Harehall* upon *Colne* in the Weſt, is by meaſure nineteene Engliſh miles; and from *South-mims* in the North, to his Majeſties Mannour of *Hampton-Court* in the South, are little above ſixteene miles, the whole Circumference extending to ninetie miles.

3 In forme it is almoſt ſquare, for ayre paſſing temperate, for ſoile abundantly fertile, and for paſturage and graine of all kindes, yeelding the beſt, ſo that the Wheat of this Countie hath ſerved a long time for the Manchet to our Princes-Table.

4 It lyeth ſeated in a vale moſt wholeſome and rich, having ſome hils alſo, and them of good aſcent, from whoſe tops the proſpect of the whole is ſeene like unto *Zoar* in *Egypt*, or rather like a Paradiſe and Garden of God.

5 The ancient Inhabitants knowne to *Cæſar*, were the *Trinobants*, whom he nameth to be the moſt puiſſant in the Land; whoſe chiefe Citie and State yeelding him ſubjection, made the whole, with leſſe loſſe to the *Romans*, to beare the yoke of their owne bondage, and to come in under termes of truce. But when their forces in theſe parts were ſpent, and the Empire ſhaken by inteſtine

warres,

warres, the *Saxons* ſetting their eyes upon ſo faire a ſoile made their footing as ſure herein; which laſtly with *Hartford* and *Eſſex*, was the portion of the *Eaſt-Saxons* Kingdome.

6 Five Princely Houſes, inheritable to the *Engliſh* Crowne, are ſeated in this Shire, which are, *Enfield*, *Hanworth*, *White-hall*, S. *James*, and *Hampton-Court*, a Citie rather in ſhew then the Palace of a Prince, and for ſtately *Port* and gorgeous building, not inferiour to any in *Europe*. At *Thiſtleworth* once ſtood the palace of *Richard* King of the *Romans*, Earle of *Cornewall*, which the *Londoners* in a tumultuous broile, burned to the ground: many other ſtately Houſes of our *Engliſh* Nobilitie, Knights and Gentlemen, as alſo of the worſhipfull Citizens of *London*, are in this Shire ſo ſumptuouſly built and pleaſantly ſeated, as the like in the like circuit are no where elſe to be found. Neere unto *Thameſis* entrance into this Countie, is kept the remembrance of *Cæſars* entrance over *Thameſis*, by the name of *Coway*-ſtakes, ſtucke faſt in the bottome to impeach his deſignes; and further at *Staines* a Maire-ſtone once ſtood for a marke of Juriſdiction, that *London* had ſo farre upon *Thameſis*.

7 Which Citie is more ancient then any true record beareth, fabuled from *Brute*, *Troynovant*, from *Lud*, *Ludſtone*: But by more credible Writers, *Tacitus*, *Ptolemy*, and *Antonine*, *Londinium*, by *Ammianus Marcellinus* for her ſucceſſive proſperitie, *Auguſta*, the greateſt title that can be given to any: by *Britaines*, *Londayn*, by Strangers, *Londra*, and by us *London*. This Citie doth ſhew as the *Cedars* among other trees, being the ſeat of the *Britiſh* Kings, the Chamber of the *Engliſh*, the modell of the Land, and the Mart of the world: for thither are brought the ſilke of *Aſia*, the Spices from *Affrica*, the Balmes from *Grecia*, and the riches of both the *Indies* Eaſt and Weſt: no Citie ſtanding ſo long in fame, nor any for divine and politicke government may with her be compared. Her walles were firſt ſet by great *Conſtantine* the firſt *Chriſtian Emperour*, at the ſuit of his mother, Queene *Helen*, reared with rough Stone and *Britiſh* Bricke three Engliſh miles in compaſſe: thorow which are now made

made ſeven moſt faire gates, beſides three other paſſages for entrance. Along the *Thameſis*, this wall at firſt ranged and with two gates opened, the one *Doure-gate*, now *Dowgate*, and the other *Billings-gate*, a receptacle for Ships. In the midſt of this wall was ſet a mile-marke (as the like was in *Rome*) from whence were meaſured their ſtations, for carriage or otherwiſe; the ſame as yet ſtandeth, and hath beene long knowne by the name of *London Stone*. Vpon the Eaſt of this Citie, the Church of S. *Peters* is thought to be the Cathedrall of *Reſtitutus*, the Chriſtians Biſhops See, who lived in the raigne of Great *Conſtantine*; but ſince S. *Pauls* in the Weſt part, from the Temple of *Diana*, aſſumed that dignitie, whoſe greatneſſe doth exceed any other at this day, and ſpires ſo high that twice it hath beene conſumed by lightning from heaven. Beſides this Cathedrall, God is honoured in one hundred twenue one Churches more in this Citie: that is, ninetie-ſixe within the wals; ſixteen without, but within the Liberties; and nine more in her Suburbs; and in *Fitz-Stephens* time, thirteene Convents of religious Orders. It is divided into 26. Wards, governed by ſo many grave *Aldermen*, a *Lord Maior*, and two *Sheriffs*, the yearely choiſe whereof was granted them by patent from King *John*; in whoſe time alſo a Bridge of ſtone was made over *Thames*, upon nineteene Arches, for length, breadth, beautie, and building, the like againe not found in the world.

8 This *London* (as it were) diſdaining bondage, hath ſet her ſelfe on each ſide, far without the walls, and hath left her Weſt gate in the midſt, from whence with continuall buildings (ſtill affecting greatneſſe) ſhe hath continued her ſtreets unto a Kings Palace, and joyned a ſecond Citie to her ſelfe famous for the Seat and Sepulchre of our Kings; and for the Gates of Juſtice, that termely there are opened, onely once a Biſhops See, whoſe title died with the man. No wals are ſet about this Citie, and thoſe of *London* are left, to ſhew rather what it was, then what it is: Whoſe Citizens, as the *Lacedemonians* did, doe impute their ſtrength in their men, and not in their wals, how ſtrong ſoever. Or elſe for their multitude, cannot be circulated, but (as another *Ieruſalem*) is inhabited without

without walls, as *Zachary* ſaid. The wealth of this Citie (as *Iſay* once ſpake of *Nilus*) growes from the Revenewes and harveſt of her South-bounding *Thames*; whoſe traffique for merchandizing, is like that of *Tyrus*, whereof *Ezekiel* ſpeaks, and ſtands in abundance of Silver, Iron, Tinne, and Lead, &c. And from *London* her channell is navigable, ſtraitned along with meadowing borders, untill ſhe taketh her full libertie in the *German* Seas. Vpon this *Thameſis* the Ships of *Tharſis* ſeeme to ride, and the Navy, that rightly is termed the *Lady* of the Sea, ſpreads her ſaile. Whence twice with luckie ſucceſſe hath beene accompliſhed, the compaſſing of the univerſall Globe. This River, *Cæſarius*, laying ſiege againſt *London*, ſought by digging to divert, and before him the *Danes* had done great harmes in the Citie, yet was their State recovered by King *Elfred*, and the River kept her old courſe, notwithſtanding that coſt. In the times of the *Normans*, ſome civill broyles have beene attempted in this Citie, as in the dayes of King *Iohn*, whereinto his Barons entred, and the Tower yeelded unto *Lewis*. And againe, *Wat Tyler* herein committed outragious cruelties, but was worthily ſtruck downe by the *Maior* and ſlaine in *Smithfield*. This Cities graduation for Laxitude is the degree 51. 45. minutes, and in Longitude 20. degrees 39. minutes.

9 In this Countie at *Barnet*, upon Eaſter-day, a bloudy battell was fought, betwixt *Henry* the ſixt and *Edward* the fourth, wherein were ſlaine one Marques, one Earle, three Lords, and with them ten thouſand *Engliſhmen*.

10 The diviſion of this Shire is into ſeven Hundreds, wherein are ſeated two Cities, foure Market-Townes, and ſeventy-three Pariſh-Churches, beſides them in *London*; where in the Church of *Gray-Fryers*, now called *Chriſt-Church*, three Queenes lye interred, which were, Queene *Margaret*, the D. of *Phil.* the hardy, King of *France*, ſecond wife to King *Edward* the firſt; the ſecond was Queene *Iſabel*, wife to King *Edward* the ſecond, and D. to *Philip* the faire King of *France*; and the third was Queene *Ioan*, their daughter, married to *David* King of *Scotland*.

Parte of Cambridge
Parte of Hart forde
Parte Suffolke
Ipswiche
Colchester
OCEANUS
ESSEX COVNTY
Occidens
London
Shepye Insula
Scala Miliarium
Thamesis fluvius
Grave
Grauesend
Grynwiche
Dertford
Thurrock gray
Barkinge
Muckinge
Coringham
Rumford
Langdon
Brentwood
Chigwell
Waltham
Epping
Hoddesdon
Lauer
Chelmesford
Willingales
Engerston
Kelvedon
Bolericay
Wildford
Stock
Maldon
Norton
Crikesey
Dengie
Bradwell
Tolesbury
Langford
Peldon
Coggeshall
Halsted
Bocking
Finchingfeld
Thaxted
Walden
Hempstede
Linton
Hauerill
Royston
Haidon
Barkwey
Bisshopsterford
Ware
Sheringe
Clare
Burbrook
Lammarshe
Tilburye
Whit colne
Erles colne
Wiston
Branthin
Shotley
Nacton
Walton
Manitre
Tendring
Frating
Osythe
Hollandpne
Mose
Walton
Fering
Eastreford
Fels ted
Fires ted
Waltham p
Bore hin
Stepple
Dengie
Foulnesse
Shoburye
Lawkeswell
Ligle
Lauton
Newiton
Chingford
Woodforde
Chigwell
Waltham
Epping
Hoddesdon
Lauer
Chelmesford
Willingales
Bradfeld
Dunmow
Easton p
Tyltey
Clauering
Thaxted
Shawford
Bray ntre
Finchingfeld
Hauerill
Hempstede
Walden
Linton
Clare
Burbrook
Lammarshe
Tilburye
Whit colne
Sudbury
Wiston
Nacton
Walton
Ipswiche
Parte of Cambridge
Parte of Hart forde
Occidens
Scala Miliarium
15

ESSEX.

CHAPTER XV.

ESSEX, by the *Normans Exſeſſa*, and by the vulgar *Eſſex*; is a Countie large in compaſſe, very populous, and nothing inferiour to the beſt of the Land.

2 The forme thereof is ſomewhat Circular, excepting the Eaſt part, which ſhooteth her ſelfe with many Promontories into the Sea; and from *Hanſey Iland* to *Haidon* in the Weſt, (the broadeſt part of the Shire) are by meaſure fortie miles; and the length from *Eaſt-Ham* upon *Thameſis* in the South, to *Sturmere* upon the River *Stow* in the North, are thirtie-five miles; the whole in Circumference one hundred fortie ſixe miles.

3 It lyeth bounded upon the North, with *Suffolke* and *Cambridge-ſhires*, upon the Weſt with *Hertford* and *Middleſex*, upon the South by *Thameſis* is parted from *Kent*, and the Eaſt-ſide thereof is altogether waſhed with the *German Sea*.

4 The ayre is temperate and pleaſant, onely towards the waters ſomewhat aguiſh: the ſoile is rich and fruitfull, though in ſome places ſandy and barren; yet ſo that it never fruſtrates the husbandmans hopes, or fils not the hands of her harveſt-labourers: but in ſome part ſo fertile, that after three yeares glebe of Saffron, the Land for eighteene more, will yeeld plentie of Barley, without either dung or other fatning earth.

5 Her ancient Inhabitants knowne to the *Romanes*, were by *Cæſar* called the *Trinobantes*, of whom in the former *Chapter* we have ſpoken, and in our *Hiſtory* ſhall ſpeake more at large. But this name periſhed with the age of the Empire, the *Saxons* preſently framed a new; and with *Hertford* and *Middleſex* made it their *Eaſt-Saxons* Kingdome, untill that *Egbert* brought this and the whole into an entire and abſolute Monarchy: the *Danes* after them laid ſo ſore for this Province, that at *Beau-*

fleet

fleet and *Havenet* (now *Shobery*) they fortified moſt ſtrongly; and at *Barkſtow*, (beſides the hils mounced for their burials) the *Danewort* with her red berryes, ſo plentifully grow, that it is held and accounted to ſpring from the bloud of the *Danes* which in that place was ſpilt, and the hearb as yet is called from them the *Daneſ-bloud*; neither yet were they quelled to ſurceaſe that quarrell; but at *Aſhdowne* abode the *Iron-ſide* in ſight, wherein ſo much bloud of the *Engliſh* was ſpilt, that *Canutus* their King in remorſe of conſcience, built a Church in the place, to pacifie God for the ſinnes of his people: but when the *Normans* had got the garland of the whole, many of their nobles there ſeated themſelves, whoſe poſterities ſince, both there and elſe-where are ſpread further abroad in the Realme.

(6) The Commodities that this ſhire yeeldeth, are many and great, as of Woods, Corne, Cattle, Fiſh, Foreſts, and Saffron; which laſt groweth with ſuch gaine and increaſe upon her North parts, that from a ſplit clove much like unto Garlike, a white blewiſh Flower ſhortly ſpringeth, from whence fillets of Saffron are gathered before the Sunne, and dryed, are ſold as ſpice with great gaine. From the Ilands *Canvey*, *Merſey*, *Horſey*, *Northey*, *Oſey*, *Wallot*, and *Foulneſſe*, great ſtore of Fiſh and Fowle are daily gotten: and ſo from their Cattle have they continuall increaſe, which men and boyes milke; as well the Ewe as the Kine; whereof they make great and thicke Cheeſe, ſold abroad in the Land, and much thereof tranſported unto other Countries. Their Oyſters which we call *Walfleete*, the beſt in eſteeme, and are thought from *Plinie* to have beene ſerved in the *Romans* Kinchins. But leaſt we ſhould exceed meaſure in commending, or the people repoſe their truſt in the ſoyle; behold what God can doe to fruſtrate both in a moment, and that by his meaneſt creatures: for in our age and remembrance, the yeare of Chriſt 1581. an Army of *Mice* ſo overranne the Marſhes in *Dengy Hundred*, neere unto *South-minſter* in this Countie, that they ſhore the graſſe to the very roots, and ſo tainted the ſame with their venemous teeth, that a great Murraine fell upon the Cattle which grazed thereon, to the great loſſe of their owners.

(7) The

7 The chiefeſt Citie for account at this day, in this Shire, is *Cholcheſter*, built by *Coilus* the *Britiſh* Prince, one hundred twentie-foure yeares after the birth of our Saviour *Chriſt* (if he of *Monmouth* ſay true) wherein his ſonne *Lucius*, *Helena*, and *Conſtantine*, the firſt Chriſtian *King*, *Empreſſe*, and *Emperour* in the world, were borne: which made *Netham* for *Conſtantine* to ſing as he did.

From Colcheſter *there roſe a Starre,*
The Rayes whereof gave glorious light.
Throughout the world in Climates farre,
Great Conſtantine, Romes *Emperour bright.*

And the *Romanes* to the great honour of *Helena* inſcribed her, *Piiſſima Venerabilis Auguſta*. But of theſe we ſhall be occaſioned to ſpeake more hereafter. This Citie is ſituated upon the South of the River *Cole*; from whence it hath the name, and is walled about, raiſed upon a high Trench of earth, though now much decayed, having ſixe gates of entrance, and three poſternes in the Weſt wall, beſides nine Watch-Towers for defence, and containeth in compaſſe 1980. paces; wherein ſtand eight faire Churches, and two other without the walls, for Gods divine ſervice: S. *Tenants* and the *Blacke Fryers* decayed in the Suburbs; *Mary Magdalins*, the *Nunnery*, S. *Johns*, and the *Crouched Fryers*, all ſuppreſſed: within towards the Eaſt is mounted an old Caſtle, and elder ruines upon a trench containing two Acres of ground, whereas yet may be ſeene the provident care they had againſt all enſuing aſſaults.

The trade of this Towne ſtandeth chiefly in making of Cloth and Baies, with Saies, and other like Stuffes daily invented; and is governed by two Baliffes, twelve Aldermen, all wearing Scarler; a Recorder, a Towne-Clerke, and foure Sergeants at Mace. Whoſe poſition for Latitude is in the degree 52. 14. minutes; and for Longitude, in the degree 21. and 50. minutes.

8 Places

8 Places of antiquitie and memorable note in this Countie, I obſerve the moſt famous to bee *Camo'odunum*, by us *Ma'don*, which was the Royall Seat of *Cunobelin* King of the *Trinobantes*, as by his money therein minted appeareth, about the time of our *Saviours* birth: which Citie afterwards *Claudius* wonne from the *Britaines*, and therein placed a Colony of Souldiers, which were called *Victrienſis*. This Citie Queene *Bodua*, in revenge of her wrongs, rased to the ground, what time ſhe ſtirred their people againſt *Nero*, with the ſlaughter of ſeventie thouſand of the *Romanes*. Of ſome later and leſſer account was *Ithancheſter*, now S. *Peters* upon the wall, where the *Fortenſes* with their Captaine kept, towards the declination of the *Romane Empire*. In the Eaſt Promontory of this Countie, in the Raigne of *Richard* the ſecond, the teeth of a Giant were found (if they were not of an *Elephant*) of a marvellous ſize; (ſa th *Raph Coggſhall*) and not farre thence, in the raigne of *Elizabeth*, more bones to the like wonder were digged up.

9 I purpoſely omit the meſſage of a Pilgrim from S. *John Baptiſt*, by whom he ſent a Ring to King *Edward Confeſſor*; for which cauſe his houſe tooke the name *Havering*: ſeeing the Monkes of thoſe times made no great daintie daily to forge matter for their owne advantage: who in this Shire ſo ſwarmed that they had houſes erected at *Waltham*, *Pritlewell*, *Ti'tey*, *Dunmow*, *Lecye*, *Hatfeild Peverell*, *Che'meſford*, *Coggſhall*, *Maldon*, *Earls-coln*, *Colcheſter*, S. *Oſiths*, *Saffron-Walden*, *Hatfeild-Bradocke*, and more, with great revenews thereto belonging; all which felt the Axes and Hammers of deſtruction, when the reſt of ſuch foundations fell under the flaile of King *Henry* the eight, who with *Hezekiah* brake down all theſe Brazen Serpents.

10 This Shire is divided into 20. Hundreds, wherein are ſeated 21. Market-Townes, 5. Caſtles, 5. Havens, 2 of his Majeſties Mannours, and 415. Pariſh-Churches.

SVFFOLCK
Scala Miliarium
NORFOLCIÆ PARS
ESSEXIÆ PARS
Norwiche
Yermouth
Corton
Beckles
Harleston
Thetford
Brandon
Lakenheath
Bury
Ely
Ashley
Cowlidge
Lawshill
Sudbury
Haverill
Newton
Stoke
Ipswiche
Orford
Orford hauen
Bawdsey
Bawdsey hauen
Harwiche
Aldeburoughe
Misimere hauen
Dunwiche
Sowerwolde
Halesworth
Beccles
Bungay
Sotherton
Eastern
Aldeburoughe
Occidens
Oriens
16

SVFFOLKE.

CHAPTER XVI.

SVFFOLKE, in regard of them which were ſeated in *Northfolke*, is a Country moſt plenteous and pleaſant for habitation. It is ſeparated from *Northfolk*, by the Rivers of the leſſer *Ouſe*, and *Waveney*, whoſe heads meet almoſt in the midſt of her Verge, and that very neere together: the one taking courſe *Eaſt*, and the other full *Weſt*, upon which part *Cambridge-ſhire* doth wholly confront. The South ſide is ſevered by *Stoure* from *Eſſex*, and the Eaſt together waſhed with the *Germane Seas*.

2 The Ayre is good, ſweet, and delectable, and in ſome parts, of ſome of our beſt Phyſitians, held to be the beſt in the Land: the Soile is rich, fruitfull, and with all things well repleniſhed; in a word, nothing wanting for pleaſure or profit.

3 The forme thereof is ſomewhat *Creſcant*, ſhooting up narrower into the North, and ſpreading wider towards the South, whoſe broadeſt part is about twentie miles: but from Eaſt to Weſt much more; for from *Eaſton* point (the furtheſt of this Shire, yea of all *Britaine* into the Sea) unto grea *Ouſe* River, her Weſterne bounder, are fortie five miles, and the whole in circumference, about one hundred fortie ſixe miles.

4 Anciently this part of the *Iland* was poſſeſſed by the *Iceni* who as it ſeemeth by *Tacitus*, joyned in Amitie with the *Romans*, *a mightie people* (ſaith he) *and never ſhaken with warres* before the raigne of *Claudius*, but then by *Oſtorius* were vanquiſhed, though not without great ſlaughter of the *Romans*; and in a Battle againſt them, *M. Oſtorius* the ſonne of the *Generall*, wonne great honour in ſaving of a *Roman* Citizens life; ſo ready were they to give, and receive Honours to themſelves, but ſleightly to paſſe over, and to ſmoother farre greater exploits of the *Britaines*: which notwithſtanding

ding long in theſe parts they could not do; for the wrongs of the *Icenians* growing intolerable, who by the *Romane* Souldiers were put out of their rightfull poſſeſſions, their Princes accounted no better then Slaves, and their Queene whipped in moſt ignominious manner; under *Bodua* they wrought their revenge, as in the Hiſtory (Chriſt aſſiſting) ſhall be further related.

Next to theſe *Icenians*, were the *Saxons* that got their footing into theſe parts, and of them, this with *Northfolke*, *Cambridge-ſhire*, and the *Ile* of *Ely*, was made their *Eaſt-Angles* Kingdome; though as it ſeemeth ever in ſubjection either to the *Mercians*, or to the Kings of *Kent*: whoſe off-ſpring ending in S *Edmund* the Martyr, after the Danes had laid it moſt deſolate, *Edward* the Elder ſubdued it unto his *Weſt-Saxons* Monarchy: and that likewiſe ending in King *Edward* the Confeſſor, many Noble *Normans* got their poſſeſſions in theſe parts, whoſe off ſpring are plenteouſly repleniſhed in this Shire to this day.

5 The comodities of this Shire are many and great, whereof the chiefeſt conſiſteth in Corne, in Cattle, Cloth, Paſturage, Woods, Sea-fiſh and Fowle; and as *Abbo Floriacenſis* hath depainted, *this Countie is of a greene and paſſing freſh hue, pleaſantly repleniſhed with Orchards, Gardens and Groves*: thus he deſcribed it above ſix hundred yeares ſince, and now we finde as he hath ſaid; to which we may adde their gaine from the Paile, whoſe Cheeſes are traded not onely thorowout *England*, but into *Germany*, *France*, and *Spaine*, and are highly commended by *Pantaleon* the Phyſitian, both for colour and taſte.

6 And had *Ipſwich* (the onely eye of this Shire) beene as fortunate in her Surname, as ſhe is bleſſed with Commerce and buildings, ſhe might worthily have borne the title of a Citie: neither ranked in the loweſt rowe, whoſe trade, circuit, and ſeat, doth equall moſt places of the Land beſides.

It ſeemeth this Towne hath beene walled about both by a Rampire of earth, mounted along her

North

North and *Weſt* parts, and places of entrance where gates have ſtood; which no doubt, by the *Danes* were caſt downe, in the yeare of *Ieſus Chriſt*, 991. when they ſacked with ſpoile all theſe Sea-coaſts: and againe in the yeare one thouſand, laid the ſtreets deſolate, and the houſes on heapes: yet afterwards recovering both breath and beautie, her buildings from *Stoke-Church* in the *South*, to Saint *Margarets* in the *North*, now containe 1900 paces, and from S. *Helens* in the *Eaſt*, to S. *Matthews* Church in the *Weſt*, are no leſſe then 2120. full of ſtreets plenteouſly inhabited, wherein are twelve Pariſh-Churches ſeated, beſides them ſuppreſſed; ſuch were *Chriſt-Church*, S. *Georges*, S. *Iames*, *the White*, *the Blacke*, *and Gray-Fryers*. The Site of this Towne is removed from the *Equator*, unto the degree 52. 25. minutes: and by *Mercators* obſervation, from the firſt *Weſt-points* 22. degrees, 9. minutes: and is yearely governed by two Bailiffes, and ten Port men, all wearing Scarlet, with twentie-foure of their Common-Councell in purple: a Recorder, a Towne-Clerke, five Sergeants, whereof one is for the Admiraltie, a Beadle, and Common Cryer, all in blew, with the Townes Armes on their Sleeves

The other Eye of this Shire is S. *Edmundsbury*. By *Abbo* the Royall Towne, wherein at the day-breake of the *Saxons* converſion, *Sigebert* King of the *Eaſt-Angles* founded a Chriſtian Church: and upon the occaſion of King *Edmunds* buriall (who at *Hoxon* was ſhot to death) hath beene ever ſince called S. *Edmunds-bury*, where was built to his honour one of the faireſt Monaſteries in the world, begun by King *Canute*, much affrighted with the ſeeming appearance of that Martyrs Ghoſt, who to expiate the ſacrilegious impietie of his Father *Sueuus*, enriched the place with many endowments, and offred up his owne Crowne upon the holy Martyrs Tombe. For the beautie and buildings of this Abbey and Towne, let *Leyland* for me declare: *The Sunne* (ſaith he) *hath not ſeene a Citie more finely ſeated, ſo delicately, upon the eaſie aſcent of an hill, with a River running on the Eaſt-ſide; nor a more ſtately Abbey, either for reuenewes or incomparable magnificence, in whoſe proſpect appeareth rather a Citie*

tie then a Monaſtery, ſo many Gates for entrance, and ſome: of them braſſe, ſo many Towers, and a moſt glorious Church, upon which attend three others, ſtanding all in the ſame Church-yard, all of them paſſing fine, and of a curious workmanſhip. Whoſe ruines lie in the duſt, lamenting their fall, moving the beholders to pitie their caſe.

Neereunto this Towne a great battle was fought by *Robert Boſſu*, Earle of *Leiceſter*, againſt his Soveraigne King *Henry* the ſecond: but was worthily overcome by *Richard Lucy*, the Kings high Juſtice, himſelfe and wife taken, with many Flemings and Engliſhmen ſlaine.

7 Other places worthy of remembrance this Countie affords; ſuch is *Exning* in the Weſt, formerly famous for the birth of S. *Audrey*, daughter to King *Anna*, one of the three names of the Shires diviſion: *Renliſham* in the Eaſt, where *Redwald* the firſt Chriſtian in this Kingdome held his Court: and *Hadley* in her South, where *Guthrum* the *Dane*, whom *Elfred* baptized, was buried. And things of ſtranger note are the limits of the *Eaſt-Angles* Territories running along *New-market heath* vulgarly called the *Divels-ditch*: the like fable is formally told by *Nubrigenſis*, that at *Wulpes* in the heart of this Shire, two greene boyes of *Satyres* kinde aroſe out of the ground, from the *Antipodes*; beleeve it if you will: and *Ralfe Coggeſhall* in the Monuments of *Colcheſter*, declareth, that a *Fiſh* in all parts like a man was taken neere *Orford*, and for ſixe moneths was kept in the Caſtle, whence after he eſcaped againe to the Sea.

As ſtrange, but moſt true, was a crop of Peaſe, that without tillage or ſowing grew in the Rockes, betwixt this *Orford* and *Aldebrough*, in the yeare 1555. when by unſeaſonable weather a great dearth was in the Land: there in *Auguſt* were gathered above one hundred Quarters, and in bloſſoming remained as many more, where never graſſe grew, or earth ever ſeene, but hard ſolide Rockes three yards deepe under their rootes.

8 Places ſeparated from common uſe, and devoted to God and his ſervice by religious Princes, were at S. *Edmunds*, *Ipſwich*, *Helesworth*, *Blithborow*, *Clare*, *Feſton*, *Burgh* Caſtle, wherein *Sigebert* King of the *Eaſt-Angles* entered the profeſſion of a Monke: but was thence forced by his people, to fight againſt the *Mercians*: in which Battle he was ſlaine. And *Dunwich*, where *Felix* founded his Epiſcopall See. Theſe with many others in this Countie were ſuppreſſed in the fall of the Monaſteries, and their Revenews aſſumed by King *Henry* the eight.

(9) This Shire is principally divided into three parts, which are called the *Celdable*, S. *Edmunds*, and S. *Audreys* Liberties, ſubdivided into twentie-two Hundreds, and them againe into 575. Pariſh-Churches, wherein are ſeated ſeven Caſtles, and twentie-eight Market-Townes.

NORFOLCKE
Septentrio
The Washe
Old Lynn
Walpole
Walton
Walsoken
Wisbich
Cromere
Horsee
Hickling
Caston
Repehm
Attelbridge
Horning
Thorp
Clayton
Yardley
Wotton
Beckles
Rockland
Buckshm nova
Harleshm
Dis
Aye
Bedney
Stow
Thetford
Ellington
Ingham
Tasles
Holgey
Stoke
Clay
Nekton
Stow
Downham
Littleport
Mildneil
Ely
Halesworth
Bliboro
Walderswick
Dunwiche
Scala Milliarium
Merl: dies.

NORTHFOLKE.

CHAPTER XVII.

NORTHFOLKE is an Iland inclining to an ovall forme, closed on the South part with the Rivers of *Waveney* and the lesser *Ouse*, which divides it from *Suffolke*. On the East and North with the *Germane Ocean*; on the West toward *Cambridge shire*, with some branches of the greater *Ouse*; toward *Lincolne-shire* with that part of the *Neve* which passeth from *Wisbitch* into the *Washes*.

It containeth in length (from *Yarmouth* to *Wisbitch*) about fiftie miles. In bredth (from *Thetford* to *Wels*) about thirty. The whole Circuit is about two hundred forty two miles.

The Name ariseth from the situation of the people, who being the Norther-most of the Kingdome of *East-Angles*, are therefore called the *Northfolke*, as the Souther-most *Southfolke*.

The Ayre is sharpe and piercing especially the Champion, and neere the Sea: therefore it delaieth the Spring and Harvest, the situation of the Country inclining thereto, as being under the 53. degree of Latitude.

The Soile divers: about the Townes commonly good; as Clay, Chalke, or fat earth, well watered, and with some wood: upward to the Heaths naked, dry, and barren: *Marsland* and *Flegge* exceeding rich; but *Marsland* properly for Pasture, *Flegge* for Corne.

2 The parts from *Thetford* to *Burnham*, and thence Westward, as also along the Coast, be counted *Champion*: the rest (as better furnished with woods) *Woodland*. The *Champion* aboundeth with Corne, Sheepe, and Conies, and herein the barren Heaths, (as the providence of our Ancestors hath of old disposed them) are very profitable. For on them principally lie our *Fould courses*, called

of

of the *Saxons* (whoſe inſtitution they therefore ſeeme to be) *Paldyocum*, that is, *Libertie of fold or fouldage*. Theſe Heaths by the compaſture of the ſheepe (which we call *Tathe*) are made ſo rich with Corne, that when they fall to be ſowne, they commonly match the fruitfulleſt grounds in other Countries: and laid againe, doe long after yeeld a ſweeter and more plentifull feede for ſheepe: ſo that each of them maintaine other, and are the chiefeſt wealth of our Countrey. The *Woodland* (fitter for graſſe) is maintained chiefly by feeding of Cattell, yet well ſtored with Corne and Sheepe.

The Coaſt is fortunate in Fiſh, and hath many good Harbours, whereof *Lenn* and *Yarmouth* be the mother-ports, and of great traffique: *Wels* and *Blakeney* next in eſtimation.

The whole Countie aboundeth with Rivers and pleaſant Springs, of which the *Ouſe* is chiefeſt, by whoſe plentifull branches, the Iſle of *Ely*, the Townes and Shires of *Cambridge*, *Huntington*, and the Countie of *Suffolke* vent and receive Commodities. The next is *Hierus* or *Yere*, paſſing from *Norwich* to *Yarmouth*, where it receiveth the *Bure* comming from *Aylſham*, both of them of great ſervice for water-carriages, but very notable for their plenty of fiſh: for ſome one man out of an hold upon the *Bure*, hath drawne up ordinarily once a yeare, betweene two Nets, about five or ſix ſcore buſhels of Fiſh at one draught. The *Wavenny* and the leſſer *Ouſe* are alſo Navigable and of great uſe. The reſidue I omit.

(3) The people were anciently called ICENI, as they alſo of *Suffolke*, *Cambridge-ſhire*, and *Huntington-ſhire*, and ſuppoſed to be of them whom *Cæſar* nameth *Cenimagni*; *Ptolemie*, *Simeni*; ſome *Tigeni*. Their manners were likely to be as the reſt of the *Britaines*, barbarous at thoſe times, as appeareth by *Cæſar* and *Tacitus*. Neither can I otherwiſe commend their Succeſſors the *Saxons*: for ſo alſo their owne Countreyman *Ethelward* termeth them. Since the entry of the *Normans*, they have beene counted civill and ingenious, apt to good Letters, adorning Religion with more Churches and monaſteries, then any Shire of *England*, and the Lawes and Seats of Iuſtice (for many ages)

with

with ſome excellent men; from whom moſt of our chiefe Families, and ſome of the greateſt Nobility of the Kingdome, have taken advancement. And herein is *Northfolke* fortunate, that as *Crete* boaſted of an hundred Cities, ſo may ſhe of an hundred Families of Gentlemen, never yet attainted of high Treaſon. How the government of this Country was about *Cæſars* time, is uncertaine, but (a greeable no doubt to the reſt of the *Britaines*) under ſome peculiar *Toparch* or *Regulus*, as *Tacitus* termeth him. The latter *Romans* held it by two *Garriſons*, one at *Gariennum* neere *Yarmouth*; the other at *Branodunum*, now called *Brancaſtre*, both of horſe, and commanded by the *Comes Maritimi Tractus*, as *Marcellinus* calleth him, termed after *Comes Littoris Saxonici*. Vpon the entry of the *Saxons*, this Countie with *Suffolke* fell in the portion of the *Angles*, and about the yeare five hundred ſixtie one, were together erected into a Kingdome by *Vffa*, of whom the ſucceeding Kings were tituled *Vffines*. But having ſuffred many Tempeſts of *Fortune*, it was in the yeare 870. utterly waſted and extinct by *Hungar* and *Hubba* the *Danes*, who overthrew the vertuous King *Edmund* about *Thetford*, and after martyred him at S. *Edmundsbury*. Yet they did not long enjoy it: for King *Edward* ſhortly recovered it from them, and annexed it to his other Kingdomes. The *Danes* notwithſtanding inhabited abundantly in theſe partes, ſo that many of our Townes were founded by them, and a great part of our people and Gentry are riſen out of their bloud.

4 This Kingdome of *Eaſt-Angles* was after allotted to an Earledome of that name by *William the Conquerour*, who made *Radulph* a *Britaine*, marying his kinſwoman, Earle thereof; but gave the greateſt parts of this Countie about *Wimondham*, *Kenninghall*, *Lenn*, *Burnham*, *Fulmerſtone*, &c. to *W. de Albany*, *Pincerne*, and *W. de Warranna Forreſtario*, who to ſtrengthen themſelves (according to the uſe of that time) with the homage and ſervice of many tenants, divided large portions of the ſame amongſt their friends and followers; ſo that moſt of the Manours and Lands in the parts aforeſaid, were in thoſe dayes either mediately or immediately holden of one of them. And as *Northfolke*

folke and *Suffolke* were firſt united in a Kingdome, then in an Earledome, ſo they continued united in the *Sheriffe-wicke* till about the fifteenth yeare of Queene *Elizabeth*.

6 The Townes here are commonly well built, and populous; three of them being of that worth and qualitie, as no one ſhire of *England* hath the like, *Norwich*, *Lenn*, and *Yarmouth*: to which for ancient reputation (as having beene a ſeate of the Kings of *Eaſt-Angles*) I may adde *Thetford*, knowne to *Antoninus*, *Ptolemie*, and elder ages, by the name of *Sitomagus*, when the other three were yet in their infancy, and of no eſteeme: for I accept not the Relations of the Antiquitie and State of *Norwich* in the time of the *Britaines* and *Saxons* though *Alexander Nevil* hath well graced them. Her very name abridgeth her Antiquitie, as having no other in Hiſtories but *Norwich*, which is meere *Saxon* or *Daniſh*, and ſignifieth the *North-Towne* or *Caſtle*. It ſeemeth to have riſen out of the decay of her neighbour *Venta*, now called *Caſtor*, and as M. *Cambden* noteth, not to have beene of marke before the entry of the *Danes*, who in the yeare 1004. under *Sivene* their Captaine, firſt ſackt, and then burnt it, even in her infancie. Yet in the dayes of *Edward* the *Confeſſor* it recovered 1320. Burgeſſes. But maintaining the cauſe of Earle *Radulph* aforeſaid againſt the *Conqueror*, they were by famine and ſword waſted to 560. at which time the Earle eſcaping by ſhip, his wife upon compoſition yeelded the Caſtle, and followed. In *William Rufus* time it was growne famous for Merchandiſe and concourſe of people; ſo that *Herbert* then tranſlated the Biſhopricke from *Thetford* thither, made each of them an ornament to other. In varietie of times it felt much varietie of *Fortune*: By fire in *Anno* 1508. By extreame plagues, whereof one in *An.* 1348. was ſo outragious, as 57104. are reported to have died thereof betweene the *Calends* of *January* and of *July*. By miſery of warre. as ſacked and ſpoyled by the Earle of *Flaunders* and *Hugh Bigod*, Anno 1174. In yeelding to *Lewis* the *French*, againſt their naturall Lord King *Iohn*, Anno 1216. By the diſinherited Barons, *An.* 1266. By tumult and inſurrection betweene the Citizens and Church men: once about the yeare 1255.

which

which if *Henry* the third had not come in perſon to appeaſe, the Citie was in hazard to be ruined: The ſecond time in *Anno* 1446. for which the Maior was depoſed, and their Liberties for a while ſeiſed. In *Edward* the ſixths time, by *Ketts* rebellion, whoſe fury chiefly raged againſt this Citie. Since this it hath flouriſhed with the bleſſings of *Peace, Plentie, Wealth*, and *Honour:* ſo that *Alexander Nevil* doubteth not to preferre it above all the Cities of *England*, except *London*. It is ſituate upon the River *Hierus*, in a pleaſant valley, but on riſing ground, having on the Eaſt the Hilles and Heath called *Muſſold* for *Muſſ-would*, as I take it. In the 17. yeare of King *Stephen* it was new founded, and made a Corporation. In *Edward* the firſts time, cloſed with a faire Wall, ſaving on a part that the River defendeth. Firſt governed by foure Bayliffes; then by *Henry* the fourth in *An.* 1403. erected into a Maioralitie and County; the limits whereof now extend to *Eatonbridge*. At this preſent it hath about thirty Pariſhes, but in ancient time had many more.

6 *Lenn* having beene an ancient Borrough under the Government of a *Baliffe* or *Reve*, called *Præpoſitus*, was by King *Iohn* in the ſixt yeare of his Raigne made *Liber Burgus* and (beſides the gift of his memorable Cup, which to this day honoureth this Corporation) endowed with divers faire Liberties. King *Henry* the third in the 17. yeare of his Raigne (in recompence of their ſervice againſt the out-lawed *Barons* in the Iſle of *Ely*) enlarged their Charter, and granted them further, to chooſe a Maior *Loco Præpoſiti:* unto whom King *Henry* the Eight, in the ſixteenth yeare of his Raigne, added twelve Aldermen, a Recorder, and other Officers, and the bearing of a ſword before the Maior. But the Towne comming after to the ſame *King*, he in the twentie-ninth of his Raigne, changed their name, from *Maior & Burgenſes Lenn Epiſcopi*, to *Maior & Burgenſes Lenn Regis*.

7 *Yarmouth* is the Key of the Coaſt named and ſeated by the mouth of the River *Yere*. Begun in the time of the *Danes*, and by ſmall acceſſions growing populous, made a Corporation under

two

two Bayliffes by King *Henry* the third, and by his Charter, about the fifteenth yeare of his Raigne, walled. It is an ancient member of the *Cinque Ports*, very well built and fortified, having onely one Church (but faire and large) founded by Bishop *Herbert*, in *William Rufus* dayes. It maintaineth a Peere against the Sea, at the yearely charge of five hundred pound, or thereabout: yet hath it no possessions, as other Corporations, but like the children of *Aeolus* & *Thetis: maria & 4. ventos*, as an Inquisitor findeth *An.* 10. *H.*3. There is yearely in *September* the worthiest Herring-hsl ing in *Europe*, which draweth great concourse of people, and maketh the Towne much the richer all the yeare, but very unsavory for the time. The Inhabitants are so courteous, as they have long held a custome to feast all persons of worth, repairing to their Towne.

8 The Bishopricke of *Norwich* had first her seat at *Dunwich* in *Suffolke*, and was there begun by *Felix*, who converted this Countie, and the *East-Angles* to the Faith. Being brought out of *Burgundie* by *Sigebert* (the first Christian King of the *East-Angles*) he landed at *Babingley* by *Lenn*, and there builded the first Church of these Countries, which in his memory, is at this day called by his Name. The second he built at *Sharxburn* then of wood, and therefore called *Stock Chappell*. After *Felix* and three of his Successors, this Bishopricke was divided into two Sees: the one with eleven Bishops in succession, continuing at *Dunwich*; the other with twelve, at *Elmham* in *Northfolke*. Then united againe in the time of King *Edwyn*, the entire See for twelve other Bishops remained at *Elmham*, and in the *Conquerours* time was by his Chaplaine *Arfastus* (being the thirteenth) translated to *Thetford*, from thence by *Herbert* (his next Successor save one) bought of *Wm. Rufus* for 1900. pounds and brought to *Norwich*. This *Herbert* (surnamed *Losinga* a *Norman*) builded the Cathedrall Church there, and endowed it with large possessions. Not far from thence he also builded another Church to S. *Leonard*, a third at *Elmham*, a fourth at *Lenn*, (S. *Margarets*, a very faire one) and the

fifth

fifth at *Yarmouth* before mentioned. By the Cathedrall Church he builded a Palace for the Bishops, and founded the Priory there (now converted to *Deane* and *Chapter*) and another Priory at *Thetford*. Since his time the Bishops See hath immoveably remained at *Norwich*, but the ancient Possessions are severed from it, and in lieu thereof the Abbey and Lands of S. *Benedict* of *Holme* annexed to it. The Commodities of this County I have contained in these foure Verses.

Ingenio & populi cultu Norfolcia clara est;
Hinc fluviis, illinc Insula clausa mari;
Quaratis, & vellus, frumenta, cuniculus, agnus,
Lac scatet, & pisces, pabula, mella, crocus.

This Description of *Northfolke*, I received from the Right Worshipfull, Sir HENRY SPELMAN Knight.

CAMBRIDGE SHIRE
A Scale of Myles
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
PART OF
Downham
Salters lode
Sotherye
Peterburgh
Yaxley
Cunnington
PARTE
HUNTINGTON
Huntington
SHIRE
St Neot
PARTE OF BEDFORD SHIRE
Potton
Dunton
Henxworth
Royston
Lynton
Wilford
Pickham
Bulbeck
Newmarket
Kennet
Mildnall
Lilleporte
NORFOLCKE
PARTE OF SUFFOLCK
PARTE OF ESSEX
18

CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CAMBRID-SHIRE, lyeth bounded upon the North with *Lincolne-ſhire* and *Northfolke*; upon the Eaſt with *Northfolke* and *Suffolke*; upon the South with *Hartford-ſhire* and *Eſſex*; and upon the Weſt with *Bedford* and *Huntington-ſhires*.

(2) This Province is not large, nor for ayre greatly to be liked, having the Fennes ſo ſpread upon her North, that they infect the ayre far into the reſt: From whoſe furtheſt point unto *Royſton* in the South, are thirtie-five miles; but in the broadeſt is not fully twentie: the whole in Circumference, traced by the compaſſe of her many indents, one hundred twentie and eight miles.

(3) The Soile doth differ both in ayre and commodities; the Fenny ſurcharged with waters: the South is Champion, and yeeldeth *Corne* in abundance, with *Meadowing-Paſtures* upon both the ſides of the River *Came*, which divides that part of the Shire in the midſt, upon whoſe *Eaſt-bancke* the *Muſes* have built their moſt ſacred *Seat*, where with plenteous increaſe they have continued for theſe many hundred yeares.

(4) For from ancient *Grantceſter*, *Camboritum* by *Antonine*, now famous *Cambridge*, the other breſt and *Nurſe mother* of all pious literature, have flowed full ſtreames of the learned *Sciences* into all other parts of this Land, and elſe-where: ancient indeed, if their *Story* be rightly writ, that will have it built by *Cantabers Spaniard*, three hundred ſeventy five yeares before the birth of our *Saviour*, who thither firſt brought and planted the *Muſes*. This Citie *Grantceſter* by the tyranny of time loſt both her owne beautie and her profeſſed *Athenian Students*, ſo that in *Bedaes* dayes, ſeaven hundred yeares after the Word became fleſh, it is deſcribed to lie a little deſolate Citie, and as yet retaineth the name, without any memory of circuit by walles.

Of

Of this Citie, in the yeare of *Christ Iesus* 141. as the Monk of *Burton* doth report, nine Scholars received their *Baptisme*, and became Preachers of the Gospel among the *Britaines*; which (as he saith) happened in the Reigne of *Hadrian* the Emperour. But when the *Picts*, *Scots*, *Hunnes* and *Saxons* had laid all things waste, and with their savage swords cut out the leaves of all civill learning, this as the rest yeelded to destruction, and so lay forlorne till the *Saxons* themselves became likewise civill; when *Sigebert* the first *Christian King* of the *East-Angles*, from the example of *France*, whither he had beene banished, built *Schooles* in his Kingdome, and here at *Grancester* the chiefe, recalling thither the Professors of *Arts* and *Sciences*, as the Story recordeth, and Traditions doe hold.

But afterwards, as it seemeth, their increase being straightned, the *Students* complained (as the Prophets did to *Elisha*) that the place was too little for them to dwell in, therefore inlarging more North-ward, seated themselves neere unto the *Bridge*, whereupon the place began to be called *Grantbridge*, though others from the crooked River *Came* will have it named *Cambridge*. This place (though sacred and exempted from *Mars*, as *Sylla* once spake, when he spared *Athens*,) the *Danes* in their destructions regarded no whit, wherein they often wintered after their spoyles, and left the scarres of their savage sores ever behinde them. And in the yeare 1010 when *Sueno* in his fiercenesse bare downe all before him, this place was no place for *Scholars* to be in: *Warres* loud *Alarums* ill consorting the *Muses* milde Harmonies. Yet when the *Normans* had got the *Garland* on their heads, and these *Danish stormes* turned into *Sun-shine dayes*, *Gisilbert* the *Monke*, with *Odo*, *Tonicus*, and *William*, all three of the like *Monasticall Profession*, in the Raigne of King *Henry* the First, resorted unto this place, and in a publike *Barne* read the *Lectures* of *Grammer*, *Logicke*, and *Rhetorike*, and *Gisilbert Divinitie* upon the Sabbath and festivall dayes. *From this little fountaine* (saith *Petrus Blessensis*) *grew a great River, which made all* England *fruitfull, by the many Masters & Teachers proceeding out of* Cambridge, *as out of a holy Paradise of God.* The first *Colledge* therein endowed with Professions was *Peterhouse*,

house, built by *Hugh Balsham* Bishop of *Ely*, in the yeare of Grace, 1284. whose godly example many others followed, so that at this day there are sixteene most stately *Colledges* and *Halls*, for building, beautie, endowments, and store of *Students* so repleniſhed, that unleſſe it be in her other Sister *Oxford*, the like are not found in all *Europe*.

But at what time it was made an *Vniverſitie*, let *Robert de Remyngton* tell you for me. *In the Raigne* (ſaith he) of King *Edward* the firſt, *Grantbridge*, *of a Schoole*, *by the Court of Rome*, *was made an Vniverſitie*, *ſuch as Oxford is*. Laſtly, the *Meridian Line* cutting the *Zenith* over this Citie, is diſtant from the furtheſt Weſt-poynt, according to *Mercator*, 20. degrees, 50. ſcruples, and the *Arch* of the ſame *Meridian*, lying betweene the *Aequator* and *Verticall point*, is 52. degrees, 20. ſcruples.

5 Another Citie formerly in great fame is *Elie*, had in account for the repute and holineſſe of *Votary Nunnes* there reſiding; built firſt by *Audrey* wife to one *Tombres* a *Prince* in this *Province*, who had this place as a part of her Dowry: ſhe having departed from her ſecond Husband *Egbert* King of *Northumberland* devoted her ſelfe to the ſervice of God, and built here a *Monaſtery*, whereof ſhe became the firſt *Abbeſſe*. This in the *Daniſh* deſolations was deſtroyed, but ſoone after reedified by *Ethelwold* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who ſtored it with *Monkes*; unto whom King *Edgar* granted the juriſdiction over foure Hundreds and a halfe, within theſe Fennes and the *Eaſt-Angles* limits, which to this day are called *The Liberties of S. Audrey*: after whoſe example many *Nobles* ſo enriched it with large *Revenewes*, that as *Malmesbury* ſaith, *the Abbat thereof laid up yeerely in his owne Coffers a thouſand and foure hundred pounds*. And of latter times the *Monkes* thereof became ſo wealthy, that their old decayed Church they renued with new and moſt ſtately buildings, which is now the *Cathedrall* of the *Dioceſſe* and for beautie giveth place to no other in the Land. Eight other foundations ſet apart from ſecular uſe in this *Province*, were at *Thorney*, *Chatteres*, *Denny*, *Elſey*, *Beach*, *Barnwell*, *Swaſey*, and *Shengey*, all which in the dayes of King *Henry* the eight came to the period of their ſurpaſſing wealth, and left their Lands to the diſpoſe of his Will.

6 The generall commoditie of this Shire is *Corne*, which in the South and Champion-part doth aboundantly grow, as alſo *Saffron* a very rich Spice. Some *woods* there are, and *Paſture* both pleaſant and profitable. The North part thereof is Fenny, but withall fruitfull, whereof *Henry* of *Huntington* and *William* of *Malmesbury* thus doe write: *This Fenny Country is paſſing rich and plenteous, yea, and beautifull alſo to behold, wherein is ſo great ſtore of fiſh, that ſtrangers doe wonder, and water-fowle ſo cheape, that five men may therewith be ſatisfied with leſſe then an halfe-penny.*

7 Places of ancient note in this Shire are theſe, the *Ermingſtreet-way*, which upon the lower Weſt parts of this County, thorow *Roiſton*, runneth forthright unto *Huntington*. And from *Reach* a Market-Towne ſtanding neere to the River *Came*, a great *Ditch* and *Trench* is caſt all along *New-market-Heath*, which for the wonder received thereat, is of the vulgar called *The Devils Ditch*, being in truth made for a defence againſt the *Mercians* by the *Eaſt-Angles*, whoſe Kingdome it inverged. The *Gogmagog Hils* neere *Cambridge* retaine the remembrance of the *Daniſh Station*, where as yet on their tops is ſeene a *Rampier*, ſtrengthened with a three-fold *Trench*, whereof *Gervaſe* of *Tilbury* tels many a pretie Tale.

8 This Shire is divided into ſeventeene Hundreds, wherein are ſeated eight Market-Townes, and hath beene ſtrengthened with ſeven Caſtles, and *God* divinely honoured in one hundred ſixtie three Pariſh-Churches.

Hartforde Shire
Septentrio
Parte of Bedforde Shire
Parte of Buckingam chire
Occidens
Oriens
Meridies
Scala Miliarium
Stotfeld
Holewell
Nuncham
Wallington
Baldock
Weston
Westmill
Hytchin
Spaletts
Wimley ma
Puckriche
Lulie
Poules Walden
Steuenhaught
Luton
Dunstable
Kompton
Staplefoide
Welwia
Kensworth
Cadington
Iningoo
Longe mersson
Pulnham
Barkhamsted magna
Bowndon
Maudlaine
Watforde
Sarret
Abotts Langley
Hemsted
Gotamburye
Hartfordie
Digefwell
Lea flu
Sandridge
Set Albans
North Mymmes
Aldnham Ridge
High Bernet
Bushye
Tateridge
South Mymmes
North hall
Theball
Hoddesdon
Easonden
Bus Hatt
Wormeley
Ware
Thundridge
Widforde
Estwick
Hartforde
Staunsted thele
Royden
Nasinge
Waltham ab
Lea flumen
Hormed magna
Bunting ford
Braughinge
Bushop Stortford
Hadham parna
Sabridgeworth
Harlow
Perndon parna
Claueringe
Berden
Monuden
Birchhanger
Chissel magna
Royston
Barkwey
Tharsfeld
PARTE OF ESSEX
19

HERTFORD-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XIX.

HERTFORD-SHIRE, is bordered upon the *North* with *Bedford* and *Cambridge-shires*; upon the *East*, is altogether bounded by *Essex*; upon the *South*, is confined with *Middlesex*; and her *west* butteth upon *Buckingham* and *Bedford-shires*.

2 The forme thereof is somewhat circular, with many indents to fetch in those Townes that are dispersedly straggled into her next *Shire*: whereof *Roiston* and *Totteridge* are the two extreames from *North* to *South*, betwixt whom in a strait drawne line are twenty seven *English miles*, and from *Putnam* Westward, to *Chesson Nunnery* in the *East*, are twentie eight; the whole circumference, about an hundred and thirtie miles.

3 The ayre is temperate, sweet, and healthfull, asseated in a Climate neither too hot, nor too cold: the soyle is rich, plenteous, and delightfull, yeelding abonndance of *Corne*, *Cattle*, *Wood*, and *Grasse*, destitute of nothing that ministreth profit or pleasures for life, which are more augmented by the many *Rivers* that arise and run thorow this *Shire*, watering her owne and others, till they emptie themselves into the Sea.

4 Her ancient Inhabitants in the time of the *Romans* were the *Cattieuchlanians* or *Cassijans*, and the *Trinobantes*, as their Writers declare, and in the *Heptarchy* was possessed by the *East-Saxons*, excepting some small portion thereof, that the *Mercian* Kings enjoyed. The *Danes* also in their overrunnings, sought to stay themselves in this *Shire*, and at *Ware* (then *Weare*) pitched downe their rest and hope for passing the *Lea* in their light *Pinnaces* and *Shallops*, raised therein a *Fort*, which maugre the *English* they kept, untill that by the wise policie of King *Elfred*, that *River* was parted in-

to more running ſtreames, whereby their *Ships* periſhed, and they intercepted both of proviſion and further ſupply.

5 The *Romans* before them had made *Verolanium* in this Shire their greateſt for account, which in *Neros* time was a *Municipiall*, as *Ninius* in his *Catalogue* of *Cities* doth call it, or as *Tacitus*, a *Free Towne*; ſacked by *Boduo* that ever eternized *Queene* of the *Iceanians*, when ſeventy thouſand of the *Romans* and *Confederates* by her revenging ſword periſhed: the ſite and circuit whereof, in this *Card* we have ſet according to our view and meaſure there taken: whoſe magnificence for *Port* and ſtately *Architecture*, were found by her large and arched *Vaults* in the dayes of King *Edgar*, which were digged into and caſt downe by *Elred* and *Edmer*, *Abbots* of S. *Albanes*, for that they were the receptacles and lurking holes of *Whores* and *Theeves*: the ruines of which, have raiſed the beautie of her ſurviving and faire S. *Albanes*, where *Offa* the great *Mercian*, in great devotion, built a moſt ſtately *Monaſtery*, whoſe Church yet ſtanding, retaineth the aſhes of many *Nobles*, there ſhine in the quarrell of *Yorke* and *Lancaſter*; and a *Font* of ſolid braſſe brought out of *Scotland* by Sir *Richard Lea*, from the ſiege of *Leeth*.

6 Many other Townes, both for Commerce, ſtately Buildings, and of ancient Record, this Shire affordeth, whereof *Hertford*, though the *Shire-Towne*, is not the richeſt; the paſſage thorow *Ware* hath left her wayes ſo untrodden: to prevent which, in former times that *River* at *Ware* was chained up, and the *Bayliffe* of *Hertford* had the cuſtody of the *Key*: which howſoever they have loſt, yet hath the *Towne* gotten her *Governour* to be preferred from the name of a *Bailiffe* unto a *Maior*, aſſiſted with nine *Burgeſſes*, a *Recorder*, and two *Sergeants* their *Attendants*. Herein a *Caſtle*, for ſituation pleaſant, for *Trench*, *Walles*, and *River*, ſufficiently fenced, was lately ſeene; but marked to deſtinie as the *Towne* to decay, hath found the hand of *Fortune* to overmatch her ſtrength, and to ruinate the *Priory*, S. *Nicholas*, and S. *Maries Churches*, beſides a *Cell* of S. *Albanes Monkes*, that therein

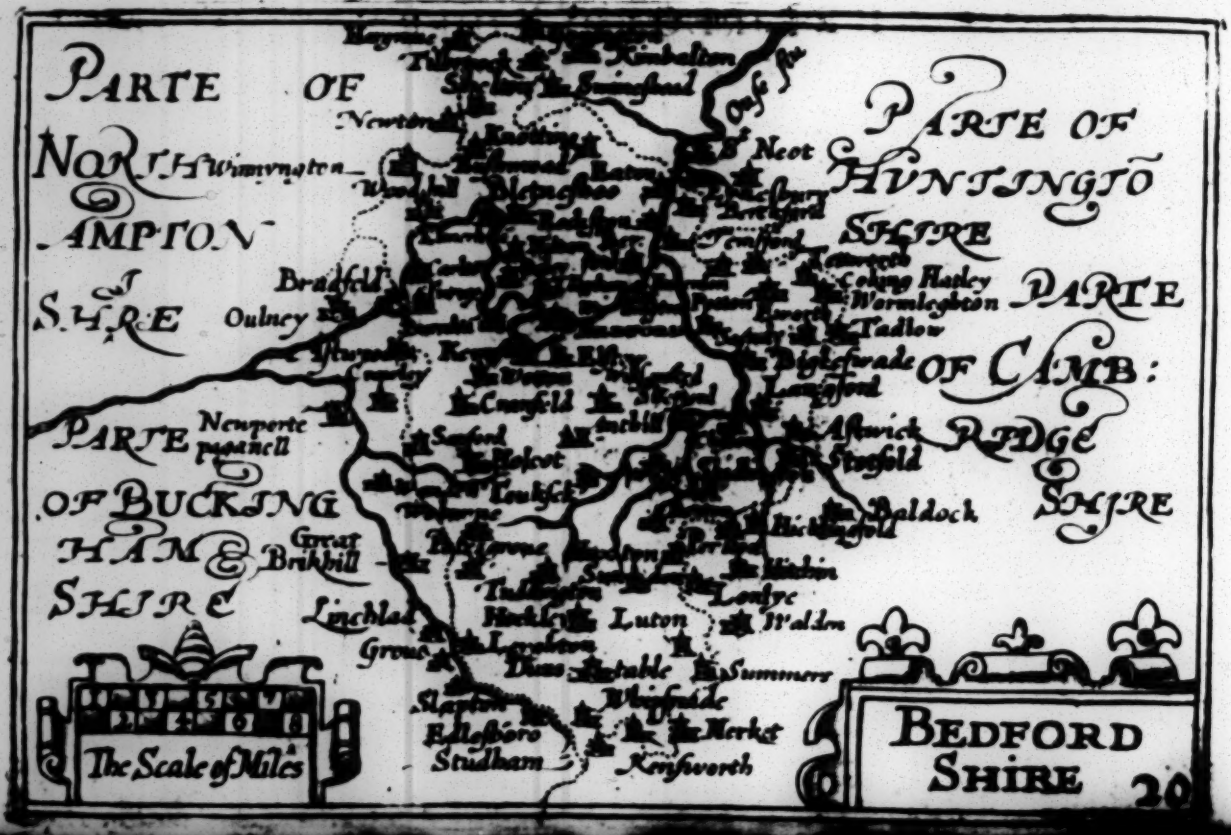
were

were seated. The like fate fals unto *Hensled*, and her faire *Castle*, wherein *Richard* King of the *Romans* left his life. Yet *Langley* is graced both in the birth of Prince *Edmund* the fifth sonne to King *Edward* the third, and the buriall of *Richard* the second that unfortunate King, who in the *Cell* of *Fryers Preachers* was there first buried, but afterwards removed and enshrined at *Westminster*. And in another *Langley*, neere the *East* from thence, was borne that *Pontificall Break-speare*, *Bishop* of *Rome*, knowne by the name of *Hadrian* the fourth, (and famous for his stirrup-holding by *Fredericke* the *Emperour*) whose breath was lastly stopped by a *Flie* that flew into his mouth.

7 The civill *Battles* that in this Shire have beene fought, in the *Map* it selfe are inserted, and therefore here omitted, but the more ancient remembred unto us by *Oister-hill* neere S. *Albans*, whom the judicious *Cambden* supposeth to have beene the *Campe* of *Ostorius* the second *Lieutenant*, and *Subduer* of great *Caractacus*; as also seven small round *Hils* betwixt *Stevennedge* and *Knebworth*, in which are supposed some *Romane Souldiers* to lie buried.

8 Religious Houses built and suppressed, the chiefest for account in this *Shire*, were S. *Albans*, *Roiston*, *Ware*, *Sopwell*, *Langley*, besides them at *Hertford*, whom *Beda* cals *Herudford*: which *Cities* graduation is distant and removed from the *Equator* 52. *degrees* 5. *minutes* of *Latitude*, and set from the first point of the *West*, according to *Mercator*, in the 20. *degree* 29. *minutes* of *Longitude*. The *Earledomes* whereof, were enjoyed onely by those two honourable *Families*, whose atchievements we have also therein expressed.

9 This *Counties* division is into eight *Hundreds*, wherein are seated eighteene *Market-Townes*, and one hundred and twentie *Parish-Churches*.


PARTE OF NORTH AMPTON SHIRE
PARTE OF HUNTINGTO SHIRE
PARTE OF CAMB: RIDGE SHIRE
PARTE OF BUCKING HAM SHIRE
Newton
Kimbalton
Neot
Bradfeld
Oulney
Newporte paganell
Great Brikhill
Linchlad
Grous
Luton
Lonlye
Walden
Summers
Merket
Kensworth
Studham
Edlesboro
Astwick
Stotfold
Baldock
Tadlow
Wormleghton
Coking Hatley
Cranfeld
Holcot
Toukfek
The Scale of Miles
BEDFORD SHIRE
20

BEDFORD-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XX.

BEDFORD-SHIRE, seated in the South-East of this *Iland*, is a plaine and champion Country, and lyeth bounded upon the North with *Huntington-shire*; upon the East with *Cambridge* and *Hartford-shires*; upon the South with *Hartford* and *Buckingham-shires*; and upon the West with *Buckingham* and *Northampton-shires*.

2 The forme thereof is somewhat ovall, and not very large: for from *Tilbroke* in the North unto *Studham* in the South, are but twentie-foure English miles; and from *Turny* in the West, unto *Hartley Coking* in the East, are not fully fourteene; the whole in Circumference, about seventy three miles.

3 The Ayre is temperate, and the Soile bounteous, especially in the North, whose Borders the fruitfull *Ouse* with her many windings watereth. The South is more leane, and with greater industry bringeth forth *Barley*, no better else-where. Generally, this County is Champion, though some places be sprinkled with Pasturage and Woods.

4 The ancient Inhabitants knowne to the *Romans*, that held in this Shire, were part of the *Cattieuchlani*, a stout and warre-stirring people: and yet upon the report of *Cæsars* proceeding, sent him their subjection for peace. But when that conquering Nation had brought *Britaine* into a *Province* under *Rome*, their Legions lay at *Selenae* and *Magintum*, which are now *Sandy* and *Dunstable*, places of memorable note in this Shire. After them the *Saxons* coveting for so faire a Seate, first dispossessed the *Britaines*, under the leading of *Cuthwulfe* the *West-Saxon*, about the yeare of Grace, 572. who making it their owne, was lastly enjoyed by the *Mercians*, as a part of their Kingdome.

5 In

5 In the yeare of Christs Incarnation 1399. immediately before those *Civill Warres*, that rent in pieces the peace of this Land, betweene the Princes of *Lancaster* and *York*, the River *Ouse* neere unto *Harwood*, stood sodainly still, and refrained to passe any further; so that forward, men passed three miles together on foot in the very depth of her Channell; and backward, the waters swelled unto a great height: which was observed by the judicious, to foretell some unkinde division that shortly should arise.

6 This Countie, among the common calamities of the Land, when it lay trampled under the feet of the *Danes*, sustained a part: and after that, in the time of King *Stephen*, when the *Civill warres* thundred betwixt *Maud* the *Empresse* and himselfe, the Shire-Towne was sore wasted, with great slaughter of men: So when the *Barons* forsooke their allegiance to King *Iohn*, the Towne and Castle were rendred up unto their hands: and lastly, by King *Henry* the third, laid levell even with the ground, some ruinous walles appearing towards the *Ouse*, but not a stone left upon the *Mount* where stood his foundation.

7 This Towne by the *Britaines* was called *Lettidur*; and of us, *Bedford*: being the chiefest in the Countie, from whom it taketh the name, and is most fruitfull, and pleasantly seated, having the *Ouse* running thorow the Towne in the middest, and a faire *Stone-bridge* built over the same, whereon are two Gates to locke and impeach the passage, as occasion shall serve. At the first entrance standeth S. *Leonards Hospitall* for *Lazars*: and further inwards, S. *Johns* and S. *Maries* Churches; within the Towne, S. *Pauls*, a most beautifull Church, S. *Cuthberts*, and S. *Peters*: without the Towne standeth the *Fryers*, S. *Loyes*, *Alhallowes*, and *Caudwell Abbey*: not farre whence, sometimes stood a Chappell upon the Banke of *Ouse*, wherein (as *Florilegus* affirmeth) the body of *Offa* the great *Mercian* King was interred, but by the over-swelling of that River, was borne downe, and swallowed up; whose Tombe of Lead (as it were some phantasticall thing) appeared often to them

that

that ſeeke it not, but to them that ſeeke it (ſaith *Roſſe*) it is inviſible. This Towne is governed yearely by a *Maior*, two *Bailiffes*, two *Chamberlaines*, a *Recorder*, a *Towne-Clerke*, and three *Sergeants* with *Maſes*.

8 A tale of vaine credit is reported of *Dunſtable*, that it was built to bridle the outragiouſneſſe of a theefe named *Dun*, by King *Henry* the firſt: but certaine it is the place was formerly held the *Romanes*, whoſe Legionss there lay, as appeareth by the Coynes there uſually found, which from *Magintum* are corruptly called *Maidning-money*.

9 Caſtles in this Shire are *Woodhill*, *Eaton*, *Temſford*, and *Amphill*, an honour now appertaining to the Crowne. And places of *Religion*, built by devout perſons, but for *Idolatrous Abuſes* againe abolished, were at *Bedford*, *Harwood*, *Helenſtow*, *Newenham*, *Chickſand*, *Wardon*, *Woborne*, and *Dunſtable*. All theſe, with their like, felt the hand of *Henry* the Eight to lie ſo heavie upon them, that they were not able to ſuſtaine the waight, but were cruſhed to pieces, and fell to the ground.

10 The Graduation of this Countie, taken for the Shire-Towne, is placed from the *Equator* in the degree of 52 and 30. minutes for Latitude, and is removed from the firſt Weſt point of Longitude, 20. degrees and 16. minutes.

11 Whoſe Princely Families that have borne the Titles both of *Dukes* and *Earles*, are expreſſed; and whoſe Counties diviſion are into nine *Hundreds*, wherein are ſeated ten Market-Townes, and one hundred and ſixteene Pariſh-Churches.

BUCKINGHAM SHIRE
PARTE OF NORTH AMPTON SHIRE
PARTE OF BEDFORDE SHIRE
PARTE OF HARTFORD SHIRE
PARTE OF OXFORDE SHIRE
PARTE OF MIDDLESEX
Stoke Golding
Hauersham
Turney
Newenton
North Crowley
Little Brickhill
Fulwy
Lithershal
Wormenal
Nettleden
Little Missenden
West Wickham
Great Wickham
Turfeld
Redding
Stanes
1 3 5 7 9
2 4 6 8
The Scale of Miles

BVCKINGHAM-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXI.

BVCKINGHAM, for the plentie of *Beech-trees* there growing, and thoſe in the elder times of the *Saxons* called *Bucken*, may well be ſuppoſed from them to have the name, as afterward the whole Shire had hers from this Towne *Buckingham*

2 In forme it ſomewhat reſembleth a Lyon Rampant, whoſe head or North-point toucheth the Counties of *Northampton* and *Bedford*; whoſe backe or Eaſt-part is backed by *Bedford* and *Hertford-ſhires*: his loynes or South-borders reſt upon *Bark-ſhire*, and his breaſt the Weſt ſide is butted upon wholly by *Oxford-ſhire*. The length thereof from *Waisbury* in the South, to *Braidfield* in her North, are thirtie nine miles: the breadth at the breadeſt; from *Aſhridge* in the Eaſt, to *Brenwood Forreſt* in the Weſt, are eighteene; the whole in Circumference one hundred thirtie eight miles.

3 The ayre is paſſing good, temperate, and pleaſant, yeelding the body health, and the minde content. The ſoile is rich, fat, and fruitfull, giving aboundance of Corne, Graſſe, and Meate. It is chiefly divided into two parts by the *Chiltren hilles*, which run thorow this Shire in the middeſt, and before time were ſo peſtered with *Beech*, that they were altogether unpaſſable, and became a receptacle and refuge for theeves, who daily endamaged the way-faring man; for which cauſe *Leoſtan* Abbot of S. *Albans* cauſed them to be cut downe: ſince when thoſe parts are paſſable, without any great incumbrances of trees; from whoſe tops, a large and moſt pleaſing proſpect is ſeene. The Vale beneath is plaine and champion, a clayie ſoile, ſtiffe, and rough, but withall marvellous fruitfull, naked of woods, but abounding in meadowes, paſtures, and tillage, and maintaining an infinite number of ſheepe, whoſe ſoft and fine fleeces are in great eſteeme with the *Turkes* as farre as *Aſia*.

4 The

(4) The ancient Inhabitants that were ſeated in this Shire, were the *Cattieuchlani*, mentioned by *Ptolemie*, and them diſperſed thorow the Tract of *Bedford*, *Hertford*, and this. Theſe yeelded themſelves with the firſt to *Caeſar* under the *Romanes* ſubjection, whoſe over worne Empire ending in *Britaine*, the *Saxons* by ſtrong hand attained this Province, and made it a part of their *Mercian Kingdome*: yet was it firſt ſubdued unto them by *Cherdike* the *Weſt-Saxon*, whoſe memory is in part continued in the Towne *Cherſey*, upon the Weſt of this Countie, where in a ſharpe and bloudy battell he was Victor over the *Britaines*. So alſo *Cuthwulfe* a *Weſt Saxon* at *Alesbury* in the yeere of Grace 592. overcame the *Britaines*, and bare downe all things before him: yet no ſooner was their *Heptarchie* wained, and their *Monarchie* able to ſtand alone, but that the *Danes*, before their ſtrength and growth was confirmed, waxed upon them; and they not able in ſo weake a hand to hold faſt that weight of greatneſſe they had ſo graſped, gave place to their Conquerors, who did many harmes in this Province: for in the yeere 914 the *Danes* furiouſly raged as farre as *Brenwood*, where they deſtroyed the Citie *Burgh*, the ancient ſeat of the *Romanes*, afterwards a royall houſe of King *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, which they utterly deſtroyed.

(5) The Shire-Towne *Buckingham*, fruitfully ſeated upon the River *Ouſe*, was fortified with a Rampire, and Sconſes on both bankes, by King *Edward* the elder, ſaith *Marianus* the Scottiſh Writer; where in the heart of the Towne hath ſtood a ſtrong Caſtle, mounted upon a high hill, which long ſince was brought to the period of her eſtate, now nothing remaining beſides the ſignes, that there ſhe had ſtood. The River circulates this Towne on every ſide, that onely on the North excepted, over which three faire ſtone-bridges lead, and into which the ſprings of a Well run, called S. *Rumalds*, a child-ſaint borne at *Kings-Sutton*, canonized, and in the Church of this Towne enſhrined, with many conceited miracles and cures: ſuch was the hap of thoſe times, to produce ſaints of all ages and ſexes. This Towne is governed by a Bayliffe and twelve principall Burgeſſes;

and

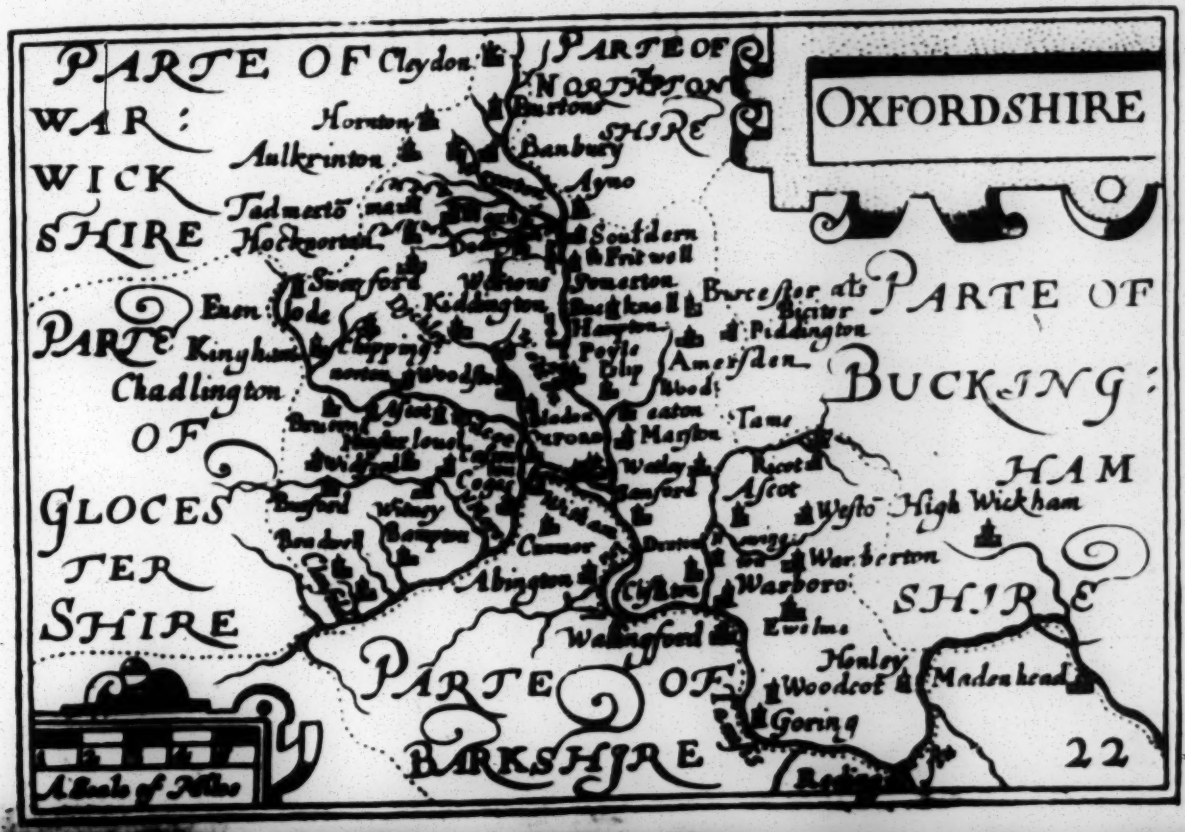
and is in the degree removed from the firſt point of the Weſt for Longitude, 19. 33. ſcruples, and the North-pole elevated in Latitude for the degree of 52. 18. ſcruples.

(6) A Towne of ancient note is *Stony-Stretford*, the *Romans Lactorodum*, being built upon that ancient *Cauſey-way* which is called *Watling-ſtreet*, where remaine the markes thereof even unto this day. At this place *Edward* the elder ſtopped the paſſage of the *Danes*, whiles he ſtrengthened *Torceſter* againſt them: and herein, King *Edward* the eldeſt ſince the Conqueſt, reared a beautifull Croſſe in memory of *Eleanor* his dead Queene, as he did in every place where her Corps reſted, from *Herdy* in *Lincolne-ſhire*, till it was received and buried at *Weſtminſter*.

(7) Places intended for Gods true worſhip, built by devout perſons, and ſequeſtred from worldly imployments, were at *Launden*, *Luffield*, *Bidleſden*, *Bradwell*, *Nothey*, *Ankerne*, *Miſſenden*, *Tekſord*, *Patrendune*, *Asbridge*, and *Alesburie*: *Asbridge* in great repute for the bloud (ſuppoſed out of Chriſts ſides) brought out of *Germany* by *Henry* the eldeſt ſonne of *Richard* King of the *Romanes*, and Earle of *Cornwall*, whereunto reſorted great concourſe of people for devotion, and adoration thereof. But when the Sun-ſhine of the Goſpel had pierced thorow ſuch clouds of darkeneſſe, it was perceived apparantly to be onely honey clarified and coloured with Siffron, as was openly ſhewed at *Pauls Croſſe* by the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, the twentie fourth of *February*, and yeere of Chriſt 1538. And *Alesbury* for the holineſſe of S. *Edith*, was much frequented, who having this Towne allotted for her Dowrie, had the world and her husband farewell, in taking upon her the veile of devotion, and in that fruitfull age of Saints became greatly renowned, even as farre as to the working of miracles. Theſe all in the ſtormes and rage of the time, ſuffred ſuch ſhipwracke, that from thoſe turmoiled Seas, their merchandiſe light in the right of ſuch Lords as made them their own for wreacks indeed.

(8) With

8 With foure Caſtles this Shire hath beene ſtrengthned, and thorow eleven Market-Townes her Commodities traded; being divided, for ſervice to the Crowne and State, into eight Hundreds, and in them are ſeated one hundred foureſcore and five Pariſh-Churches.


OXFORDSHIRE
PARTE OF WARWICKSHIRE
PARTE OF NORTHPTONSHIRE
PARTE OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
PARTE OF GLOCESTERSHIRE
PARTE OF BARKSHIRE
Cleydon
Hornton
Aulkrinton
Tadmerton
Hocknorton
Banbury
Ayno
Souldern
Fritwell
Somerton
Burcester als Biciter
Piddington
Amersden
Kiddington
Swerford
Euen
Kingham
Chadlington
Poyle
Marston
Tame
Ascot
Weston
High Wickham
Warberton
Warboro
Ewelme
Honley
Woodcot
Goring
Madenhead
Abington
Cumnor
Witney
Bampton
Bradwell
Watlingford
A Scale of Miles
22

OXFORD-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXI.

OXFORD-SHIRE receiveth her name from that famous *Vniverſitie* and moſt beautifull Citie *Oxford*, and this of the *Foord* of *Oxen*, ſay our *Engliſh-Saxons*; though *Leiland* upon a ground of conjecture will have it *Ouſford*, from the River *Ouſe* (by the *Latines* called *Iſis*) which giveth name likewiſe to the adjoyning *Iland Ouſney*. The North point of this Shire is bordered upon by the Counties of *Warwicke* and *Northampton*, the Eaſt with *Buckingham*, the Weſt by *Glocester-ſhire*, and the South altogether is parted from *Berk-ſhire* by *Thamiſis*, *the Prince of Britiſh Rivers*.

(2) The bleſſings both of the ſweet-breathing heavens, and the fruitfull ſite of this Counties ſoile, are ſo happie and fortunate, that hardly can be ſaid whether exceeds. The aire milde, temperate and delicate; the Land fertile, pleaſant, and bounteous; in a word, both *Heaven* and *Earth* accorded to make the Inhabitants healthfull and happy: The hills loaden with Woods and Cattle, the valleys burthened with Corne and Paſturage, by reaſon of many freſh ſpringing Rivers which ſportingly there-thorow make their paſſage; whereof *Evenlod*, *Charwell*, *Tame* and *Iſis* are chiefe: which two laſt making their Bed of Marriage neere unto *Dorcheſter*, runne thence together in one channell and name.

(3) The length of this Shire is from *Cleydon* in the North-weſt, unto *Caverſham* in her South-Eaſt, neere unto *Thamiſis*, and amounteth almoſt to fortie miles; the broadeſt part is in her Weſterne Borders, which extending from the ſaid *Cleydon* in the North, unto *Faringdon* ſeated upon the River *Iſis* in the South, are ſcarcely twentie ſixe: and thence growing narrower like unto a *wedge*, containing in Circumference about one hundred and thirtie miles.

(4) The

4 The ancient Inhabitants knowne to the *Romans*, were the *Dobuni*, part whereof possessed further Westernely into *Glocester-shire*, and nearer Eastward, betwixt the bowing of *Thamisis*, were seated the *Ancalites*, who sent their submission unto *Iulius Cæsar*, when report was made that the *Trinobantes* had put themselves under his protection; whereof followed the *Britaines* servitude under the proud yoke of the all-coveting *Romans*: yet afterwards this Counties people, being very puissant (as *Tacitus* termes them) and unshaken by warres, withstood *Ostorius Scapula* the *Romane* Lieutenant, choosing rather to yeeld their lives in battle, then their persons to subjection. Of latter times it was possessed by the *Mercian Saxons*, as part of their Kingdome, though sometimes both the *West-Saxons* and the *Northumbrians* had the dispose of some part thereof: for *Beda* affirmeth that King *Oswold* gave the then flourishing Citie *Dorchester* unto *Berinus* the *West-Saxons* Apostle, to be his Episcopall See: whence the good Bishop comming to *Oxford*, and preaching before *Wulpherus* the *Mercian* King (in whose Court *Athelwold* the *South-Saxons* heathenish King was then present) he with all his Nobles were converted to the faith of Christ, and there baptized, whereby *Berinus* became the Apostle also of the *South-Saxons*.

5 Other places of memorable note, either for actions therein happening, or for their owne famous esteeme, are the *Roll-rich-stones*, standing neere unto *Enisham* in the South of this Shire: a monument of huge stones, set round in compasse, in manner of the *Stonehenge*: of which, fabulous tradition hath reported forsooth, that they were metamorphosed from men, but in truth were there erected upon some great victory obtained, either by, or against *Rollo* the *Dane*, who in the yeare 876. entred *England*, and in this Shire fought two Battles, one neere unto *Hoch-Norton*, and a second at the *Scier-Stane*.

6 *Rodiot* likewise remaineth as a monument of *Oxfords* high-styled Earle, but unfortunate Prince, *Robert de Vere*, who besides the Earledome, was created by King *Richard* the second, *Marquesse*

queſte of *Dublin*, and *Duke* of *Ireland*: but at that Bridge, diſcomfited in fight by the Nobles, and forced to ſwimme the River, where began the downefall of his high mounted fortunes; for being driven forth of his Country, laſtly died in exile and diſtreſſed eſtate. But more happie is this Countie in producing farre more glorious Princes, as King *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, who in *Iſlip* was borne; *Edward* the victorious blacke Prince, in *Woodſtocke*; and in *Oxford* that warlike *Cœur de Lion*, King *Richard* the firſt, the ſonne of King *Henry* the ſecond, firſt tooke breath.

7 Which Citie is, and long hath beene the glorious ſeat of the *Muſes*, the Britiſh *Athens*, and learnings well-ſpring, from whoſe living fountaine the wholſome waters of all good literature ſtreaming plenteouſly, have made fruitfull all other parts of this Realme, and gained glory amongſt all Nations abroad. Antiquitie avoucheth, that this place was conſecrated unto the ſacred Sciences in the time of the old *Britaines*, and that from *Greeke-lad*, a Towne in *Wilt-ſhire*, the Academie was tranſlated unto *Oxford*, as unto a Plant-plot, both more pleaſing and fruitfull: whereto accordeth the ancient *Barlæus* and *Necham*, this latter alſo alledging *Merlin*. But when the beauty of the Land lay under the *Saxons* prophane feete, it ſuſtained a part of thoſe common calamities, having little reſerved to uphold its former glory, ſave onely the famous monument of S. *Frideſwids Virgin Conqueſt*; no other Schoole then left ſtanding beſides her Monaſtery: yet thoſe great blaſts, together with other *Daniſh* ſtormes, being well blowne over, King *Elfred*, that learned & religious Monarch, recalled the exiled *Muſes* to their ſacred place, and built there three goodly *Colledges* for the ſtudies of Divinitie, Philoſophie, and other Arts of humanitie, ſending thither his owne ſonne *Ethelward*, and drew thither the yong Nobles from all parts of his Kingdome. The firſt reader thereof was his ſuppoſed brother *Neote*, a man of great learning, by whoſe direction King *Elfred* was altogether guided in this his goodly foundation. At which time alſo, *Aſſerius Menevenſis*, a writer of thoſe times affaires, read the *Grammar* and *Rhetorick*, and affirmeth, that long before them, *Gildas Nelkin*,

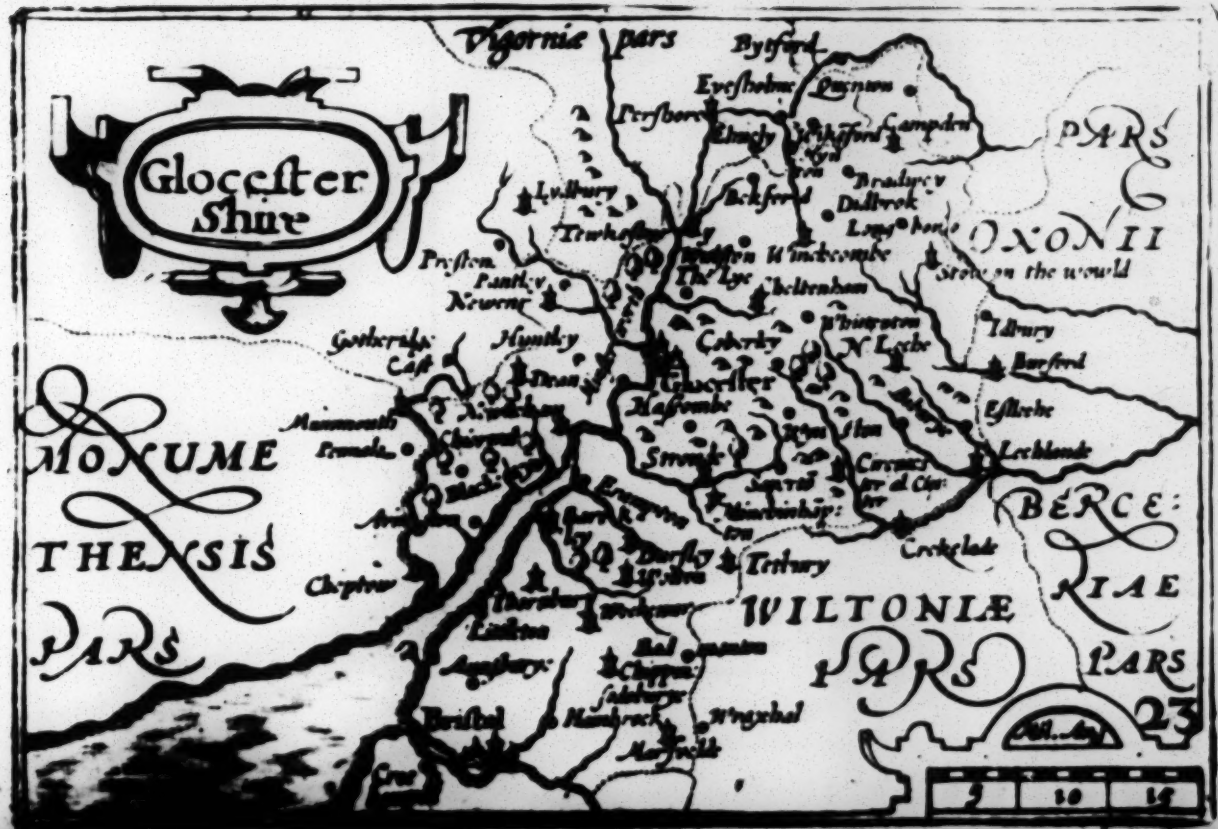
Melkin, *Ninias*, *Kentigern*, *S. German*, and others, ſpent there their lives in learned ſtudies. From which time that it continued a *Seedplot* of learning till the *Norman* Conqueſt, *Ingulfus* recordeth, who himſelfe then lived. No marvell then if *Matthew Paris* calleth *Oxford*, the ſecond Schoole of Chriſtendome, and the very chiefe Pillar of the Catholike Church. And in the Councell holden at *Vienna*, it was ordained, that in *Paris*, *Oxford*, *Bononia*, and *Salamanca* (the onely *Vniverſities* then in *Europe*) ſhould be erected Schooles for the *Hebrew*, *Greeke*, *Arabicke*, and *Chaldean* tongues, and that *Oxford* ſhould be the generall Vniverſitie for all *England*, *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*: which point was likewiſe of ſuch weight with the *Councell* of *Conſtance*, that from this precedent of *Oxford* Vniverſitie, it was concluded, that the *Engliſh* Nation was not onely to have precedence of *Spaine* in all Generall Councels, but was alſo to be held equall with *France* itſelfe. By which high prerogatives this of ours hath alwayes ſo flouriſhed, that in the dayes of King *Henry* the third, thirtie thouſand Students were therein reſident, as Archbiſhop *Armathanus* (who then lived) hath writ, and *Roſhanger* (then alſo living) ſheweth, that for all the civill warres which hindred ſuch places of quiet ſtudie, yet 15000. Students were there remaining, whoſe names (ſaith he) were entred in *matricula*, in the *matriculation booke*. About which time, *John Baliol* (the father of *Baliol* King of *Scots*) built a Colledge, yet bearing his name, *Anno* 1269. and *Walter Merton* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, that which is now called *Merton Colledge*; both of them beautified with buildings, and enriched with lands, and were the firſt endowed *Colledges* for learning in all Chriſtendome. And at this preſent there are ſixteene *Colledges* (beſides another newly builded) with eight Hals, and many moſt faire Collegiate Churches, all adorned with moſt ſtately buildings, and enriched with great endowments, noble Libraries, and moſt learned Graduates of all profeſſions, that unleſſe it be her ſiſter *Cambridge*, the other nurſing breaſt of this Land, the like is not found againe in the world. This Citie is alſo honoured with an *Epiſcopall* See. As for the ſite thereof, it is removed from the Equator in the degr

52. and one minute, and from the West by *Mercators* measure, 19. degrees, and 20. minutes.

8 As this Countie is happy in the possession of so famous an *Academie*, so is it graced with most Princely Palaces appertaining to the *English Crowne*, whereof *Woodstocke* is the most ancient and magnificent, built to that glory by King *Henry* the first, and enlarged with a Labyrinth of many windings by King *Henry* the second, to hide from his jealous *Juno*, his intirely beloved Concubine *Rosamond Clifford*, a Damosell of surpassing beautie; where notwithstanding, followed by a clew of silke that fell from her lap, she was surprised and poysoned by Queene *Eleanor* his wife, and was first buryed at *Godstow Nunnery*, in the midst of the Quire under a Hearse of silke, set about with lights, whom *Hugh* Bishop of *Lincolne* (thinking it an unfit object for Virgins devotion) caused to be removed into the Church-yard: but those chaste sisters liked so well the memory of that kinde Lady, as that her bones they translated again into their Chappell.

Bensington is another of his Majesties Mannours, built by *William de la Pole* Duke of *Suffolke*, but now in neglect through the annoyance arising from the waters or marishes adjoyning. Houses built for devotion, and for abuse suppressed and againe put downe, the chiefe in account were *Enisham*, *Osney*, *Eruern*, *Godstow*, *Burchester*, and *Tame*, besides S. *Frideswides*, and very many other stately Houses of Religion in the Citie.

The Division of this Shire is into fourteene Hundreds, wherein are seated ten Market-Townes, and two hundred and fourescore Parish-Churches.


Glocester Shire
Vigorniæ pars
Bytford
Eyesholme
Quenton
Campden
Persbore
Ebnely
Wikeford
Bradwey
Didbrok
Longbonio
Stow on the wowld
Lydbury
Tewkesbury
Preston
Pantley
Newent
Huntley
Gotheridge Cast
Dean
Newnham
Chiornut
Monmouth
Pennale
Black
Cheptow
Bristol
Cree
Aunsburye
Littleton
Thornbury
Wickenor
Bad
Chippin
Sodeburye
Hambrock
Marfoelde
Wrexhal
Tetbury
Dursley
Wolton
Erempton
Stronde
Glocester
Hassombe
Coberley
Cheltenham
Whitenton
N Leche
Idbury
Burford
Esslechе
Lechlande
Crekelade
Circuester al Cirr
Minchinhāp
Winchcombe
The Lye
Wulston
Bekford
Lydbury
PARS OXONII
MONUME THENSIS PARS
WILTONIÆ PARS
BERCE: RIAE PARS
23
5
10
15

GLOCESTER-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXIII.

GLOCESTER-SHIRE, lyeth bordered upon the North with *Worceſter* and *Warwick-ſhire*, upon the Eaſt with *Oxford* and *Wilſhire*; upon the South altogether with *Sommerſet-ſhire*: and upon the Weſt with the River *Wye* and *Hereford-ſhire*.

2 The length thereof extended from *Briſtow* upon the River *Avon* in her South, unto *Clifford* upon another *Avon* in her North, are about fortie eight miles; and her broadeſt part from Eaſt to Weſt, is from *Lechlad* unto *Preſton*, containing twentie-eight: the whole circumference about one hundred thirty eight miles.

3 The forme whereof is ſomewhat long and narrow: the Ayre thereof is pleaſant, ſweet and delectable: and for fruitfulnes of Soile heare *Malmesbury* and not me: *The ground of this Shire throughout* (ſaith he) *yeeldeth plenty of Corne, and bringeth forth abundance of fruits; the one through the naturall goodneſſe only of the ground, the other through the diligent manuring and tillage, in ſuch wiſe, that it would provoke the lazieſt perſon to take paines. Here you may ſee the High-wayes and Common Lanes clad with Apple trees and Peare trees, not ingrafted by the induſtry of mens hand, but growing naturally of their owne accord: the ground of it ſelfe is ſo inclined to beare fruits, and thoſe both in taſte and beautie farre exceeding others, and will endure untill a new ſupply come. There is not any Country in* England *ſo thicke ſet with Vineyards as this Province is, ſo plentifull of increaſe, and ſo pleaſant in taſte. The very wines made there of carry no unpleaſant tartneſſe, as being little inferiour in ſweet verdure to the French wines: the houſes are innumerable, the Churches paſſing faire, and the Townes ſtanding very thicke. But that which addeth unto all good gifts (a ſpeciall glory) is the River* Severne, *then which there is not any in all the Land, for*

Channell

Channell broader, for Streame swifter, or for Fish better stored. There is in it a daily rage and fury of waters, which I know not whether I may call a Gulfe or whirle-pole of waves, raising up the sands from the bottome, winding and driving them upon heapes: sometimes overflowing her bankes, roveth a great way upon the face of her bordering grounds, and againe retyreth as a Conquerour into the usuall Channell. Vnhappy is the Vessell which it taketh full upon the side: but the Water-men well ware thereof, when they see that Hydra comming, turne the Vessell upon it, and cut thorow the midst of it, whereby they checke and avoyd her violence and danger.

4 The ancient people that possessed this Province, were the DOBVNI, who spread themselves further into *Oxford-shire*. But betwixt the *Severne* and *Wye* were seated part of SILVRES, or Inhabitants of *South-Wales*. And upon what ground I know not, let *Lawyers* dispute it, the Inhabitants in some part of this Shire enjoy a private custome to this day, that the Goods and Lands of *Condemned Persons* fall unto the Crowne but onely for a yeare and a day, and then returne to the next heires, contrary to the custome of all *England* besides.

5 The generall Commodities of this Shire, are *Corne*, *Iron*, and *Wools*, all passing fine, besides *Pasturage*, *Fruits*, and *Woods*, which last are much lessened by making of *Iron*, the onely bane of *Oke*, *Elme*, and *Beech*.

6 These, with all other provisions are traded thorow twenty five *Market-Townes* in this County, whereof two are Cities of no small import: the first is *Glocester*, from whom the Shire taketh name, seated upon *Severne*, neere the middest of this Shire, by *Antonine* the Emperour called *Gleucum*, built first by the *Romans*, and set as it were upon the necke of the *Silures*, to yoake them, where their Legion called *Colonia Glevum*, lay. It hath beene walled about (excepting that part that is defended by the River) the ruines whereof in many places appeare; and some part yet standing, doth well witnesse their strength. This Citie was first won from the *Britaines* by *Cheulin* the first King

of

of the *Weſt-Saxons*, about the yeare of Chriſt, 570. and afterwards under the *Mercians* it flouriſhed with great honour, where *Offrick* King of *Northumberland*, by the ſufferance of *Ethelred* of *Mercia*, founded a moſt ſtately *Monaſtery* of *Nunnes* whereof *Kineburgh*, *Eadburgh*, and *Eve*, Queenes of the *Mercians*, were *Prioreſſes* ſucceſſively each after other.

7 *Edelfled* a moſt renowned Lady, ſiſter to King *Edward* the elder, in this Citie built a faire Church, wherein her ſelfe was interred; which being overthrowne by the *Danes*, was afterwards rebuilt, and made the Cathedrall of that See, dedicated unto the honour of S. *Peter*. In this Church the unfortunate Prince, King *Edward* the ſecond, under a Monument of *Alablaſter* doth lye; who being murdered at *Barkley Caſtle*, by the crueltie of *French Iſabel* his wife, was there iuntombed. And not farre from him another Prince as unfortunate, namely, *Robert Curthoſe*, the eldeſt ſonne of *William* the *Conqueroure*, lyeth in a painted wodden *Tombe* in the midſt of the *Quire*; whoſe eyes were pluckt out in *Cardiffe Caſtle*, wherein he was kept priſoner twentie ſix yeares, with all contumelious indignities, untill through extreame anguiſh he ended his life. And before any of theſe, in this Citie ſay our *Britiſh Hiſtorians*, the body of *Lucius* our firſt Chriſtian King was interred: and before his dayes the *Britaines Arrianes*.

The graduation of this County I obſerve from this Citie, whence the Pole is elevated in the degree of Latitude 52. and 18. minutes, and in Longitude from the Weſt, 18. and 5. minutes.

8 The other Citie is *Briſtow*, faire, but not very ancient, built upon the Rivers *Avon* and *Froome*, for trade of Merchandize a ſecond *London*, and for beautie and account next unto *Yorke*. This Citie ſtandeth partly in this Countie, and partly in *Sommerſet-ſhire*: but being a Countie of it ſelfe, will acknowledge ſubjection to neither.

9 A Citie more ancient hath beene *Circeſter*, by *Ptolemie* called *Corinium*; by *Antonine*, *Durocernovium*; by *Giraldus*, *Paſſerum Vrbem*. The Sparrowes Citie, upon a flying report, that *Gurmund* a Tyrant

a Tyrant from *Africke*, besieging this Citie, tyed fire unto the wings of Sparrows, who lighting in the Towne upon light matter, set flame upon all. The circuit of whose wals extended two miles about, wherein the Consular Port or wayes of the *Romans* met and crossed each other. This Citie was wonne from the *Britaines* by *Cheulin* first King of the *VVest-Saxons*: afterwards it was possessed by the *Mercians*; and lastly, by the *Danes* under *Gurmund* (the former no doubt mistaken for him) wherein a rable of them kept the space of a yeare, *Anno* 879. and never since inhabited, according to the circuit of her walles.

10 Places of memorable note are these: the *Iland Alney* neere unto *Glocester*, wherein *Edmund Iron-side* the *English*, and *Canutus* the *Dane*, after many battels and bloud, fought in single Combat hand to hand alone, untill they compounded for the Kingdomes partition: *Barkley Castle*, where King *Edward* the second was thorow his fundament runne into his bowels with a red burning Spit: *Tewkesbury* the fatall period of King *Henry* the sixt his government, and the wound of the *Lancastrian* Cause; for in a Battle there fought in *Anno* 1471. Prince *Edward*, the onely Sonne of King *Henry*, had his braines dashed out in a most shamefull manner, the Queene his mother taken prisoner, and most of their favorites slaine and beheaded. And at *Alderley*, a little Towne standing eight miles from the *Severne*, upon the hilles to this day are found *Cockles*, *Periwincles*, and *Oysters* of solid stone, which whether they have been Shel-fish and living creatures, or else the sports of *Nature* in her works, let the *Naturall Philosophers* dispute of and judge.

11 The places of pietie, set apart from other worldly Services, and dedicated to religious uses by the devotions of Princes, erected in this Shire, were *Tewkesbury*, *Deorhost*, *Glocester*, *Mouthing*, *Barkley*, *Kinswood*, *Circester*, *Winchcombe*, and *Hales*; which last was built with great cost by *Richard* Earle of *Cornwall*, King of the *Romans*, wherein himselfe, and his *Dutchesse* was interred. Their son Earle *Edmund* brought out of *Germany* the bloud of *Hales*, supposed and said to be part of that which

Christ

Christ shed upon his Crosse. In this place with great confluence and devotions of Pilgrimage it was sought to and worshipped, till time provedit a meere counterfeit, when the glorious light of the Gospel revealed to eye-sight such grosse Idolatries, and the skirts of Superstition were turned up, to the shew of her own shame.

12 Dukes and Earles that have borne the title of *Glocester*, the first of every *Family* are by their Armes and Names expressed, ever fatall to her Dukes, though the greatest in bloud and birth. The first was *Thomas Woodstocke*, sonne to King *Edward* the third, who in *Calis* was smoothered in a Feather-bed to death. The second was *Humfrey* brother to King *Henry* the fift, by the fraudulent practise of the malignant Cardinall and Queene, made away at S. *Edmundsbury*. And the last was *Richard*, brother to King *Edward* the fourth, who by the just hand of God was cut off in Battle by King *Henry* the seventh.

13 This Shires division is principally into foure parts, subdivided into thirtie Hundreds, and them againe into two hundred and eight Parish-Churches.

Hereford
Shire
Radnor
Brecon
Pars
Occidens
Orins
Pars
Gloucestriæ
Monmouth
Hereford
Leominster
Weobley
Kington
Presteigne
Pembridge
Lyonshall
Litton
Glasbury
Michaelchurch
Clyfford castle
Hay
Turnaston
Llanthony
Th. Fotholy
Stenfrith castle
Bredwardine
Brobury
Eaton
Preston
Kinnaston
Lidbury
Marden
Bromsborough
Kempley
Rosse
Newent
Pauntley
Dymock
Ledbury
Colwall
Cowley
Burford
Shelsley walsh
Clyston
Orcton
Burrinton
Bradwardine
Grimsham
Stoke
Kimbalton
Eye
Lyngam
Buckenhill
Overbank
Rochefort
Wulfer Lan
Laysthas
Malfield
Sutton
Wilton
Stoke Lacy
Arkstone
Yarton
Kynaston
Wapley
Stretton
Preston
Dormington
Upton
Tarrington
Yatton
Arkley
Norton
Sarnesfield
Kenchester
Shobdon
Eaton
Preston
Kinnaston
Turnaston
Llanvihangel
Llanveynoe
Llanthony
Arcop
Longtown
Hentland
Pauntley
Dymock
Rosse
Newent
Kempley
Ledbury
Colwall
Cowley
Bromsborough
Marden
Upton
Dormington
Eaton
Preston
Kinnaston
Lidbury
Pars
Orins

HEREFORD-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXIIII.

HEREFORD-SHIRE, (formerly accounted within the limits of *Wales*) lyeth circulated upon the North with *Worcester* and *Shrop-shire*; upon the East with *Malverne Hils* is parted from *Glocester-shire*; upon the South is kept in with *Monmouth-shire*; and upon the West in part with the *Hatterall Hills* is divided from *Brecknok*; and the rest confined with *Radnor-shire*.

(2) This Counties Climate is most healthfull and temperate, and Soyle so fertile for Corne and Cattle, that no place in *England* yeeldeth more or better conditioned: sweet Rivers running as veynes in the body, doe make the Corne-bearing grounds in some of her parts rightly to be tearmed the *Golden Vale*: and for Waters, Wooll, and Wheat, doth contend with *Nilus*, *Colchos*, and *Egypt*: such are *Lemster*, *Irchenfeild*, the banks of *VVye*, *Luge*, and *Frome*.

(3) The ancient people knowne to the *Romanes*, (whose power they well felt before they could subdue them) were the *Silures*, placed by *Ptolemie* in this tract, and branched further into *Radnor*, *Brecknok*, *Monmouth*, and *Glamorgan-shires*, at this day by us called *South-VVales*, and by the *VVelsh Deheubarth*. Their Originall, as *Tacitus* conjecturth by their site, coloured countenances and curled haire, was out of *Spaine*, and as both he and *Plinie* describes them, were fierce, valiant, and impatient of servitude, which well they shewed under *Caratacus* their Captaine, and nine yeares scourge to the *Roman* assaulters, for whose onely Conquest (and that made by treachery) the Victor in *Rome* triumphed with more then a usuall Aspect, and with so equal an hand bare the Scoale of Resistance, that their owne Writers evermore terme it a dangerous Warre. For the Legion of *Marius Valence* they

they put to flight, and that with ſuch havock of the Aſſociates, that *Oſtorius* the Lieutenant of *Britaine* for very griefe gave up the ghoſt: and *Veranius* under *Nero* aſſaulted them in vaine. But when *Veſpaſian* was Emperour, and expert Souldiers imployed in every Province. *Julius Frontinus* ſubdued theſe *Silures* unto the *Romans*, where continually ſome of their Legions afterward kept, till all was abandoned in *Valentinians* time.

4 The *Saxons* then made themſelves Lords of this Land, and this Province a part of their *Mercians* Kingdome; yea and *Sutton* the Court of great *Offa* their King.

5 But *Hereford* after, raiſed of the ruines of the old *Ariconium* (now *Kencheſter*, ſhaken in pieces by a violent Earth-quake) grew to great fame, through a conceived ſanctity by the buriall of *Ethelbert* King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, ſlaine at *Sutton* by *Offa*, at what time he came thither to have eſpouſed his Daughter; whoſe grave was firſt made at *Marden*, but afterwards canonized and removed to this Citie, when in honour of him was built the Cathedrall Church by *Miſfid*, a pettie King of that Country, which *Gruffith* Prince of *South-Wales*, and *Algar* an *Engliſhman*, rebelling againſt King *Edward Confeſſor*, conſumed with fire; but by Biſhop *Remelin* was reſtored as now it is, at what time the Towne was walled, and is ſo remaining in good repaire, having ſix gates for entrance, and fifteen Watch-Towers for defence, extending in compaſſe to fifteen hundred paces: and whence the *North-Pole* is obſerved to be raiſed 52. degrees 27 minutes in Latitude, and is ſet from the firſt point of the Weſt in Longitude, 17. degrees and 30. minutes; being yearely governed by a Maior, choſen out of one and thirtie Citizens, which are commonly called the Election, and he ever after is knowne for an Alderman, and clothed in Scarlet, whereof foure of the eldeſt are Juſtices of Peace, graced with a Sword bearer, a Recorder, a Towne-Clerke, and foure Sergeants with Mace.

The greateſt glory that this Citie received, was in King *Athelſtans* dayes; where (as *Malmesbury* doth report) he cauſed the Lords of *Wales* by way of Tribute, to pay yearely (beſides Hawks and Hounds)

Hounds) twentie pound of Gold, and three hundred pound of Silver by waight; but how that was performed and continued I finde not.

6 Things of rare note in this Shire are ſaid to be, *Bon-well*, a Spring not farre from *Richards Caſtle*, wherein are continually found little Fiſhes bones, but not a finne ſeene; and being wholly cleanſed thereof, will notwithſtanding have againe the like, whether naturally produced, or in veines thither brought, no man knoweth.

7 But more admirable was the worke of the Omnipotent, even in our own remembrances, and yeare of Chriſt Jeſus 1571. when the *Marcley hill* in the Eaſt of this Shire, rouzed it ſelfe out of a dead ſleepe, with a roaring noiſe removed from the place where it ſtood, and for three dayes together travelled from her firſt ſite, to the great amazement and feare of the beholders. It began to journey upon the ſeventh day of *February*, being *Saturday*, at ſixe of the Clocke at night, and by ſeven in the next morning had gone fortie paces, carrying with it Sheepe in their coates, hedge-rowes, and trees; whereof ſome were over turned, and ſome that ſtood upon the plaine, are firmely growing upon the hill, thoſe that were Eaſt, were turned Weſt; and thoſe in the Weſt were ſet in the Eaſt: in which remove it overthrew *Kennaſton-Chappell*, and turned two high-wayes neere a hundred yards from their uſuall paths formerly trod. The ground thus traveling, was about twentie ſix Acres, which opening it ſelfe with Rockes and all, bare the earth before it for foure hundred yards ſpace without any ſtay, leaving that which was Paſturage in place of the Tillage, and the Tillage overſpread with Paſturage. Laſtly, overwhelming her lower parts, mounted to an hill of twelve fadomes high, and there reſted her ſelfe after three dayes travell: remaining his marke, that ſo laid hand upon this Rocke, whoſe power hath poyſed the Hils in his Ballance.

8 Religious Houſes built by the devotions of Princes, and ſtored with *Votaries* and revenewes for life were in this Shire no leſſe then thirtene, moſt ſweetly ſeated in the places as followeth: at

both

both the *Herefords*, *Barron*, *Ewayot*, *Clifford*, *Monemue*, *Acornbury*, *Lemster*, *Linbroke*, *Peterchurch*, *Kilpek*, *Dore*, and *Wiggermore*: and suspected of hypocrisie, were called in question by King *Henry* the eight, and so strictly pursued, that some faults were apparent, whereby they were laid open to the generall Deluge of the Time, whose streame bare downe the walles of all those foundations, carrying away the Shrines of the dead, and defacing the Libraries of their ancient Records.

9 This Countie before the Conquest being accounted in *Wales*, was then strengthened with Forts against the *English*: and being once made a Province to *England*, was fortified with Castles against the *Welsh*, wherein we finde no lesse then twentie-eight, though many of them now are ruinated to nothing. Such were *Alban*, at both the *Ewyats*, *Godridg*, *Grosmond*, *Herdly*, *Hereford*, *Old Castle*, *Dorston*, *Brampton*, *Bredwarden*, *Saint Birvels*, *Ledbury*, *Lenals*, *Snowdel*, *Harlewais*, *Huntington*, *Wilton*, *Wigmore*, *Richards*, *Monemue*, *Corft*, *Kilbeck*, *Clifford*, *Skenifred*, *Witeney*, *Radenwer*, and *Kenevenleis*; and is traded with eight Market-Townes, being divided into eleven Hundreds, and in them seated one hundred seaventie and sixe Parish-Churches, containing in compasse an hundred and two miles.

Staffordiæ Pars
Worcestershir
HERE FOR DIÆ PARS
WARW. PARS
OXON. PARS
Scala Miliarium

VVORCESTER-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXV.

VVORCESTER-SHIRE, is a Countie both rich and populous, and lyeth circulated upon the *North* with *Stafford-ſhire*; upon the *Eaſt* with *Warwicke* and *Oxford-ſhires*, upon the *South* with *Glocester-ſhire*; and the *Weſt* by *Malverne Hils* is parted from *Hereford-ſhire:* the reſt lyeth confronted upon, and in part divided from *Shrop ſhire* by the River *Dowles*.

(2) The forme thereof is triangle, but not of equall proportion; for from North to South are thirtie two miles, from South to North-Weſt twentie two, and from thence to her North-Eaſt point are twentie eight: the whole in Circumference is one hundred and twentie miles.

(3) The Aire of this Shire is of a favourable temperature, that gives an appetite for labour, diet, and reſt: the Soyle is fertile, and to me ſeemed inferiour to none other in this Land: for beſides the abundance of Corne in every place ſpread, the Woods and Paſturage in her Hils and Plaines, ſweet Rivers that water the vallies below, the Cattle that cover the tops of higher ground; the Fields, Hedge-rowes, and High-wayes are beſet with fruitfull Peare-trees, that yeeld great pleaſure to ſight, and commodious uſe: for with their juyce they make a baſtard kinde of Wine, called *Perry*, which is both pleaſant and good in taſte. Many *Salt Springs* alſo this Countie affordeth; yea, and more then are commonly in uſe: ſuch with the *Germans*, our ancient Predeceſſors, were eſteemed moſt ſacred and holy; ſo that (as *Tacitus* writeth) to ſuch they wontedly reſorted to ſupplicate their *Gods* with their devout prayers, as to places neereſt the heavens, and therefore the ſooner to be heard. And *Poets* in their faynings will have the *Nymphs* reſidence in ſhadie greene groves, and banks of

ſweet

ſweet Springs: if ſo, then (as *Helicon*) this Countie affords both: ſuch are the Forreſts of *Wire* and *Feckenham*, the great woods of *Norton*, and moſt faire Chaſe of *Malverne*. And for waters, to witneſſe what I ſay, is the *Severne* that cuts this Shire in the midſt, *Teme*, *Salwarp*, and *Avon*, all of them making fruitfull their paſſage, and ſtored with Fiſh of moſt delicious taſte.

4 The ancient people, poſſeſſors of this Shire, were the CORNAVII, inhabitants of *Cheſhire*, *Shropſhire*, *Staffordſhire*, and *Warwicke-ſhires*, ſubdued by the *Romans* in *Claudius Ceſars* time, and after their departure, made a portion of the *Mercian-Saxons* Kingdome, and in *Bedaes* time were called the *Wicii*, whereof it may be this Shire had the name: unleſſe you will have it from the *Salt-Pits*, which in old *Engliſh* are named *Wiches*; or from the famous Forreſt of *Wyre*. Howſoever, true it is that the Countie doth hold the name from her chiefe Citie *Worceſter*.

5 Which is moſt pleaſantly ſeated, paſſing well frequented, and very richly inhabited. This was the *Branonium*, mentioned by *Antonine* and *Ptolemie*, called by the *Britaines*, *Caer-Wrangon*; by *Nennius*, *Caer-Guorcon*; and by the *Latines*, *Vigornia*. This Citie is ſeated upon the Eaſt banke of *Severne*, and from the ſame is walled in triangle-wiſe about, extending in circuit one thouſand fixe hundred and fiftie paces: thorow which ſeven Gates enter, with five other Watch-Towers for defence. It is thought the *Romanes* built this to reſtraine the *Britaines* that held all beyond *Severne*. This Citie by *Hardy Canute* in the yeare of Chriſt 1041. was ſorely endangered, and ſet on fire, and the Citizens ſlaine almoſt every one, for that they had killed his Collector of the *Daniſh Tribute*: yet it was preſently repaired and peopled, *with many Burgeſſes, and ſix ſixteene Hides diſcharged it ſeiſe to the Conqueroure*; as in his *Doomeſdayes* is to be ſeene. But in the yeare 1113. a ſodaine fire happened, no man knew how, which burnt the Caſtle and Cathedrall Church. Likewiſe in the civill broyles of King *Stephen* it was twice lighted into a flame, and the later laid it hopeleſſe of recovery. Notwithſtanding from thoſe dead Aſhes a new *Phœnix* aroſe, and her building raiſed in a more ſtately

stately proportion, especially the Cathedrall dedicated to S. *Mary*, first laid by Bishop *Sexwolfe*, in *Anno* 680. since when it hath beene augmented almost to the River: In the midst of whose Quire, from his many turmoiles, resteth the body of King *Iohn* (the great with-stander of the *Popes* proceedings) under a Monument of white Marble, in Princely Vestures, with his portraiture thereon according to life. And in the South-side of the same Quire lyeth intombed Prince *Arthur* the eldest Son to King *Henry* the seventh; his Monument is all blacke Jett, without remembrance of him by Picture.

This Citie is governed by two Bailiffes, two Aldermen, two Chamberlaines, and two Constables, yearely elected out of twentie-foure Burgesses clothed in Scarlet, assisted with fortie-eight other *Citizens*, whom they call their *Common Counsellors*, clad in Purple, a Recorder, Towne-Clerke, and five Sergeants with Mace their Attendants. Whose Geographicall Position is distant in Longitude from the West-Meridian 18 degrees, 10 scruples, having the North-Pole elevated in Latitude 52 degrees, and 32 scruples.

6 Places of further note for memorable antiquitie, is *Vpton*, of great account in the *Romane* time, where some of their Legions kept, as witnesse their Monies there often found: the admirable Ditch upon *Malverne hils*, drawne by *Gilbert Clare*, Earle of *Glocester*, to divide his Lands from the Church of *Worcester*: the *Saxons* our *Augustines Oke*, where he the *English* Apostle met with the *Brittish* Bishops for the uniforme celebration of *Easter*, from whence both parts departed with discontented mindes, after many hot words and thwarting disputes.

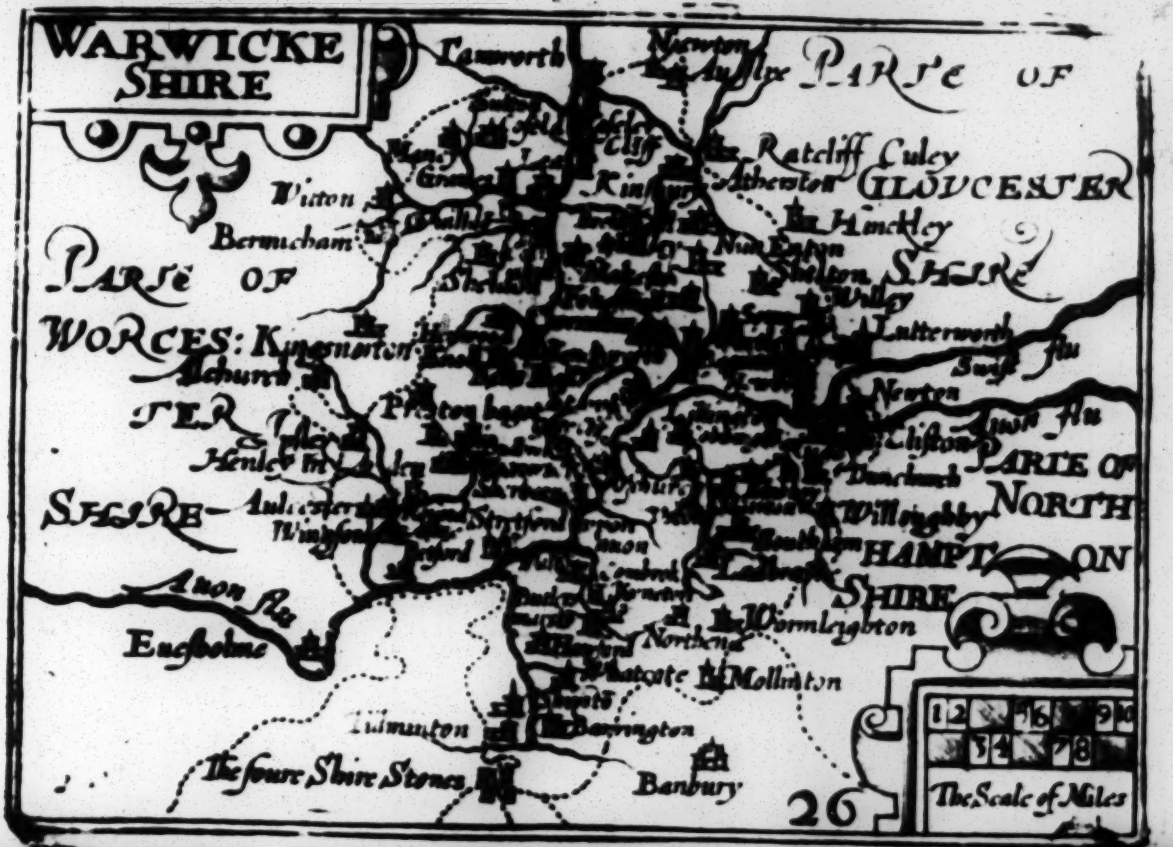
7 Neither is it without admiration to me, that many places of this Shire lye farre within the Precincts of other Provinces, as *Aulston*, *Washbornes*, *Cuttesden*, *Paxford*, *Hanging-Easton*, *Northwicke*, *Blockley*, *Eurlode* in *Glocester-shire*, and *Goldente*, *Aldermerston*, *Newbold*, *Sreddenton*, *Armiscote*, *Blackwell*, *Darlings-cote*, *Shipton*, *Tydminton*, *Olbarrow* in *Warwick-shire*; *Dudley* in *Stafford-shire*, and

Rochford in *Hereford-shire*, whither I muſt referre the Reader to finde out theſe and the like in theſe Weſterne Tracts.

8 Religious places erected in this Shire, and devoted unto God by devout perſons, were *Bredon*, *Bradlege*, *Eveſholme*, *Alnecester*, *Cicbell*, *Pladbury*, *Malvern*, *Perſhore*, *Stodlege*, *VVeſtwoode*, and *VVorceſter*, plenteously provided for, and further ſecured by many priviledges, both which they abuſed, as were the inditements of all ſuch in the dayes of King *Henry* the eight, at whoſe Barre (himſelfe being Judge) they were found guiltie, and received ſentence of their ends and deſtruction.

9 Caſtles for defence built in this Countie, ruinate or in ſtrength, were *Hartlebury*, *Hob*, *Hendley*, *Norton*, *Elmeley*, and *VVorceſter*, beſides his Majeſties Mannour of *Tichnell*.

10 This Shires diviſion is into ſeven Hundreds, wherein are ſeated ten Market-Townes, and one hundred fiftie two Pariſh-Churches.


WARWICKE SHIRE
Tamworth
Newton
PARTE OF
Ratcliff Culey
Atherston
GLOVCESTER
Hinckley
Witton
Bermicham
PARTE OF
WORCES: Kingsnorton
Alchurch
TER
Henley
SHIRE
Auon flu
Euesholme
Tilminton
The foure Shire Stones
Banbury
Wormleighton
Northend
Mollinton
Barrington
Lutterworth
Swift flu
Newton
Clifton
Dunchurch
Willoughby
PARTE OF
NORTH
HAMPTON
SHIRE
The Scale of Miles
26

VVARVVICK-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXVI.

VVARVVICK-SHIRE, (ſo called from her Shire-Towne) is bounded upon the *North* with the Countie of *Stafford*; upon the *Eaſt*, with *Watling-ſtreet-way* is parted from *Leiceſter-ſhire*, and the reſt bordered upon by *Northampton-ſhire*: the *South* part is butted by *Oxford* and *Glouceſter-ſhires*; and all her *Weſt* with the Countie of *Worceſter*.

2 The forme thereof is not much unlike to a *Scallop-ſhell*, growing from her Weſterne head, and ſpreading her body wider, with many indents. The length thereof from *Newton* in the North, to *Long Compton* in the South, are miles thirtie and three: and the broadeſt part of this Shire, is from *Hewell grange* in the Weſt, unto *Hill-morton* in the Eaſt, diſtant aſunder twentie five miles; the whole in Circumference, about one hundred thirtie and five miles.

3 This Shire is ſited neere unto the heart of all *England*, and therefore participates with her in the beſt both for ayre and ſoyle, wanting nothing for profit or pleaſure for man. The *South* part from *Avon* (that runneth thorow the midſt of this Countie) is called the *Feldon*, as more champion and tractable to be ſtirred for Corne, which yearely yeeldeth ſuch plentifull harveſt, that the huſbandman ſmileth in beholding his paines, and the medowing paſtures with their greene mantles ſo imbrodred with flowers, that from *Edg-hill* we may behold another *Eden*, as *Lot* did the *Plaine* of *Jordan*, before that *Sodome* fell. The *Woodland* lyeth upon the *North* of *Avon*, ſo called in regard of the plentie of *Woods*; which now are much thinner by the making of *Iron*, and the ſoile more churliſh to yeeld to the *Plough*.

4 The

4 The ancient people that poſſeſſed this *Province*, are by *Ptolomies* deſcription called the *Cornavii*, wherein after were ſeated the *Mercian-Saxons*, a part of whoſe Kingdome it was, and greatly ſought after by the *Weſt-Saxons*, whoſe King *Cuthred*, about the yeare of Chriſt Jeſus 749. in Battle ſlew *Ethelbald* at *Sechington* neere unto *Tamworth*. And not farre from thence, King *Edward* the 4. as unfortunately fought againſt that ſtout make-King, *Richard Nevil* Earle of *Warwicke*: neereunto which, upon *Blackmore-hill*, *Pierce Gaveſton* (that proud and new-raiſed Earle of *Cornwall*) was beheaded by *Guy* Earle of *Warwicke*: aſſiſted with the Earles of *Lancaſter* and *Herford*. And ſurely, by the teſtimony of *Iohn Roſſe*, and others, this Countie hath been better repleniſhed with people; who maketh complaine of whole Townes-hips depopulations, altogether laid waſte by a puiſſant Armie of feeding ſheepe.

5 Notwithſtanding, many faire Townes it hath, and ſome of them matchable to the moſt of *England*. The cheefe thereof is *Coventree*, a Citie both ſtately for building, and walled for defence: whoſe Citizens having highly offended their firſt Lord *Leofrike*, had their priviledges infringed, and themſelves oppreſſed with many heavy *Tributes*; whoſe wife Lady *Godiva* pitying their eſtates, unceſſantly ſued for their peace, and that with ſuch importunacie, as hardly could be ſaid whether was greater, his hatred, or her love: at laſt overcome with her continuall interceſſions, he granted her ſuit, upon an uncivill, and (as he thought) an unacceptable condition, which was, that ſhe ſhould ride naked thorow the face of the Citie, and that openly at high noone day. This notwithſtanding ſhe thankfully accepted, and performed the act accordingly enjoyned: for this Lady *Godiva* ſtripping her ſelfe of all rich ature, let loſe the treſſes of her faire haire, which on every ſide ſo covered her nakedneſſe, that no part of her body was uncivill to ſight; where by ſhe redeemed the former freedomes, and remiſſion of ſuch heavie *Tributes*. Whoſe memory I wiſh may remaine honourable in that *Citie* for ever, and her pitie followed by ſuch poſſeſſing *Ladies*.

This

This *Citie* had grant to chooſe their yearely *Magiſtrates*, a *Maior* and two *Bailiffes*, and to build about and embattle a wall, by King *Edward* the 3. whom *Henry* the 6. corporated a *Countie* of it ſelfe, and changed the names of their *Bailifs* into *Sheriffs*: and the wals then were built as they now ſtand; therow which open 13 *gates* for entrance, beſides 18. other *Towers* thereon for defence. At *Gaſford-gate* in the *Hall* hangeth the *ſhield-bone* of a *wild Boare*, farre bigger then the greateſt *Oxe-bone*: with whoſe ſnout the great pit called *Swanſwell* was turned up, and was ſlaine by the famous *Guy*, if we will beleeve report.

6 Next unto this Citie, in account and commerce, is *Warwicke*, upon the *North-weſt bancke* of *Avon*, built by *Gurguntius*, the ſon of *Beline*, as *Iohn Roſſe*, *Monk* of the place, ſaith, 375. yeares before the birth of Chriſt: by *Ninius* called *Caer-Guarvic* and *Caer-Leon*; and by learned *Cambden* judged to be PRAESIDIVM, the *Roman Garriſons Towne*. The ſituation of this place is moſt pleaſant, upon a hill riſing from the *River*, over which is a ſtrong and faire *Stone-bridge*, and her ſharpe ſtreame upon the Towne ſide checked with a moſt ſumptuous and ſtately *Caſtle*, the decayes whereof, with great coſt and curious buildings, the right worthy *Knight* Sir *Foulke Grevill* (in whoſe perſon ſhineth all true vertue and high Nobilitie) hath repaired: whoſe merits to me ward I doe acknowledge, in ſeting this hand free from the daily imployments of a manuall trade, and giving it full libertie thus to expreſſe the inclination of my minde, himſelfe being the *Procurer* of my preſent eſtate.

It ſeemeth this Towne hath beene walled about as apeareth by the *Trench* in ſome places ſeene, and two very faire *Gates*, whoſe paſſages are hewed out of the *Rocke*, as all other into the Towne are: over whom two beautifull *Chappels* are built; that towards the *Eaſt* called S. *Peters*, and that on the *South-weſt*, S. *Iames*.

Two faire Churches are therein ſeated, called S. *Maries* and S. *Nicholas*: but theſe in, and about the

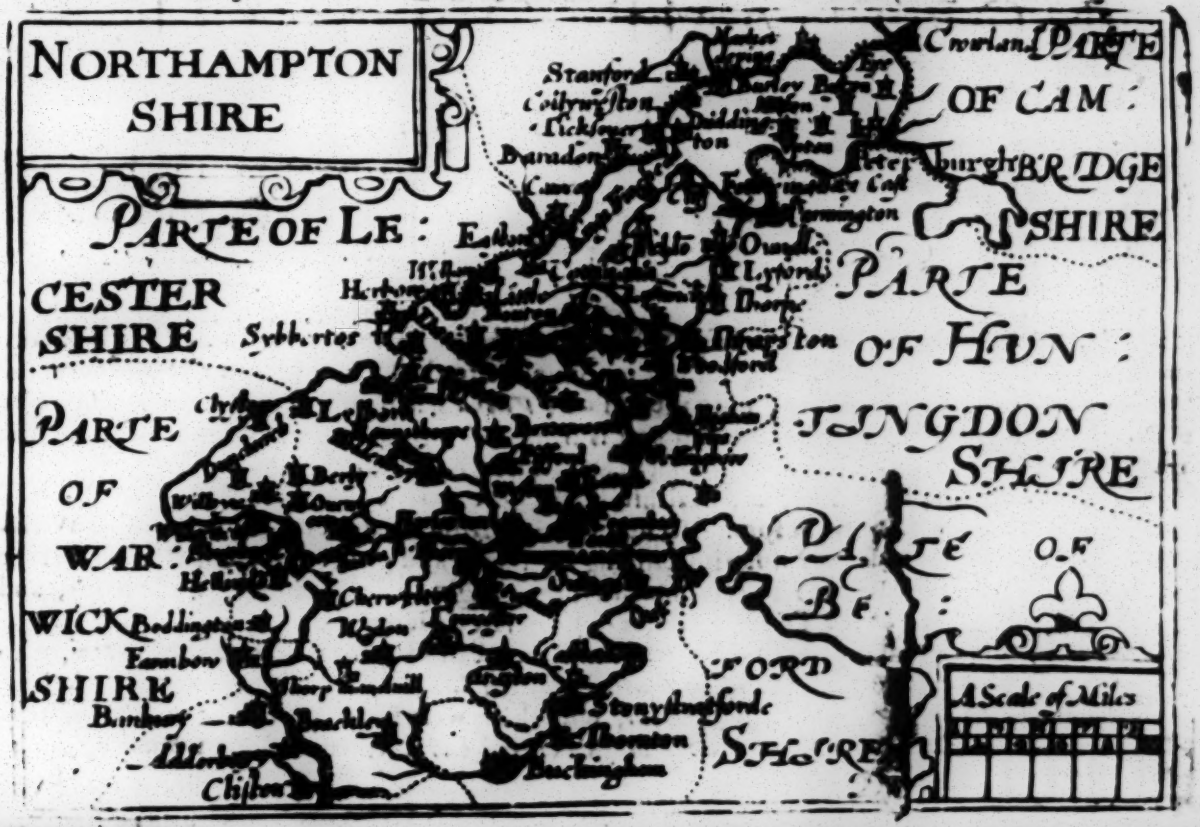
the Towne ſuppreſſed, S. *Laurence*, S. *Nicholas*, *Iohn Baptiſt*, and *Iohn of Ieruſalem*, beſide the *Nunnery* in the North of the Towne: whoſe *North Pole* is elevated in Latitude 52. degrees, 45. minutes, and is ſeated from the firſt point in the Weſt of Longitude, 28. degrees and 45. minutes, being yearely governed by a *Baliffe*, twelve *Brethren*, twentie foure *Burgeſſes* for *Common Counſell*, a *Recorder*, a *Towne-Clerke*, and one *Sergeant* their *Attendant*.

7 Places of moſt memorable note obſerved in this *Shire*, are *Shagbury*, where the precious ſtone *Aſtroites* is found: *Of Church*, which was the *Palace* of great *Offa* the *Mercian*, and the buriall-place of S. *Frumund* his ſonne: *Chilterton*, where the famous *Foſſe-way* is ſeen. At *Leamington*, ſo farre from the *Sea*, a *Spring* of *Salt-water* boyleth up: and at *Newnham Regis* moſt ſoveraigne water againſt the *Stone*, *Greene wounds*, *Vlcers*, and *Impoſtumes*; and drunke with *Salt* looſeth, but with *Sugar* bindeth the body; and turneth wood into ſtone, as my ſelf ſaw by many ſticks that therein were ſaine, ſome part of them *Aſh*, and ſome part of them *Stone*: and *Guy-Cliffe*, where the famous Earle *Guy*, after many painfull exploits atchieved, retired, and unknown, led an *Hermits* life, and was laſtly there buryed.

8 The chiefeſt Commodities in this *Countie* growing, are *Corne*, whereof the *Red Horſe Vale* yeeldeth moſt abundantly; *Woolls* in great plentie; *Woods* and *Iron*, though the producer of the one will be the deſtruction of the other. Such honourable Familics as have beene dignified with the *Earledome* of this *Shire-Townes* name ſince the *Normans Conqueſt*, in the great *Map* it ſelf are inſerted, and by their ſeverall names expreſſed.

This Countie is ſtrengthned with eight ſtrong *Caſtles*, traded with fifteene *Market-Townes*, inriched with many faire buildings, and by the devotion of many *Nobles*, had many foundations of religious *Monaſteries* therein laid. The chiefeſt were at *Stoneley*, *Warwicke*, *Thelluſord*, *Roxhall*, *Balſhall*, *Killingworth*,

worth, *Coventree*, *Combe*, *Nun-eaton*, *Asley*, *Atherston*, and *Pollesworth*; all which came to their period in the reigne of King *Henry* the eight, when their rich Revenews were alienated to his use, and those stately buildings either over-turned or bestowed upon his Courtiers: but yet to Gods glory, and his divine service, one hundred fiftie eight Parish-Churches therein remaine, dispersedly seated in the nine Hundreds of this Shires Division.


NORTHAMPTON SHIRE
PARTE OF LE: CESTER SHIRE
PARTE OF WAR: WICK SHIRE
PARTE OF CAM: BRIDGE SHIRE
PARTE OF HUN: TINGDON SHIRE
PARTE OF BE: FORD SHIRE
A Scale of Miles
Stamford
Oundle
Thrapston
Higham Ferrers
Wellingborough
Northampton
Daventry
Towcester
Brackley
Buckingham
Thornton
Stonystratford
Chipping Warden
Banbury
Aynho
Deddington
Bloxham
Chipping Norton
Woodstock
Oxford
Abingdon
Wallingford
Dorchester
Henley
Marlborough
Ramsbury
Hungerford
Newbury
Reading
Wokingham
Windsor
Maidenhead
Uxbridge
Amersham
Wycombe
Aylesbury
Thame
Watlington
Chesterton
Bicester
Islip
Kidlington
Woodstock
Witney
Burford
Lechlade
Cricklade
Malmesbury
Wootton Basset
Highworth
Swindon
Wantage
Farringdon
Ashbury
Hungerford
Kintbury
Great Bedwin
Hurstbourne
Whitchurch
Basingstoke
Odiham
Farnham
Guildford
Godalming
Chertsey
Staines
Egham
Colnbrook
Hounslow
Brentford
Kingston
Ewell
Epsom
Croydon
Bromley
Lambeth
Southwark
Westminster
London
Hampstead
Harrow
Edgware
Watford
Rickmansworth
Uxbridge
Hillingdon
Ruislip
Harefield
Chalfont
Beaconsfield
Eton
Windsor
Ascot
Bagshot
Farnborough
Alton
Petersfield
Midhurst
Chichester
Arundel
Horsham
Cuckfield
Lewes
Brighthelmstone
Shoreham
Bramber
Steyning
Worthing
Arundel
Chichester
Portsmouth
Gosport
Fareham
Titchfield
Southampton
Romsey
Andover
Whitchurch
Overton
Basingstoke
Reading
Wallingford
Abingdon
Oxford
Woodstock
Chipping Norton
Banbury
Brackley
Towcester
Daventry
Northampton
Wellingborough
Higham Ferrers
Thrapston
Oundle
Stamford
Peterborough
Whittlesey
Wisbech
Ely
Cambridge
Royston
Baldock
Hitchin
Stevenage
Hertford
Ware
Hoddesdon
Waltham
Barnet
Enfield
Edmonton
Tottenham
Hackney
Islington
Clerkenwell
Holborn
Westminster
Kensington
Chelsea
Fulham
Putney
Wandsworth
Clapham
Lambeth
Southwark
Bermondsey
Deptford
Greenwich
Blackheath
Woolwich
Dartford
Bexley
Crayford
Erith
Dartford
Gravesend
Rochester
Chatham
Sittingbourne
Faversham
Canterbury
Sandwich
Deal
Dover
Folkestone
Hythe
Romney
Rye
Winchelsea
Battle
Hastings
Bexhill
Pevensey
Eastbourne
Seaford
Lewes
Uckfield
East Grinstead
Godstone
Reigate
Dorking
Leatherhead
Kingston
Richmond
Brentford
Hounslow
Staines
Chertsey
Weybridge
Guildford
Godalming
Haslemere
Petersfield
Alton
Farnham
Bagshot
Windsor
Eton
Slough
Uxbridge
Rickmansworth
Watford
Harrow
Hampstead
Edgware
Barnet
Enfield
Waltham
Hoddesdon
Ware
Hertford
Stevenage
Hitchin
Baldock
Royston
Cambridge
Ely
Wisbech
Peterborough
Whittlesey
Stamford
Oundle
Thrapston
Higham Ferrers
Wellingborough
Northampton

NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXVII.

NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE, situated neer unto the middest of *England*, lyeth separated upon the North from *Lincoln-shire* by the River *Welland*; from *Huntington-shire* on the East is parted by the water *Nene*: her South is bounded with *Buckingham* and *Oxford-shires*, and the West from *Warwicke* with *Watling-street-way*, *Avon*, and *Weland*, is divided from *Leicester-shire*.

2 The forme of this Countie is large and narrow, broadest in the South-west; and thence shooting still lesser like unto a Horne, nor not much unlike to the forme of *Cornwall*: and from the entrance of *Cherwell* into this Shire, unto the fall of *Welland* and *Nene* neere unto *Crowland*, are by measure fortie sixe miles; and the broadest part is from *Ouse* unto *Avon*, which is not fully twentie miles: the whole in circumference one hundred and nineteene miles.

3 The aire is good, temperate, and healthfull: the soile is champion, rich, and fruitfull, and so plenteously peopled, that from some Ascents, thirtie Parish-Churches, and many more Windmills at one view may be scene: notwithstanding the simple and gentle sheepe, of all creatures the most harmelesse, are now become so ravenous, that they begin to devoure men, waste fields, and depopulate houses, if not whole Towne-ships, as one merrily hath written.

4 The ancient people knowne to the *Romans*, and recorded by *Ptolemie*, were the *Coritani*, who possessed this Countie, and were branched further thorow *Leicester*, *Lincolne*, *Nottingham*, *Rutland*, and *Darby-shires*: these joyning with the *Iceni*ans, with them were fettered with the chaines of subjection, when for *Claudius*, *Publius Osorius Scapula* entred his Lieutenantship in *Britaine*, and in battle

battle ſubdued all betwixt the Rivers *Nene* and *Sabrina*. But when the *Romans* were content to let goe that which ſo long was deſired, and had coſt ſo much in the getting, the *Saxons*, a moſt warlike Nation, put into theſe parts, and made it a portion of their *Mercian Kingdome*: but their government alſo growne out of date, the *Normans* ſeated themſelves in theſe faire poſſeſſions, the branches of whoſe Stemmes are ſpread abroad in theſe parts, moſt fruitfull and faire.

5 Commodities ariſing in this Shire, are chiefly gotten by tillage and plough, whereby corne ſo plentifully aboundeth, that in no other Countie is found more, or ſo much: the paſtures and woods are filled with Cattle, and every where ſheepe loaden with their fleeces of wooll.

6 The chiefe Towne in this Shire is *Northampton*, whereof the Countie taketh name, which for circuit, beautie, and building may be ranked with the moſt of the Cities of our Land. It is ſeated at the meeting and confluence of two Rivers, the greater whereof beareth to name *Nen*. This Towne hath beene built all of ſtone, as by many foundations remaining to this day is ſeene, and is walled about both ſtrong and high, excepting the Weſt, which is defended by a River parted into many ſtreames. In the depredations of the *Danes*, *Sweyn* their King ſet this Towne on fire, and afterwards it was forcely aſſaulted by the diſobedient *Barons* of King *John*, who named themſelves, *The Armie of God*: But the loyaltie of this Towne ſtood nothing ſo ſure unto King *Henry* his ſonne, whence the *Barons* with diſplayed Banners ſounded the Battle againſt their Soveraigne. And yet after this a woefull Field of *Englands* civill diviſion was fought, whence *Richard Nevill* the ſtout Earle of *Warwicke*, lead a way priſoner that unfortunate man King *Henry* the ſixth. Vpon the Weſt part of this Towne ſtandeth a large Caſtle, mounted upon an hill, whoſe aged countenance well ſheweth the beautie that ſhe hath borne, and whoſe gaping chinkes doe daily threaten the downefall of her walles. To this upon the South the Townes wall adjoyneth, and in a round circuit meeteth the River in the North, extending in compaſſe two thouſand one hundred and twentie paſes: whoſe

ſite

fite ſo pleaſed the ſtudents of *Cambridge*, that thither they removed themſelves upon the Kings Warrant, in minde to have made it an Vniverſitie: from whence the North-Pole is elevated 52. degrees 36. ſcruples for Latitude, and in Longitude is removed from the Weſt 19. degrees and 40. ſcruples; being yearely governed by a Maior, two Baliffes, twelve Magiſtrates, a Recorder, Towne-Clerke, a Common Counſell of fortie eight Burgeſſes, with five Sergeants to execute buſineſſe.

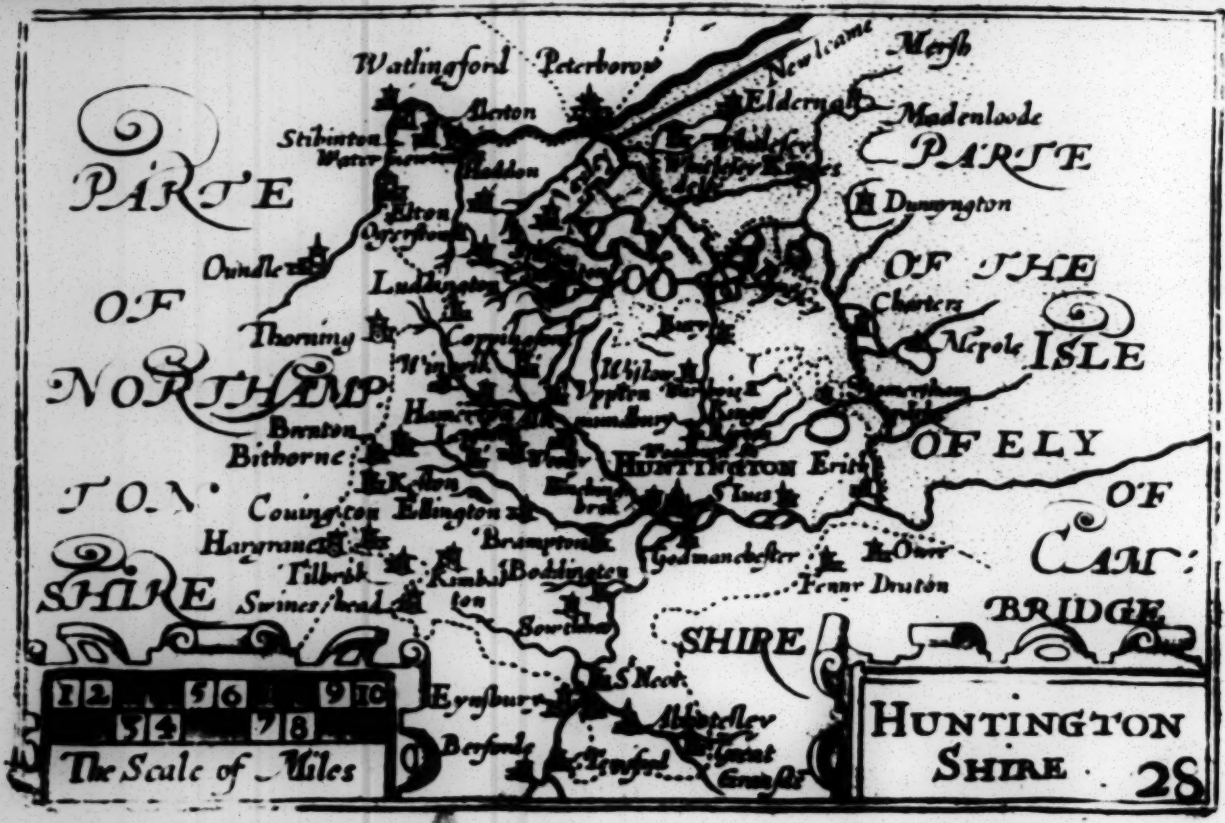
7 But the devotions of the *Saxon-Kings* made *Peterborow* more famous, formerly called *Medeſwell*, where *Wolphere* King of *Mercia* began a moſt ſtately Monaſtery to the honour of S. *Peter*, for ſatisfaction of the bloud of his two ſonnes, whom he had murdered in caſe of Chriſtianitie: but himſelfe being for the like made away by his mother, his brother *Penda* continued the worke, with the aſſiſtance of his brother *Ethelred*, and two ſiſters, *Kineburga* and *Kineſwith*. This among the *Daniſh Deſolations* was caſt downe, yet was it againe reſtored to greater beautie by *Ethelwold* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, with the helpe of King *Edgar*, and of *Adulph* his Chancellour, who upon pricke of Conſcience, that in bed with his wife had overlaid and ſmoothered an Infant their onely ſonne, laid all his wealth upon the reedifying of the place, and then became *Abbot* thereof himſelfe. The Cathedrall is moſt beautifull and magnificall, where, in the Quire lie interred two unfortunate Queenes: on the North ſide *Katharine Dowager* of *Spaine*, the repudiate wife of King *Henry* the eight, under an Hearſe covered with blacke Saye having a white Croſſe in the midſt: and on the South-ſide, *Mary* Queene of *Scotland*, whoſe Hearſe is ſpread over with blacke Velvet. The Cloyſter is large, and in the glaſſe windowes very curiouſly portraied the Hiſtory of *Wolphere* the Founder, whoſe Royall Seat was at *Wedon* in the ſtreet, converted into a Monaſtery by S. *Werburgh* his holy daughter, and had beene the *Roman* Station, by *Antonine* the Emperour called *Bannavenna*. So likewiſe *Norman-cheſter* was the ancient Citie *Durobrivae*, where their Souldiers kept, as by the monies there daily found is moſt apparent.

8 The

8 Houſes of Religion devoted to Gods Service by the pious intents of their well-meaning Founders, were at *Peterborow*, *Peakirk*, *Piperwell*, *Higham*, *Davintree*, *Sulby*, *Sauſecombe*, *Sewardeſley*, *Gare*, S. *Dewy*, S. *Michell*, *Luffield*, *Catesby*, *Brunb*, *Barkley*, *Pinſhead*, *Fotheringhay*, *Wedon*, and *Withrop*, beſides them in *Northampton*, all which felt the ſtormes of their owne deſtruction, that raged againſt them in the Reigne of King *Henry* the eight, who diſperſed their Revenewes to his owne Coffers and Courtiers, and pulled the ſtones aſunder of their ſeeming ever ſure Foundations; and in the time of young *Edward*, his ſonne, whoſe minde was free from wronging the dead, the Tombes of his owne Predeceſſours were not ſpared, when as *Edward* ſlaine at *Agincourt*, and *Richard* at *Wakefield*, both of them Dukes of *Yorke*, were after death aſſaulted with the weapons of deſtruction, that caſt downe their moſt faire Monuments in the Collegiate Church of *Fotheringhay Caſtle*.

9 Eight Princely Families have enjoyed the Title of the Earledome of *Northampton*, whereof the laſt, *Henry Howard*, late Lord *Privie Seale*, a moſt honourable patron to all learned proceedings (that I may acknowledge my dutifull and humble Service) hath moſt honourably aſſiſted and ſet forward theſe my endevours.

10 This Shires diviſion, for ſervice to the Crowne, and imployment of buſineſſes, is into twentie Hundreds, hath beene ſtrengthned with ten Caſtles, and is ſtill traded with ten Market-Townes, and God honoured in three hundred twentie-ſixe Pariſh-Churches.



Watlingford
Peterborow
Newcame
Mersh
Eldernall
Madenloode
Alerton
Stibinton
Water
Haddon
Elton
Ogerston
Dunnyngton
PARTE
OF
NORTHAMP
TON
SHIRE
PARTE
OF THE
ISLE
OF ELY
OF
CAM:
BRIDGE
SHIRE
Oundle
Luddington
Thorning
Charters
Mepole
Brenton
Bithorne
Kelton
Couington
Ellington
Hargrave
Tilbrook
Swineshead
Brampton
Boddington
Godmanchester
Fenny Drayton
Ouse
Eynsbury
Berforde
Abbotesley
Great Gransdale
HUNTINGTON
Erith
Lues
Wistow
Upton
Hamerton
Kimbalton
Sowthey
S Neot
Tempford
12
56
9 10
54
78
The Scale of Miles
HUNTINGTON
SHIRE
28

HVNTINGTON-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HVNTINGTON-SHIRE, (part of the *Iceni* under the *Romane* Monarch of *Mercia* in the *Saxon* Heptarchy) is severed with *Nene*, the North bounder from *Northampton-shire*, to which it in part adjoyneth West; from *Bedford* and *Cambridge*, by mearing Townes on the South; and from *Ely*, by a fence of water East, the worke of Nature, *Benwicke* Streame, or of Art, *Canutus Delph*: severed when *Alfred*, or before him, *Offa* shared the open circuit of their Empery into Principalities: that by residencie of subordinate rule, Peace at home might be maintained; Forraine offence (by apt assembly of the Inhabitants) resisted; Taxe and Revenew of the Crowne laid more evenly, and easierly levyed; Justice at mens doores with lesse charge and journey administred. all causes *Civill* having a right and speedy dispatch, in the Countie or Earles monethly Court, as *Criminall* in his Lieutenant the Sheriffes Turne, twice a yeare. In forme of a Lozeng this Shire lyeth, of positure temperate, and is 52. degrees, 4. scruples removed from the Æquator: the Hilly Soyle to the Plough-man gratefull: the Vale, contiguous to the Fennes, best for Pasture, in which to no part of *England* it giveth place: Woods are not much wanted, the Rivers serving Coale, as the Moores Turffe, for fuell.

2 This Content was (as the whole Continent) Forrest, untill *Canutus* gave this Law of grace, *Vt quisque tam in agris, quam in silvis excitet agitetq; feras.* Long were the hands of Kings to pull (of old) the Subjects right into Regall pleasure, when Perambulation and Proclamation onely might make any mans land Forrest. It is in the first *Williams* time a Phrase in Record not rare, *Silva hujus Manerii* FORIS EST *missa in Silvam Regis*, from which word of power, *Forrest* may seeme not unaptly

aptly to be derived. *Cum videbat Henricus primus tres Biſſas*, ſitting his Forreſt of *Lyfield*, he cauſed *Huſculphus* his Raunger to keepe them for his Game, as the Record doth teſtifie. Thus did the ſecond of his name, and the firſt *Richard*, in many parts: well therefore may the Exchequer Book call the Forreſt Juſtice for Vert and Veniſon, not *Iuſtum abſolutè*, but *Iuſtum ſecundum Legem Foreſtæ*. That *Foreſta* is defined, *Tuta ferarum ſtatio*, may ſeeme to confine the Forreſters office onely to his Games care, which of ancient was as well over Minerall and Maritimall revenew. The office of *Baldwine* the great Forreſter of *Flanders*, *Non agrum tantum ſpectabat, ſed & Maris cuſtodiam*, ſaith *Tullius*, out of the old Charters of the *French* Kings. And ſee how juſt this ſquares to our Legall practiſe, for of *Aſſarts*, *Purpreſtures*, *Improvement*, *Greenebugh*, *Herbage*, *Pannage*, *Fowles*, *Mils*, *Honey*, *Mines*, *Quarries*, and *Wreacks* at Sea, did the Itinerall Juſtice of the Forreſt hereenquire. His Subjects of this Shire, *Henry* the 2. from ſervitude of his beaſts, (whoſe Grand-father *pro ferís homines incarceravit, exheredavit, mutilavit, trucidavit*) did pretend by Charter to enfranchiſe, except *Walbridge*, *Saple*, *Herby* his owne Demaines. But ſuch was the ſucceſſe by encrochments, under his two ſucceeding Sons, that it drew on the oppreſſed people to importune a new the Soveraignes redreſſe, which was by the great Charter of the third *Henry* fruitleſſly effected. His ſonne in the ſeventh of his Reign, by a Perambulation, reſuming back the fruit of his fathers goodneſſe, and ſo retaining, untill in his twenty-ninth yeer by Petition, and purchaſe of his people (for they gave him a full Fifteene) he confirmed the former Charter, and by Jury, View and Perambulation ſetled that Boundary of Forreſt, which contented the people, became the ſquare of univerſall Juſtice in this kinde, and left in this Shire no more then the three former (his own grounds) Forreſt.

3 This Shire hath foure *Centuriatæ* or *Hundreds*, and had of old time five, theſe ſo called, *Quia prima irſi ution: ex Hidarum aliquot centenariis compoſita*. Theſe are ſubdivided into 79. Pariſhes, whereof five beſides the Shire-Towne have Markets. Theſe Pariſhes are meaſured by Hides, and Carucks,

Carucks, or Plough-lands, more or leſſe, as either richneſſe of Soile, or ſtrength of the Lord ſtrengthned or extended their limits, the Maſſe in whole containing of the firſt ſort, 818. and of the other, 1236. Theſe hides the ancient and generall meaſure of land (except in *Kent*) where the account was by *Solins*, or *Lincolnſhire*, *Vbi non ſunt Hidæ, ſed pro Hidis ſunt Carucatæ*) were eſteemed one hundred Acres, *Non Normanico ſed Anglico numero, una Hida pro ſexies viginti Acris, duo pro duodecies viginti*, as in the Booke of *Doomeſday Caruca* the Teame-land (not *Carucata*, for they be different) was in quantitie of Acres, proportioned to the qualitie of Soile, but uſually in this Shire reputed 60. The *Virgata*, or Yard-land, was a more or leſſe part of the *Hide*, as the Acres in number varied, which I finde in this Countie from 18. to 42. but for the moſt part 30. which was the halfe Plough-land. And the *Bovata* or *Oxgang* (preſumed in Law for Land in *Granary*) was ſuited in number of Acres to that Yard-land, of which it was a Moitie. Thus (except in the Pennes, laid out *per Leucas & quarentenas*, miles and furlongs) ſtands all ameaſurement of Land in this Shire, which containeth in Knights Fees, 53. one halfe, 2. fifts, and a twentieth part. And in full eſtimation of rent and worth, roſe in the time of the Conquerour, to 912. l. 4. s. and now payeth in *Fifteene* to the King, 371. l. 9. s. 7. d. ob. and in tenth from the Clergie, 142. l. 6. s. 8. q.

4. This Countie in diſciſion of Titles, and adminiſtration of Juſtice, *did at the firſt, as the Germans our Anceſtors, Iura per Pagos & vicos reddere*; *Every Townſhip by their Friburgs, or Tenmentall*, as Triers, *and the Baron, Thain, or Head-lord there*, or the *Decanus* (a good Freeholder) his Deputie, as Judge, determining all civill cauſes; a repreſentation of this remaineth ſtill in our Court-Leete. Above this, and held twelve times a yeare, was our Hundred or Wapentake. *Quæ ſuper decem Decanos & centum Friburgos judicabat.* Here the Judges were the Aldermen, and Barons or Free-holders of that Hundred; *Aegelwinus Alderman nus tenuit placitum cum toto Hundredo*, ſaith the Booke of *Ely*. This Court had Cognoſcence of Cauſes Eccleſiaſticall, as Temporall, therefore the Judge or Al-

derman ought to be ſuch as *Dei leges & hominum jura ſtudebat promovere:* thus it went although the Conquerour commanded, *Ne aliquis de legibus Epiſcopalibus amplius in Hundredo placita teneret.* The next and higheſt in this Shire, was *Generale placitum Comitatus* (the Countie or Sheriffes Count) to which were proper *Placita Civilia ubi curia Dominorum probantur defeciſſe. Et ſi placitum exurgat inter Vavaſores duorum Dominorum tractetur in Comitatu.* The Judge was the Earle or Sheriffe. The Tryers *Barones Comitatus* (Freeholders) *Qui liberas in eo terras habent*, not Civill onely, but Probats of Wils, Queſtions of Tithes, *Et debita vera Chriſtianitatis lura*, were heard, and firſt heard in this Court. Therefore *Epiſcopus, Presbyter Eccleſiæ, & Quatuor de melioribus villæ*, were adjuncts to the Sheriffe, *Qui dei leges & ſeculi negotia juſta conſideratione definirent.* The Lay part of this liveth in a ſort in the Countie, and Sheriffe Turne; the Spirituall, about the raigne of King *Stephen*, by Soveraigne connivence, ſuffered for the moſt into the quarterly Synode of the Clergie, from whence in imitation of the *Hundred Court*, part was remitted to the *Rurall Deaneries*, of which this Shire had foure: And theſe again have been ſince ſwallowed up by a more frequent and ſuperiour Juriſdiction, as ſome of our Civill Courts have been. There being now left in uſe for the moſt in this Shire for Cauſes Criminall, *View of Frankpleg*, by grant or preſcription, *A Seſſion of the Peace* quarterly, and two *Goale deliveries* by the Soveraignes Commiſſion: and for *Civill Cauſes, Courts of Mannours*, or of the *Countie monethly*, and *twice by the Judges of Aſſiſe yearely.*

The Office of Execution and cuſtody of this Countie is the *Shiralſey*, of old inheritable, untill *Euſtachius*, who by force and favour of the Conquerour diſſeiſed *Alwie* and his heires, forfeited it to the Crowne; but ſince it hath paſſed by annuall election, and hath united to it the Countie of *Cambridge.*

¶ Having thus farre ſpoken of the Shire in generall, next in obſervation falleth the Shire-Towne *Huntingdon*, Hundandun, or the *Hunters Downe*, North, ſeated upon a riſing banke, over the

ric.

rich meadowing river *Ouſe*, interpreted by ſome Authors, the *Downe of Hunters*, to which their now common Seale (a Hunter) ſeemeth to allude. Great and populous was this in the fore-going age, the following having here buried of fifteene all but three, beſides the Mother-Church S. *Mariæ*, in their owne graves. At the raigne of the Conquerour, it was ranged into foure Ferlings or Wards, and in them 256. *Burgeſſes* or Houſholds: It anſwered at all aſſeiſments for 50. *Hides*, the fourth part of *Hurſtingſtan* Hundred in which it ſtandeth. The annuall rent was then 30. l. of which, as of three Minters there kept, the King had two parts, the Earle the third; the power of *Coynage* then and before, not being ſo privately in the King, but Borowes, Biſhops, and Earles enjoyed it; on the one ſide ſtamping the face and ſtyle of their Soverayne, in acknwledgement of ſubordinacie in that part of abſolute power, and on the reverſe their owne name, to warrant their integritie in that infinite truſt.

6 The Caſtle ſuppoſed by ſome the worke of the elder *Edward*, but ſeeming by the Booke of *Doomeſday*, to be built by the Conquerour, is now knowne but by the ruines: It was the ſeat of *Waltheof* the great *Saxon* Earle, as of his ſucceeding heyres, untill to end the queſtion of right betweene *Scotlies* and the King of *Scots*, *Henry* the ſecond, laid it as you ſee; yet doth it remaine the head of that honour, on which in other Shires many Knights Fees, and ſixteene in this attended. Here *David* Earle of this and *Arguiſe*, father of *Iſabel de Brus*, founded the Hoſpitall of S. *John Baptiſt*: And *Lovetot* here upon the Fee of *Eaſtace* the Vicount, built to the honour of the bleſſed Virgin, the Priory of Blacke Channons, valued at the Suppreſſion, 232. l. 7. s. ob. Here at the North end was a houſe of Fryers, and without the Towne at *Hinchingbrooke*, a Cloiſter of Nunnes, valued at 19. l. 9. s. 2. d. founded by the firſt *William*, in place of S. *Pandonia*, at *Elnſly* (by him ſuppreſſed) where neere the end of the laſt *Henry* the Family of the *Cromwels* began their Seat. To this Shire-Towne, and benefit of the neighbour Countries, this River was navigable, unull the power of *Grey*, a mynion of the time,

time, ſtopt that paſſage, and with it all redreſſe eyther by Law or Parliament. By Charter of King *John* this Towne hath a peculiar Coroner, profit by Toll and Cuſtome, Recorder, Towne-Clerks, and two Balyffes, (elected annually for government) as at Parliament two Burgeſſes, for adviſe and aſſent: and is Lord of itſelfe in Fee-Farme.

7 The reſt of the Hundred (wherein this Shire-Towne lyeth) is the Eaſt part of the County, and of *Hurſt* a Pariſh in the center of it, named HVRSTINGSTON, it was the Fee-farme of *Ramſey Abbey*, which on a point of fertile land, thruſt out into the Fenners, is therein ſituate, founded in the yeare 969. to God, our Lady, and S. *Benedicte*, by Earle *Aylwin* of the Royall blood, repleniſhed with Monkes from *Weſtbury*, by *Oſwold* of *Yorke*, and dedicated by *Dunſtan* of *Canterbury* Archbiſhops. By Abbat *Reginald* 1114. this Church was reedified, by *Magnevill* Earle of *Eſſex*, not long after ſpoyled, and by *Henry* the Third, firſt of all the *Norman* Princes, viſited; when waited with the *Sicilian* warres, *Regalis menſæ Hoſpitalitas ita abiret in deſuetudinem, ut cum Abbatibus, Clericis & viris ſatis humilibus, hoſpitia quæſivit & prandia.* This Monaſtery (the ſhrine of two martyred Kings, *Ethelbright* and *Ethelred*, and of Saint *Ivo* the *Perſian* Biſhop) by humble pietie at firſt, and pious charitie, aſcended ſuch a pitch of worldly fortune, that it transformed their Founder (religious povertie) into their ruine, the attributes of *Ramſey the rich*; for having made themſelves Lords of 387. Hides of land (whereof 200. in this Shire, ſo much as at an eaſie and under rent, was at the Suppreſſion valued at 1983. l. 15 s. 3. d. q. but by account of this time annually amounts to 7000. l.) they then began to affect popular command, & firſt incloſing that large circuit of land and water (for in it lyeth the Mile-ſquare Meere of *Ramſey*) as a peculiar Seignory to them, called the *Baleue* or *Bandy* (bounded as the Shire, from *Ely*, and from *Norman-Croſſe* with the Hundred Meere) by Soveraigne Grant they enjoyed regall libertie. And then aſpiring a ſtep further, (to place in Parliament) made *Broughton* the head of their Baronie, annexing to it in this Shire foure Knights Fees. Thus in

great

great glory it ſtood above 400. yeares, untill *Henry* the Eight (amongſt many other once bright Lamps of Learning and Religion in this State, though then obſcured with thoſe blemiſhes to wealth and eaſe concomitant) diſſolved the houſe, although *Iohn Warboys* then Abbot, and his 60. blacke Monkes there maintained, were of the firſt that under their hands and conventuall Seale proteſted, *Quod Romanus Pontifex non habet majorem aliquam Juriſdictionem collatam ſibi à Deo in Regno Angliæ quam quivis alius externus Epiſcopus.* A Cell to this rich Monaſtery was S. *Ives* Priory, built in that place of *Slep*, by Earle *Adelmus*, in the raigne of the laſt *Edmund*, where the incorrupted body of S. *Ivo* there once an Hermit, in a viſion revealed, was by *Edredus* taken up in his Robes Epiſcopall, and dedicated in the preſence of *Siward* Earle of this Countie, and that Lady of renowned piety *Ethelfleda*, to the ſacred memory of this Perſian Biſhop. Not farre from this is *Somerſham*, the gift of the Saxon Earle *Brithnothus* to the Church of *Ely*, before his owne fatall expedition againſt the *Danes*: It is the head of thoſe five Townes, of which the *Soke* is compoſed, and was an houſe to the See of *Ely*, well beautified by *Iohn Stanley* their Biſhop: but now by exchange is annexed to the Crowne. As theſe, ſo all the reſt of this Hundred, was the Churches land, except *Rippon Regis* ancient Demaine. To which *Sapl* (reſerved Forreſt) adjoyned, and the greater *Stivecley*, given by the laſt *David* Earle of *Huntingdon*, in Fee to his three Servants, *Sentlise*, *Lakerville*, and *Camoys*.

§ NORMANS CROS the next Hundred, taketh name of a Croſſe above *Stilton*, the place where in former ages this Diviſion muſtered their people, whence Wapentake is derived: it had in it two religious houſes, the eldeſt in the confines of *Newton* and *Chefferton*, neere the River of *Avon*, now *Nene* founded (by the firſt Abbeſſe *Keneburga* the Daughter of *Penda*, and Wife of *Ælfred*, King of *Northumberland*) Weſt ſide a Trench, where *Ermin-ſtreet-way* croſſed over the River by a Stone-bridge, whoſe ruines are now drowned, whence the *Roman* Towne there ſeated on both ſides tooke the name *Durobrivæ*, as *Trajectus Fluminis*. But this Nunnery as raiſed, was alſo ruined by

by the *Danes* before the Conqueſt. The other a Monaſtery of *Ciſtercian* blacke Monks, erected in honour of the Virgin *Mary*, by the ſecond *Simon* Earle of *Huntington*, at *Saltry Indeth*, the Land of a Lady of that name, wife of Earle *Waltheof*, daughter to *Lambert* Earle of *Lens*, Necce to the Conquerour by his ſiſter, (her Mother) and Grand-mother to this Founder *Malcome*, & *William*, Kings of *Scots*, Earles of *Huntington*, and Heires of this Lady, ſtrengthned by ſeverall Charters this pious worke. Many cheife of that Line, as the laſt Earle *David*, brother to King *William*, as *Iſabel*, the wife of *Robert de Brus* his Daughter heyre; and moſt of the ſecond branch, her Progenie making here their Burials. This houſe now levell with the ground, maintained beſides the Abbot, ſixe Monkes, and 22. Hindes, and was at the Suppreſſion valued at 199. l. 11. s. 8. d. The founders and Patrons of this Monaſtery were the Lords of the next place *Connington*, firſt the ſeate of *Turkillus* Earle of the *Eaſt-Angles*, that invited *Sweyn* from *Denmarke* to invade this Land: and who firſt ſquared out the unbounded mariſhes of this part, to the bordering Townes; his rule of proportion allowing to every Pariſh *tantum de Mariſco, quantum de ſicca terra* in bredth, in which none, *ſine licentia Domini* might *vel fodere, vel falcare*, but leaving moſt to inter-common by *vicinage*. This *Dane* exiled (when the reſt of his Countreymen were by *Edward confeſſor*) his land here was given to Earle *Waltheof*, by whoſe eldeſt heire *Matilda* married to *David* King of *Scots*, it went along in that Male line, untill by death iſſueleſſe of *Iohn* Earle of *Cheſter* and *Huntington*, it fell in partage, to his ſiſter *Iſabel de Brus*, one of his heires, from whoſe ſecond Sonne *Bernard*, the Familie of *Cotton* by lineall ſucceſſion holdeth this Land, whereto *Glatton* the adjoyning Pariſh is now by bountie of a ſecond branch annexed. It was in this Shire the head of the honour of *Belleine*, on which *Connington*, *Walimsford*, *Sibſon*, *Stibington*, and *Veſcyes* Mannor in *Cheſterton* attended: part of it is the freſh-Sea *wittlemeere*, foure mile in bredth; over which when *Emma*, and her Children, the iſſue of *Canutus*, ſayled with ſome perill, her Huſband in prevention of the like, from *Bottſey* in a ſtrait courſe to the oppoſite firme land,

land, lined with his Attendant Swords that paſſage, which ſince hath borne the name of *Swords Deph*, *Kings* or *Canutus dyke*. This Seignory was granted by the Conquerour to *Euſtace* Earle of *Bolleine*, Brother to *Lambert* Earle of *Leins*, and Father to *Godfrey* King of *Ieruſalem*; reverting it was given to *Richard* Earle of *Cornwall*, who granted out of it the two Meeres, *Vbbs Meere* and *Brich Meere*, in Fee-Farme to the Church of *Ramſey*. Then after ſundry changes it came to *Iohn* of *Gaunt*, in exchange of the Earledome of *Richmond*, and ſo by deſcent fell againe into the Crowne. *Waſhingley*, (not farre off) from the ancient Lord of that name, by *Drwe*, and *Otter* came to the *Prices* that now poſſeſſeth it. In *Cheſterton* from *Wadſhoaſt* by *Dennyes* there is to the *Bevils* (an ancient name in this Shire) a Mannor deſcended. The reſt from *Ægidius de Merke* (who gave there much to *Royſton* Priory) paſſed by *Amundevill* to *Glouceſter*, and ſo to *Veſey* by exchange. In *Elton*, the houſe rich in a beauteous Chappell, from *Denham* to *Sapcotes*, and *Sanitre Beaumes*, from that ſurname (neere the time of the Conqueſt) by *Louth* to *Cornwallis* deſcended; as *Bettlebridge* by *Gimels*, *Drayton*, *Levet*, unto *Sherley* the now Lord.

9 LETTVNESTAN HVNDRED hath that name from *Leighton*, a Towne in the middeſt of it, given by Earle *Waltheof* to the Church of *Lincolne*, which after ſhared it into two Prebendaries. One, the Parſonage impropriate, which ſtill remaineth: the other (the Lordſhips) was reſumed by *Henry* the eight, and now by the Heire of *Davey* matched to the Lord *Cliſton*, is become the ſeat of his Barony. This Hundred had in it no houſe of Religion, but *Stonley* a Priory of ſeven blacke Channons, of the order of S. *Auguſtine*, founded by the *Bigamets*, and at the Suppreſſion valued at 62. l. 12. s. 3. d. ob. It ſtood within the reach of the great Mannor *Kimbolton* (once an Hundred) which was the land of Earle *Harold* the Vſurper: after by Graunt it came with the Chaſe of *Swineſhead* to *Fitz-Peter*, from whom by *Magnavil* to *Bohun* (who in time of the tumultuous Barons built there a Forcelet) and ſo to *Stafford*, by whoſe attainture forfeited, it was given by

Henry

Henry the eight to the Family of *Wingfield* that now possesseth it. At *Bugden* the See of *Lincolne* hath a seat, and was Lord of *Spaldwick*, and the *Soke* (given in compensation from the Church of *Ely*, when rent from them, it was by the first *Henry* made a Bishopricke) untill of late that Church gave up their interest in *Spaldwicke* to the Crown. *Brampton* was given by King *Iohn* at *Mirabel*, to Earle *David*, and by *Ada* his youngest Daughter fell to *Haslings* Earle of *Pembroke*, and now is reverted to the King. To the same Earle *David* by gift of the former King came *Alcumesbury*, and by the bountie of *Iohn Scot* his sonne to *Segrave*, and so to the Lord *Barkley* the late possessor. To *Serlo de Quincy* Earle of *Winchester*, was *Keston* by *Henry* the second given, by whose Heire generall *Ferrars*, it came to the late Earle of *Essex*, and by exchange to the Crowne.

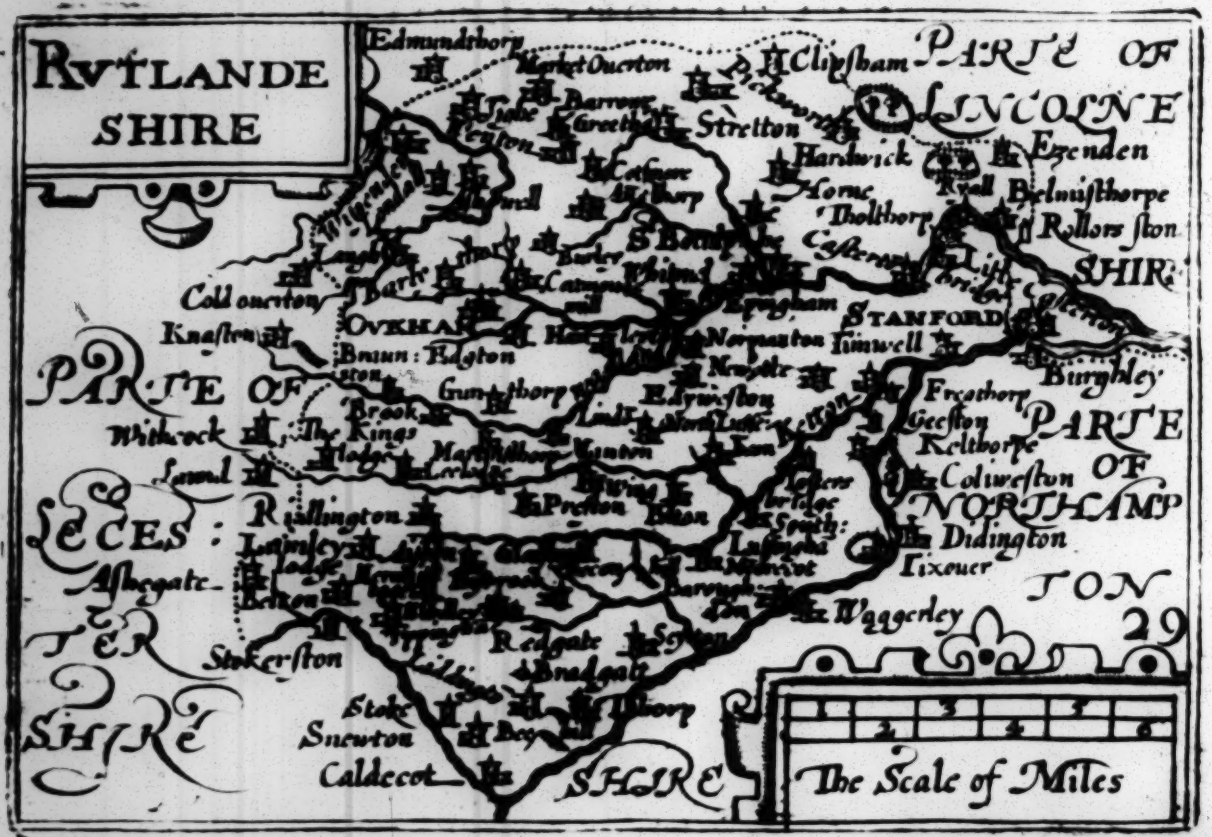
10 TOVLESLAND HVNDRED, taketh name likewise of a Towne therein situate. In the out Angle of this, to the memory of S. *Neotus* a Monk of *Glastenbury*, but the supposed sonne to *Ethelwolfe* King of the *West-Saxons* (whose body from *Neostock* in *Cornwall* was transferred to *Arnalphesbury*, then of *Arnulphus* a holy man, now *Eynesbury* named) Earle *Alrick* and *Ethelsteda* turned the Palace of Earle *Elfred* into a Monastery of black Monks, which was razed by the *Danes*; but out of the ashes of this, *Roisia* (wife to *Richard* the sonne of Earle *Gilbert*) to God, our Lady *de Becco*, and S. *Neot* (as a Cell to the Abbey of *Becco* in *Normandy*) erected up of blacke Monks in the yeare 1113. the late Priorie of S. *Nedes*, suppressed by *Henry* the eight, and valued at 256. l. 15. d. q At *Southo* (the Land of *Eustachius* the Sheriffe) *Lovetote* made the seat of that Seignory: on which in this Shire 13. Knights Fees and a halfe depended: But from his line by gift of *Verdon* and *Vesey* drowned were these in the honour of *Gloucester*. Neere to this at *Cretingsbury* dwelt Sir *Adam de Cretings*, famous in *Edward* the thirds warres of *France*, whose Heyre Generall *Wauton* doth now possesse it. *Staunton* given by the first *William* to *Gilbert de Gaunt*, after the death issuelesse of *De Rupes*, escheated to the King, who gave it to *Ioan* his sister Queene of *Scots*. She on the

the Abbey of *Tarent* beſtowed part, the reſt reverting being given to *Segrave* deſcended to the Barons of *Berkly*, *Godmanchſter*, or *Gormonchester*, (ſo named of that *Dane* to whom *Ælfred* at his converſion granted ſome regiment in theſe parts) was the old land of the Crowne, now the Inhabitants in fee-farme, by grant of King *Iohn*, *pro Sexies viginti libris pondere & numero*. It is flat ſeated by as fruitfull and flowry Meadowes as any this Kingdome yeeldeth, and is the moſt ſpacious of any one Pariſh in fertile tillage, oft having waited on their Soveraigne Lords with fineſcore Ploughes in a rurall pompe: Some from the name *Gunneſter*, (which this often beareth in record) ſuppoſe it the Citie where *Machutus* placed his Biſhops Chayre. But for certaine it was that *Romane* Towne *Duroſipont*, of the Bridges named, ſo many hundred yeares (untill the light of our *Britaine* Story overſhone it) forgotten. Thus as this Citie ſo the old Families have been here with time outworne, few onely (of the many former) now remaining, whoſe Surnames before the reigne of the laſt *Henry* were in this Shire of any eminency. But,

Non indignemur mortalia Nomina ſolvi,
Cernimus exemplis Oppida poſſe mori.

Let's not repine that Men and names doe dye,
Since ſtone-built Cities dead and ruin'd lye.

This Deſcription I received from a right worthy and learned Friend.


RVTLANDE SHIRE
PARTE OF LINCOLNE SHIRE
PARTE OF LECESTER SHIRE
PARTE OF NORTHAMPTON SHIRE
Edmundthorp
Market Ouerton
Clipsham
Stretton
Hardwick
Ezenden
Belmisthorpe
Rollorsston
Tholthorp
Coldouerton
Knaston
OVKHAM
Braun: Edgton
Gunthorp
Brook
The Kings
Withcock
Lawd
Riallington
Ashegate
Stokerston
Stoke
Snewton
Caldecot
Redgate
Bradgate
Thorp
Newton
Edywiston
Norman
Tinwell
STANFORD
Burghley
Freathorp
Geeston
Keltborpe
Coliweston
Didington
Fixouer
Waggerley
Preston
Lamley
Belton
Ryall
Rollorsston
The Scale of Miles
1
2
3
4
5
6

RVTLAND-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXIX.

RVTLAND-SHIRE, the leaſt of any County in this Realme, is circulated upon the North with *Lincolne ſhire*; upon the Eaſt and South, by the River *Welland* is parted from *Northampton-ſhire*; and the Weſt is altogether held in with *Leiceſter-ſhire*.

2 The forme thereof is round, and no larges in compaſſe then a light horſe-man can eaſily ride about in a day: upon which occaſion ſome will have the Shire named of one *Rut*, that ſo rode. But others from the Redneſſe of the Soile, will have it caled *Rutland*; and ſo the old *Engliſh-Saxons* called it, for that *Rout* and *Rut* is in their tongue *Red* with us, and may very well give the name to this Province, ſeeing the earth doth ſtaine the wooll of her ſheepe into a reddiſh colour. Neither is it ſtrange, that the ſtaine of the Soile gives names unto places, and that very many: for have we not in *Cheſſe-ſhire* the *Red Rocke*, in *Lancaſhire* the *Red Banke*, and in *Wales*, *Rutland Caſtle*. To ſpeake nothing of that famous *Red Sea* which ſhooteth into the Land betwixt *Egypt* and *Arabia*, which gave backe her waters for the *Iſraelites* to paſſe on foot: all of them named from the colour of the Soile.

3 The longeſt part of this Shire is from *Caldecot* in the South upon the River *Ey*, unto *Thiſſleton* a ſmall Village ſeated in the North, not fully twelve miles: and from *Timwell* Eaſt-ward, to *Wſtenden* in the Weſt, her broadeſt extent, is hardly nine: the whole circumference about fortie miles.

4 The ayre is good both for health and delight, ſubject to neither extremity of heat nor cold, nor is greatly troubled with foggy miſts.

The

The Soile is rich, and for Corne and tillage gives place unto none. Woods there are plenty, and many of them imparked, hills feeding heards of Neate, and flockes of sheepe; Vallies besprinkled with many sweet Springs; Graine in abundance, and Pastures not wanting: in a word, all things ministred to the content of life, with a liberall heart and open hand. Onely this is objected, that the Circuit is not great.

5 The draught whereof, that I may acknowledge my dutie and his right, I received at the hands of the right Honourable *John* Lord *Harrington*, *Baron* of *Exton*, done by himselfe in his yonger yeares.

Neere unto his house *Burley*, standeth *Okam* a faire Market-Towne, which Lordship the said *Baron* enjoyeth, with a Royaltie somewhat extraordinary, which is this: If any Noble by birth come within the precinct of the same Lordship, he shall forfeit as an homage a shooe from the horse whereon he rideth, unlesse he redeeme it at a price with money. In witnesse whereof, there are many Horse-shoes nayled upon the Shire-Hall doore, some of large size and ancient fashion, others new, and of our present Nobilitie; whose names are thereupon stamped as followeth.

Henry Hastings.
Roger Rutland.
Edward L. Russell, Earle of Bedford.
Raphe L. Euwer of Parram.
Henry L. Bertley.
Henry L. Mordant.
William L. Compton.

Edward

Edward L. Dudley.
Henry L. Winſor.
George, Earle of Cumberland.
Philip, Earle of Montgomery.
L. Willoughby.
P. L. Wharton.
The Lord Shandois.

Beſides many others without names.

That ſuch homage was his due, the ſaid Lord himſelfe told me; and at that inſtant a ſuit depended in Law againſt the *Earle of Lincolne*, who refuſed to forfeit the penaltie, or to pay his fine.

6 Her ancient Inhabitants knowne to the *Romans*, and mentioned in *Ptolemie*, were the *Coritani*, and by him branched thorow *Leiceſter*, *Lincolne*, *Nottingham*, *Darby-ſhire* and this; who with the *Iceniens* were ſubdued by *P. Oſtorius* under the yoke of *Claudius* the *Roman Emperour*: and at their departure, by conqueſt the *Saxons* made it a Province unto their *Mercian Kingdome*, whoſe fortunes likewiſe comming to a full period, the *Normans* annexed it under their Crowne.

7 This Countie King *Edward Confeſſor* bequeathed by his Teſtament unto Queene *Eadgith* his wife, and after her deceaſe unto his Monaſtery at *Weſtminſter*, which *William* the *Conquerour* cancelled and made voyd, beſtowing the Lands upon others, the Tithes and the Church unto theſe Monkes.

That the *Ferrars* here firſt ſeated, beſides the credit of Writers, the Horſe-ſhooe whoſe badge then it was, doth witneſſe; where in the Caſtle, and now the Shire-hall, right over the Seat of the

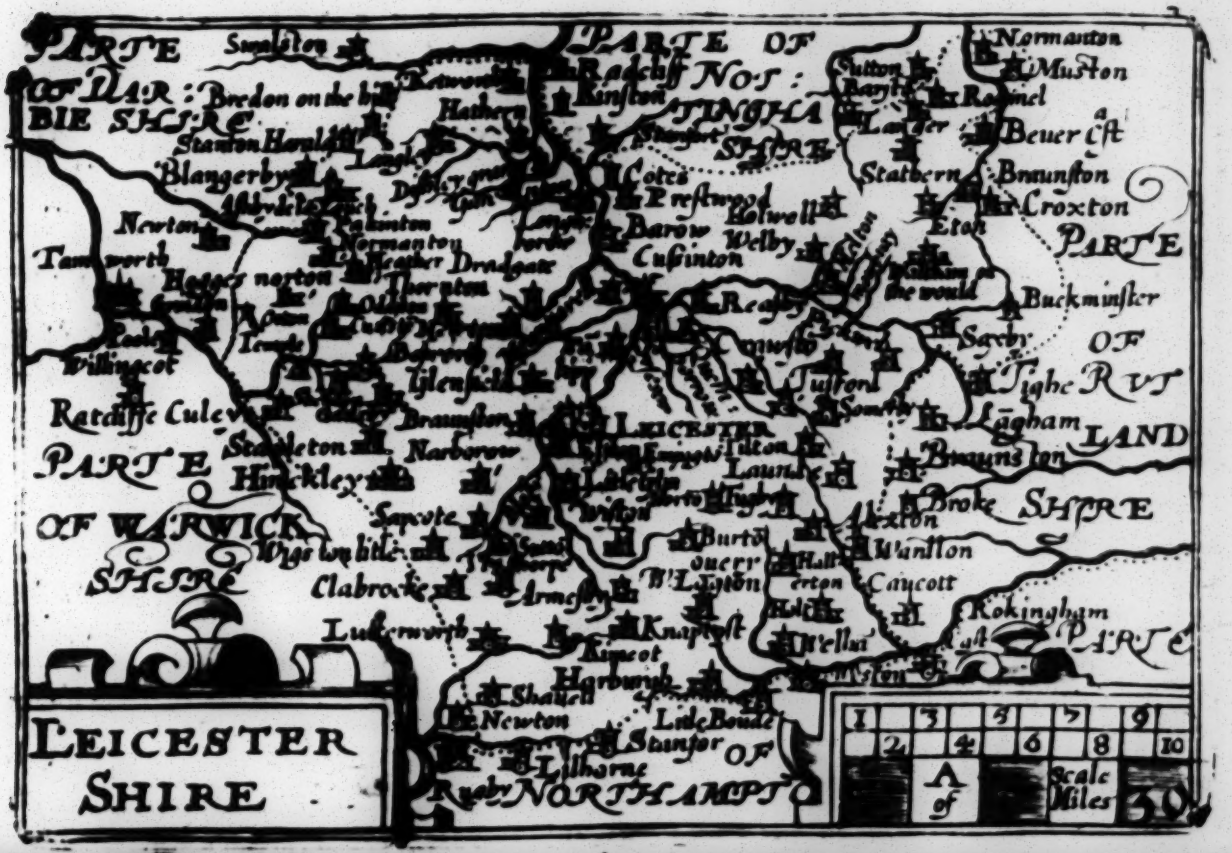
Judge,

Judge, a Horſe-ſhooe of iron curiouſly wrought, containing five foot and a halfe in length, and the bredth thereto proportionably is fixed. The Caſtle hath beene ſtrong, but now is decayed, the Church faire, and the Towne ſpacious; whoſe degree of Longitude is 19. 46. ſcruples, and the North-Poles elevation in Latitude 53. degrees and 7. minutes.

8 Let it not ſeeme offenſive, that I (to fill up this little Shire) have inſerted the ſeate of a Towne not ſited in this County: for beſides the conveniency of place, the circuit and beautie, but eſpecially it being for a time an Vniverſity, did move much; yea, and the firſt in this Iland, if *John Hardings* Author faile him not, that will have *Bladud* to bring from *Athens* certaine *Philoſophers*, whom here he ſeated, and made publike profeſſion of the Liberall Sciences, where (as he ſaith) a great number of Scholars ſtudied the Arts, and ſo continued an Vniverſitie unto the comming of *Auguſtine*, at which time the Biſhop of *Rome* interdicted it, for certaine Hereſies ſprung up among the *Britaines* and *Saxons*. But moſt true it is, that in the Raigne of King *Edward* the third, upon debate falling betwixt the Southerne and Northerne Students at *Oxford*, many Schoole-men withdrew themſelves hither, and a while profeſſed, and named a Colledge, according to one in *Oxford*, *Braſen-noſe*, which retaineth that name unto this day. This was ſo great a skarre unto the other, that when they were recalled by Proclamation to *Oxford*, it was provided by Oath, that *no Student in Oxford ſhould put likely profeſſe or reade the Arts at Stamford, to the prejudice of Oxford.*

9 As this Shire is the leaſt in circuit, ſo is it with the feweſt Market Townes repleniſhed, having onely two. And from Societies that feed upon the labours of others, was this Land the freeſt: for beſides *Ryhall*, where *Tibba* the *Falconers* Goddeſſe was worſhipped for a Saint, when Superſtition had well neere put Gods true honour out of place, I find very few; neither with more Caſtles ſtrengthened then that at *Okam*, whoſe ruines ſhew that a Caſtle hath beene there.

Divided it is into five Hundreds, and therein are planted fortie eight Pariſh-Churches.


LEICESTER SHIRE
PARTE OF DARBIE SHIRE
PARTE OF NOTTINGHA SHIRE
PARTE OF RUTLAND SHIRE
PARTE OF WARWICK SHIRE
PARTE OF NORTHAMPTO
Smalston
Bredon on the hill
Stanton Harald
Blangerby
Newton
Tamworth
Hoggesnorton
Willingcot
Ratcliffe Culey
Stapleton
Hinckley
Sapcote
Wigston little
Clabrocke
Lutterworth
Hathern
Kinston
Cotes
Prestwood
Barow
Cussinton
Holwell
Welby
Dradgate
Thornton
Tilensfield
Braunston
Narborow
Sutton
Normanton
Muston
Rogmel
Beuer Cast
Stathern
Braunston
Croxton
Eton
Buckminster
Sacby
Tighe
Tusford
Lagham
Braunston
Broke
Alexton
Wanlton
Caucott
Rokingham
Tilton
Launde
Burton
Knaptost
Kimcot
Harburgh
Shaueli
Newton
Little Boude
Stanfor
Lilhorne
Ruaby
Cast
Wellin
Halterton
Wiston
Armesby
Wigston
Leicester
Scale Miles
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
A of
30

LEICESTER-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXX.

LEICESTER-SHIRE, lying bordered upon the North with *Nottingham-ſhire*; upon the Eaſt, with *Lincolne* and *Rutland*; upon the South with *Northampton-ſhire*; and upon the Weſt with *Watling-ſtreet-way* is parted from *Warwick ſhire*; the reſt being bounded with the confines of *Darby*, is a Country Champion, abounding in corne, but ſpary of woods, eſpecially in the South and Eaſt parts, which are ſupplyed with pit-coales plenteouſly gotten in the North of this Province, and with abundance of Cattle bred in the hilles beyond the River *Wreak*, which is nothing ſo well inhabited as the reſt.

(2) The Ayre is gentle, milde, and temperate, and giveth appetite both to labour and reſt: wholeſome it is, and draweth mans life to a long age, and that much without ſickneſſe; at *Carleton* onely ſome defect of pronunciation appeareth in their ſpeech.

(3) The ſoile thus conſiſting, the commodities are raiſed accordingly of Corne, Cattle, and Coales; and in the Rocks neere *Bever* are ſometimes found the *Aſtroites*, the Starre-like precious Stone.

(4) The ancient people that inhabited this Countie, were the *Coritani*, who were ſpread further into other Shires, but after that the *Romans* had left the Land to it ſelfe, this with many more fell to be under the poſſeſſion and government of the *Britans*, and their Kings, from whom the *Engliſh* enjoyeth it at this day.

(5) In Circular-wiſe (almoſt) the compaſſe of this Shire is drawne indifferently ſpacious, but not very thicke of Incloſures, being from Eaſt to Weſt in the broadeſt part not fully 30. miles, and

from

from North to South but 24. the whole circumference about 196. miles; whoſe principall Citie is ſet, as the Center, almoſt in the midſt; from whom the Pole is elevated 53. degrees and 4 minutes in Latitude, and for Longitude, 19. degrees, 22. minutes.

6 From this Towne the Shire hath the name, though the name of her ſelfe is diverſly written, as *Legeceſtria*, *Legora*, *Leges-ceſter*: by *Ninius*, *Caer-Lerion*; by *Matthew* of *weſtminſter* (if we doe not miſtake him) *Wirall*; and now laſtly, *Leiceſter*: ancient enough if King *Leir* was her builder, eight hundred fortie and foure yeares before the birth of our Saviour, wherein he placed a Flamine to ſerve in the Temple of *Janus*, by himſelfe there erected, and where he was buried, If *Iefferyap Arthur* ſay true: but now certaine it is, that *Ethelred* the *Mercian* Monarch made it an Epiſcopall See, in the yeare of Chriſt Ieſus 680. wherein *Sexwulph* of his election became the firſt Biſhop: which ſhortly after was thence tranſlated, and therewith the beautie of the Towne began to decay; upon whoſe deſolations that erectifying Lady *Edelfled* caſt her eyes of compaſſion, and both reedified the buildings, and compaſſed it about with a ſtrong wall, where, in ſhort time the Cities trade ſo increaſed, that *Matthew Paris* in his leſſer Story reporteth as followeth; *Lege-ceſter* (ſaith he) *is a right wealthy City, and notably deſcended; and had the wall a ſure foundation, were inferiour to no citie whatſoever.* But this pride of proſperitie long laſted not\ under the *Normans*, for it was ſore oppreſſed with a world of calamities, when *Robert Boſſu* the Crouch backe Earle of that *Province*, rebelled againſt his Soveraigne Lord King *Henry* the ſecond: whereof heare the ſame Author *Paris* ſpeake: *Through the obſtinate ſtubburniſſe of Earle* Robert (ſaith he) *the noble Citie* Leiceſter *was beſieged and throwne downe by King* Henry, *and the wall that ſeemed indiſſoluble, was utterly razed, even to the ground.* The peeces of theſe fragments ſo fallen downe, remained in his dayes like to hard rockes, through the ſtrength of the Morter cementing whole lumpes together: and at the Kings command the Citie was ſet on fire and burnt, the Caſtle raced, and a heavie impoſition laid upon the Citizens, who with

great ſummes of money bought their owne Baniſhments: but were ſo uſed in their departure, that for extreame feare many of them tooke Sanctuary, both at S. *Edmunds* and S. *Albanes*. In repentance of theſe miſchiefes, the Author thereof, *Earle Robert*, built the Monaſtery of S. *Mary de Pratis*, wherein himſelfe became a Canon regular, and for fifteene yeares continuance in ſad laments ſerved God in continuall prayers. With the like devotion, *Henry* the firſt Duke of *Lancaſter* built an Hoſpitall for an hundred and ten poore people, with a Collegiate Church, a Deane, twelve Canons Prebendaries, as many Vicars, ſufficiently provided for with revenewes; wherein himſelfe lyeth buryed: and it was the greateſt ornament of that Citie, untill the hand of King *Henry* the eight lay over-heavy upon all the like foundations, and laid their aſpired tops at his own feet.

The fortunes of another *Crouch-backe* (King *Richard* the Vſurper) were no leſſe remarkable in this Citie then the former *Robert* was, both of them in like degree of diſhonourable courſe of *life*, though of different *iſſue* at their deaths, the one dying penitent and of devout eſteeme; the other leaving the ſtench of Tyranny to all following ages; who from this Citie ſetting forth in one day with great pompe, and in Battle aray, to keepe the Crowne ſure upon his owne Helmet, in a ſore fought field, yeelded both it and his life, unto the head and hands of *Henry* of *Richmond* his Conquerour: and the next day was brought backe, like a Hogge, naked and torne, and with contempt, without teares obſcurely buried in the *Gray-Fryers* of this Citie; whoſe ſuppreſſion hath ſuppreſſed the plot place of his grave, and onely the ſtone-cheſt wherein he was laid (a drinking trough now horſes in a common Inne) retaineth the memory of that great Monarchs Funcrall: and ſo did a ſtone in the Church and Chappell of S. *Maries*, incloſe the corpſe of the proud and pontificall Cardinall *Wolſey*, who had prepared for himſelfe, as was ſayd, a farre more richer Monument.

7 Other places worthy of remembrance in this Shire were theſe: In the Weſt, where a high Croſſe was erected, in former times ſtood the faire Citie *Cleyceſter*, the *Romans* BENONNE, where

where their Legions lay, and where their two principall wayes crossed each other, as the Inhabitants report; *Loughborrow* in the North-verge, was (as *Marianus* affirmeth) taken from the *Britaines* by *Cuthwolfe* their King, about the yeare of *Christ* 572.

At *Redmore*, neere *Bosworth*, Westward in this Countie, the Kingdome of *England* lay in hazard of one Battle, when King *Richards* Field was fought, where the Land at once was freed from a Tyrant and a wicked Vsurper. Neither may we passe *Lutterworth*, as the least in account, where the famous *Iohn Wickliffe*, *Englands* Morning-starre, dispersed the clouds of all Papisticall darknesse, by preaching the Gospel in that his charge; and stile of his pen, so piercing in power, that the man of Sinne ever since hath beene better known to the world.

8 Religious houses by Princes erected, and by them devoted to God and his service, the chiefest in this Shire were at *Leicester*, *Grace-Dieu*, *Kerby-Bellers*, and at *Burton* a Spittle for *Lazers*, a disease then newly approched in this Land, for the erection whereof a common contribution was gathered thorow the Realme: the Patients in this place were not so much deformed in skin, as the other were in the defects for the soule; whose skirts being turned up to the sight of the world, their shames were discovered, and those houses dissolved, that had long maintained such Idolatrous sinnes.

9 This Shires division is into sixe Hundreds, and in them are seated twelve Market-Townes for commerce, and containeth in her circuit two hundred Parish-Churches.

PARTE OF YORKE SHIRE
LINCOLNE SHIRE.
The Scale of Miles
The Sprune head
THE GERMANE
SEA
PARTE OF NORFOLCKE
The Washe
Haulton
Habrough
Clee
East Saltfleetby
Trusthorp
Mumby Chap
Stegnes
Friskney
Freston
Walpole
Walton
Wisbish
Brodholme
Branton
Stokerith
Littlburgh
Lanha
Clifton
Holywell
Beuer Castle
Barton
Thong Caster
Lincolne
Brother
Crowland
31

LINCOLN-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THe County of *Lincolne*, by the *Normans* called *Nicolſhire*, is confined on the North with *Humber*, on the Eaſt with the *Germane Ocean*, upon the South, is parted from *Cambridge* and *Northampton-ſhire* by the River *Nyne*; and on the Weſt from *Nottingham* and *Yorke-ſhires* by *Dun* and *Trent*.

2 The length of this Province extended from *Barton* unto *Humber* in the North, unto *Stanford* upon the River *Nyne* in the South, are miles by our *Engliſh* meaſure fifty five, and the bredth thereof from *Newton* in the Weſt, ſtretched unto *Wainfleet* upon her Eaſt Sea containeth thirty five. The whole in circumference about one hundred and eightie miles.

3 The Ayre upon the Eaſt and South part is both thicke and foggy, by reaſon of the Fennes and unſolute grounds, but therewithall very moderate and pleaſing. Her graduation being removed from the Æquator to the degree of 53. and the windes that are ſent of her ſtill working Seas, doe diſperſe thoſe vapours from all power of hurt.

4 The forme of this County doth ſomewhat reſemble the body of a Lute, whoſe Eaſt coaſts lye bow-like into the *German Ocean*, all along peſtered with inlets of ſalt waters and ſands, which are neither firme nor ſafe for travellers, as thoſe in the South proved unto King *John*, who marching North-ward from *Newfolke*, againſt his diſloyall Barons, upon thoſe waſhes loſt all his furniture and carriage by the ſodaine returne of the Sea, and ſoftneſſe of the ſands.

5 Her Soile upon the Weſt and North is aboundantly fertile, pleaſant, and rich, ſtored with paſturage, areable and meadowing grounds; the Eaſt and South fenny and brackiſh, and for Corne barren,

barren; but for fowle and fish exceeding any other in the Realme; wherein, at sometimes and season of the yeare, hath beene taken in nets, in *August*, at one draught, above three thousand Mallards, and other Foules of the like kinde.

6 The Shires commodities consist chiefly in Corne, Cattle, Fish, Fowle, Flax and Alablaster; as also in a Plaister much esteemed of by the *Romans* for their works of Imagery; and whereof *Plinie* in his *Natvrall History* maketh mention. And the *Astroites*, a precious stone, Star-like, pointed with five beames or rayes, anciently esteemed for their vertue in victories, upon the South-west of this Countie neere *Bever* are found: not farre thence in our Fathers memory, at *Harlaxton* was ploughed up a brazen vessell, wherein was inclosed a golden Helmet of an ancient fashion, set with precious stones, which was presented to *Katheren* of *Spaine*, Wife and Dowager to King *Henry* the eight.

7 This Shire triumpheth in the births of *Beauclerke*, King *Henry* the first, whom *Selby* brought forth, and of King *Henry* the fourth, at *Bullingbrooke* borne: but may as justly lament for the death of King *Iohn*, herein poysoned by *Simon* a Monke of *Swynsted Abbey*; and of Queene *Eleanor*, wife to King *Edward* the first, the mirrour of wedlocke, and love to the Commons, who at *Hardby*, neere *Bullingbrooke*, his birth place, ended her life.

8 Trade and commerce for provision of life is vented thorow thirtie one Market-Townes in this Shire, whereof *Lincolne* the Counties namer is chiefe, by *Ptolemie* and *Antonine* called *Lindum*, by *Beda Lindi-collina*, and by the *Normans*, *Nichol*. Very ancient it is, and hath beene more magnificall, as by her many overturned ruines doth appeare, and farre more populous, as by *Domesdayes* Booke is seene, where it is recorded that this Citie contained a thousand and seven Mansions, and nine hundred Burgesses, with twelve Lage-men, having Sac and Soc. And in the *Normans* time, saith *Malmesbury*, it was one of the best peopled Cities of *England*, being a place for traffick of Merchandize

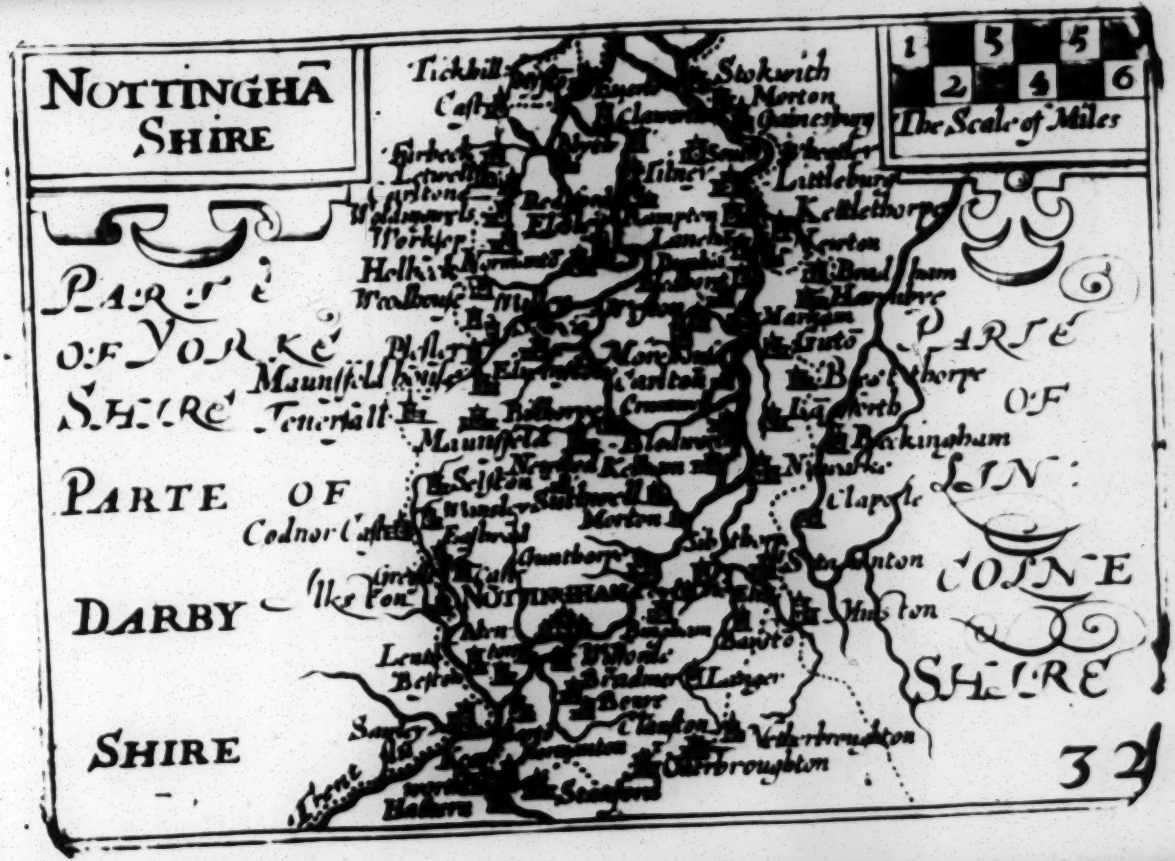
dize for all commerce by Land or Sea. Herein King *Edward* the third ordained his Staple for the Mart of Wools, Leather, and Lead; and no lesse then fifty Parish-Churches did beautifie the same: but now containeth onely fifteene besides the Cathedrall. Some ruines yet remaine both of *Frieries* and *Nunneries*, who lye buried in their owne ashes, and the Citie conquered not by warre but by time and very age: and yet hath she not escaped the calamitie of sword, as in the time of the *Saxons* whence *Arthur* enforced their Host: the like also did *Edmund* to the destroying *Danes*; and by the *Normans* it suffered some dammage, where King *Stephen* was vanquished and taken prisoner; and againe, by the third *Henry*, that assaulted and wan it from his rebellious *Barons*. By fire likewise it was sore defaced, wherein not onely the buildings were consumed, but withall many men and women in the violence thereof perished: as also by an Earth-quake her foundation was much weakened and shaken, wherein the faire Cathedrall Church, dedicated to the Virgin of Virgins, was rent in pieces. The government of this Citie is committed yearely to a Maior, two Sheriffes, twelve Aldermen in Scarlet, a Sword, a Hat of Estate, a Recorder, Sword-bearer, and foure Sergeants with Maces: whose situation on a steepe hill standeth for Longitude in the degree 20. 10. scruples, the Pole elevated for Latitude from the degree 53. and 50. scruples.

9 Much hath beene the devotion of Princes in building religious houses in this Countie, as at *Crowland*, *Lincolne*, *Markeby*, *Leyborne*, *Grenfeld*, *Alvingham*, *Newnersby*, *Grymmysby*, *Newsted*, *Elsham*, *Stamsfeld*, *Syxhill*, *Torkesey*, *Bryggerd*, *Thorneholme*, *Nuncotton*, *Fosse*, *Hevings*, *Axholme Isle*, *Goykewell*, S. *Michaels* neere *Stamford*, *Swynshead*, *Spalding*, *Kirkested*, &c.

10 Commotions in this Shire were raysed the eight and twentieth of King *Henry* the Eight, where twentie thousand making insurrection, violently sware certaine Lords and iGentlemen to their Articles. But no sooner they heard of the Kings power comming, but that they dspersed them,

ſelves, and ſued for pardon. And againe in the third yeare of King *Edward* the Sixt, in caſe of Incloſures, *Lincolne*, roſe in ſeditious manner, as did they of *Cornewall*, *Devonſhire*, *Yorke-ſhire*, and *Norfolke*: but after ſome ſlaughters of their cheifeſt men, were reduced to former obedience.

The Shires diviſion is into three principall parts, viz. *Lindſey*, *Keſteven*, and *Holland*, *Lindſey* is ſubdivided into ſeventeene Hundreds, *Keſteven* into eleven, and *Holland* into three, containing in all thirtie one, wherein are ſituated thirty Market-Townes, and ſixe hundred thirty Pariſh-Churches.


NOTTINGHĀ SHIRE
1 2 3 4 5 6
The Scale of Miles
PARTE OF YORKE SHIRE
PARTE OF DARBY SHIRE
PARTE OF LINCOLNE SHIRE
Tickhill
Stokwith
Morton
Gainesburg
Littleburg
Kettlethorpe
Newton
Bradham
Harmbre
Gutō
Beckingham
Clapcote
Hinston
Bapsto
Langer
Vetherbroughton
Overbroughton
Stanford
Maunsfeld
Tenersall
Maunsfeld
Selston
Codnor Castle
Morton
Gunthorpe
Lenton
Bestow
Bradmer
Bowe
Clauston
Trent
32

NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXII.

NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE (from *Nottingham* her chiefeſt Towne hath the name; and that, ſomewhat ſoftned from the *Saxons* Snoddenzaham, for the many Dennes or Caves wrought in her Rocks and under ground) lyeth bordered upon the North and North-weſt with *Yorke-ſhire*; upon the Eaſt a good diſtance by *Trent* is parted from, and with *Lincoln-ſhire* altogether confined: the South with *Leiceſter-ſhire*; and the Weſt by the River *Erwſh* is ſeparated from *Derby-ſhire*.

2 For forme long and Ovall-wiſe, doubling in length twice her bredth, whoſe extreames are thus extended and diſtance obſerved: From *Finningley* North to *Stamford* in the South, are thirtie eight *Engliſh* miles; her Weſt part from *Teverſall* to *Beſthorp* in the Eaſt, are little more then nineteene; whoſe circumference draweth much upon one hundred and ten miles.

3 The Ayre is good, wholeſome and delectable: the Soile is rich, ſandy and clayie, as by the names of that Counties diviſions may appeare: and ſurely for Corne and Graſſe ſo fruitfull, that it ſecondeth any other in the Realme: and for Water, Woods, and Canell Coales aboundantly ſtored.

4 Therein groweth a Stone ſofter then *Alablaſter*, but being burnt maketh a plaiſter harder then that of *Paris*: wherewith they flower their upper roomes; for betwixt the Joyſts they lay onely long Bulruſhes, and thereon ſpread this Plaiſter, which being throughly dry becomes moſt ſolid and hard, ſo that it ſeemeth rather to be firme ſtone then mortar, and is trod upon without all danger.

In

In the West neere *Worksop* groweth plentie of *Liquorice*, very delicious and good.

5 More South in this shire, at *Stoke*, in the Reigne of King *Henry* the seventh, a great battell was fought by *John De-la-Pole* Earle of *Lincolne*, which *Richard* the Vsurper had declared his heire apparant; but *Richard* losing his life, and *De-la-Pole* his hopes, in seeking here to set up a *Lambert*, fell downe himselfe: and at *Newarke* after many troubles King *Iohn* got his peace with the end of his life.

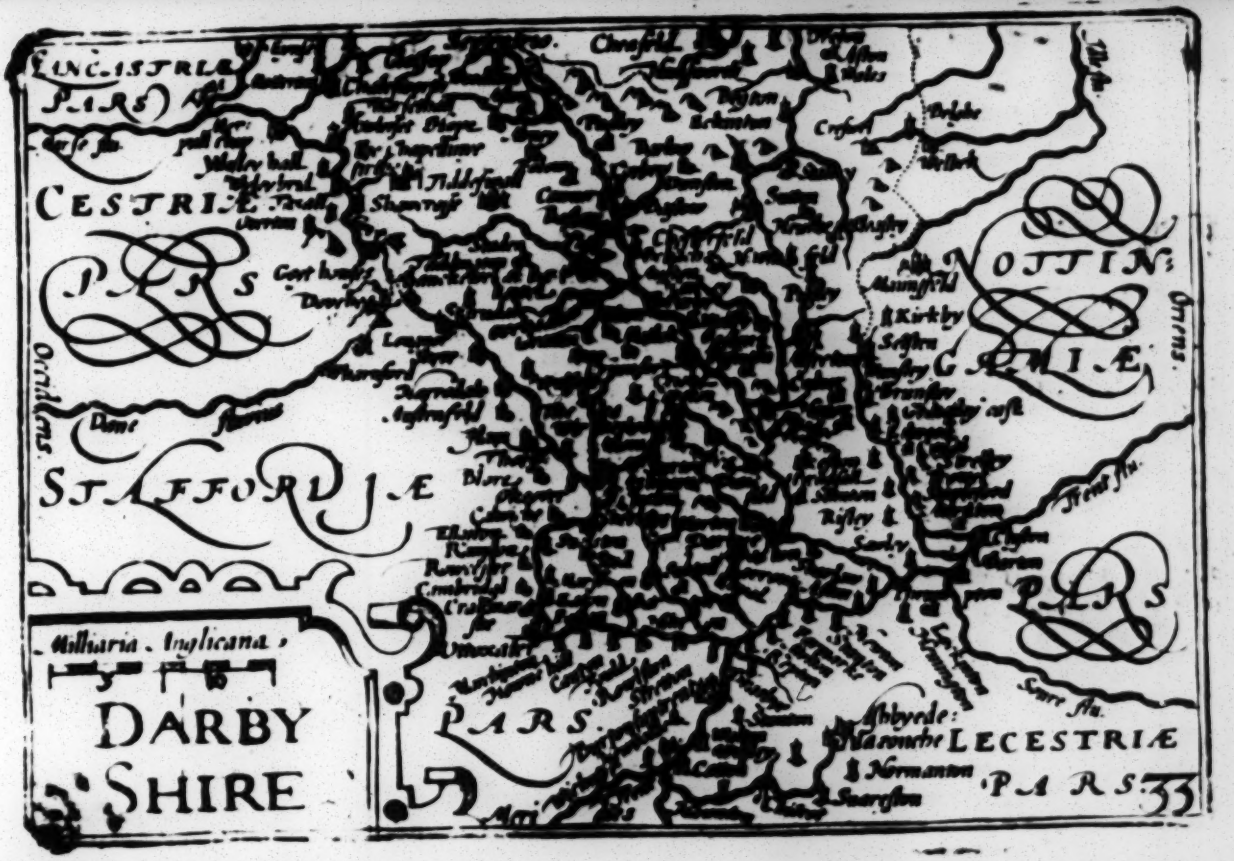
6 Trade and commerce for the Counties provision is frequented in eight Market-Townes in this Shire, whereof *Nottingham* is both the greatest and best: a Towne seated most pleasant and delicate upon a high hill, for building stately, and number of faire streets surpassing and surmounting many other Cities, and for a spacious and most faire Market-place, doth compare with the best. Many strange Vaults hewed out of the Rocks, in this Towne are seene; and those under the Castle of an especiall note, one for the story of *Christs* Passion engraven in the Walls, and cut by the hand of *David* the second King of *Scots*, whilst he was therein detained prisoner. Another wherein Lord *Mortimer* was surprised in the non-age of King *Edward* the Third, ever since bearing the name of *Mortimers Hole*; these have their staires and severall roomes made artificially even out of the Rocks: as also in that hill are dwelling houses, with winding staires, windowes, chimneys, and roome above roome, wrought all out of the solid Rocke. The Castle is strong, and was kept by the *Danes* against *Burthred*, *Ethelred*, and *Elfred*, the *Mercian*, and *West-Saxon* Kings, who together laid their siege against it: and for the further strength of the Towne, King *Edward*, surnamed the Elder, walled it about, whereof some part as yet remaines, from the Castle to the West-gate, and thence the foundation may be perceived to the North; wherein the midst of the way ranging with this banke, stands a gate of Stone, and the same tract passing along the North part may well be perceived:

perceiued: the reſt to the River and thence to the Caſtle are built upon, and thereby buried from ſight: whoſe circuit, as I tooke it, extendeth two thouſand one hundred and twentie paſes.

7 In the Warres betwixt *Stephen* and *Maud* the Empreſſe, by *Robert* Earle of *Glocester* theſe Wals were caſt downe, when alſo the Towne it ſelfe ſuffred the calamitie of fire: but recovered to her former eſtate, hath ſince increaſed in beautie and wealth, and at this day is governed by a Maior and ſixe Aldermen, clad in ſcarlet, two Sheriffes, two Chamberlaines, a Towne-clerke, and ſixe Sergeants with Maces, their Attenders: whoſe poſition hath the Pole elevated fiftie three degrees, 25. minutes in Latitude, and hath the Meridian nine degrees and 25 minutes. This Towne hath been honoured by theſe Princes titles, and theſe Princes dignified with the Earledome of *Nottingham*, whoſe ſeverall Armes and Names are in the great *Map* expreſſed.

Religious houſes that have beene erected and now ſuppreſſed in the compaſſe of this Countie, chiefly were *Newſted*, *Lenton*, *Shelford*, *Southwell*, *Thurgarton*, *Blith*, *Welbeck* and *Radford*; in *Nottingham* the *white* and *Gray Fryers*, beſides a little Chapell dedicated to Saint *Iohn*. All which ſhew the devotions of thoſe former times: which their remembrance may move, if not condemne us, that have more knowledge, but farre leſſe pietie.

The Shires diviſion is principally into two: which the Inhabitants terme the Sand and the Clay; but for Taxe to the Crowne, or ſervice for State, is parted into eight Wapentakes or Hundreds wherein are ſeated 168. Pariſh-Churches.


LANCASTRIÆ PARS
CESTRIÆ PARS
STAFFORDIÆ
PARS
NOTTINGAMIÆ
PARS
LECESTRIÆ PARS
Occidens
Oriens
Trent flu.
Soure flu.
Milliaria Anglicana
DARBY SHIRE
Kirkby
Ashbyede
Normanton
Suareston
Cheasfeld
Crefort
Belgbe
Wellbeck
Maunsfeld
Sesten
Ristey
Blore
Cambridge
Ottoxater
Meri
33

DARBY-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

DARBY-SHIRE, lyeth inclosed upon her *North* parts with *Yorke-shire*; upon the *East* with *Nottingham-shire*; upon the *South* with *Leicester-shire*; and upon the *West* is parted with the Rivers *Dove* and *Goyt* from *Stafford* and *Chesse-shires*.

2 It is in forme somewhat triangle, though not of any equall distance, growing from her narrow South-point still wider, and in the North is at the broadest: for from *Stretton* neere the head of *Mose*, to *New-Chapell* seated neere the head of *Derwent*, the two extreames from North to South are thirtie eight miles: but from the *Shire-Oakes* unto the meeting of *Mersey* and *Goyt*, the broadest pare of all this Shire, is not fully twentie nine; the whole in circumference extendeth to an hundred and thirtie miles.

3 The ayre is good and very healthfull: the soile is rich, especially in her South and East parts: but in the North and West is hilly, with a blacke and mossie ground, both of them fast handed, to the *Ploughes* paines, though very liberall in her other gifts: whose natures thus dissenting, the River *Derwent* doth divide asunder, that taketh course thorow the heart or midst of this Countie.

4 The ancient people that possessed these parts in the times of the *Romans* assaults, were the *Coritani*, whom *Ptolemie* dispersedh thorow *Northampton-shire*, *Leicester*, *Rutland*, *Lincolne*, *Nottingham*, and this Shire, who were all of them subdued by *P. Ostorius Scapula*, Lieutenant in this Province for *Claudius* the Emperour. But *Romes* Empire failing in *Britaine*, by the intestine Warres among themselves, the *Saxons* (a more savage and fearefull Nation) soone brought it under their subjection,

jection, and made this a Province unto their *Mercians* Kingdome, whom the *West-Saxons* first wanne and againe lost to the *Normans*.

5 It is stored with many Commodities, and them of much worth; for besides Woods and Cattle, Sheepe and Corne, every where over-spreading the face of this Countie, the *Mill-stone*, *Crystall*, and *Alablaster*, the Mines of *Pit-coale*, *Iron*, and *Lead*, are of great price: whereof the last is mentioned in *Plinie*, who writeth, that *in Britaine; in the very crust of the ground, without any deepe digging, is gotten so great store of Lead, that there is a Law expresly made of purpose, forbidding men to make more then to a certaine: sum.* Whose stones are plenteously gotten in those Mountaines, and melted into *Sowes*, to no small profit of the Countrey. There is found also in certaine veynes of the earth, *Stibium*, which the *Apothecaries* call *Antimonium*, and the *Alchymists* hold in great esteeme.

6 Places for commerce, or memorable note, the first is *Darby*, the *Shire-Towne*, called by the *Danes Deorsby*, seated upon the West banke of *Derwent*, where also a small Brooke rising Westward, runneth thorow the Towne under nine Bridges, before it meetes with her farre greater River *Derwent*, which presently it doth, after she hath passed *Tinnats Bridge* in the South East of the Towne. But a Bridge of more beautie built all of *Free-stone*, is passed over *Derwent* in the North-East of the Towne, whereon standeth a faire stone Chappell and both of them bearing the names of S. *Maries*: five other Churches are in this Towne, the chiefest whereof is called *Allhallowes*, whose Steeple or Bell-Tower being both beautifull and high, was built onely at the charges of young men and maids as is witnessed by the inscription cut in the same upon every square of the Steeple. Among the miserable desolations of the *Danes*, this Towne bare a part, but by Lady *Ethelfleda* was againe repaired, and is at this day incorporated with the yearely government of two *Bailiffes*, elect out of twentie-foure brethren, besides as many *Burgesses* of Common Counsell, a *Recorder*, *Towne-Clarke*, and two *Sergeants* with *Maces* whose Graduation is observed from the *Equator* to be 53. degrees 25. scruples, and from the first point in the West, 19. degrees 2. scruples.

7 Little-

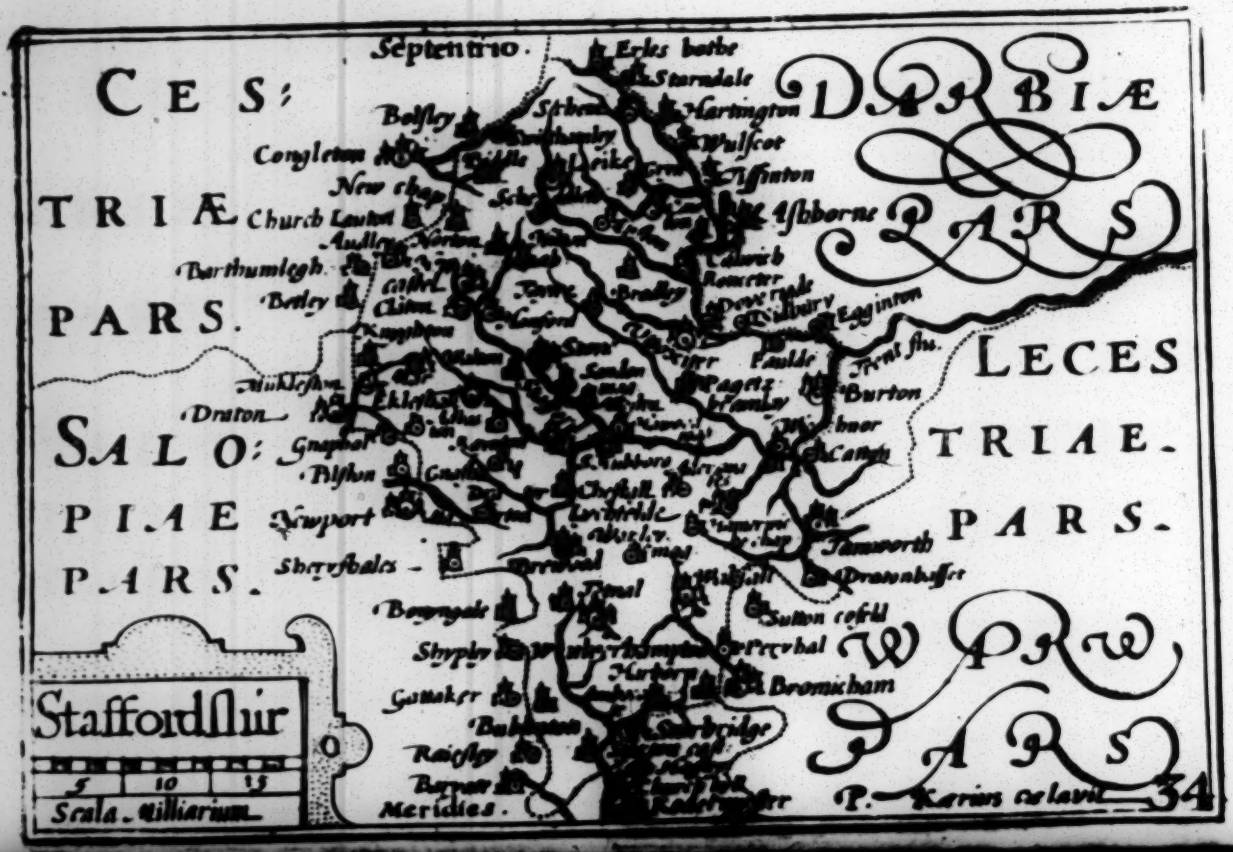
(7) *Little-Chester* (by the *Romish Money* there daily found) seemeth to have been ancient, and that a *Colonie* of the *Roman Souldiers* there lay. Yet of farre greater fame was *Repandunum*, now *Repton*, where *Ethelbald* the ninth King of the *Mercians*, and fifteenth Monarch of the *Englishmen*, slaine at *Seggeswald* by the treason of his Subjects, was interred: and whence *Burthred*, the last King of that people, was expulsed with his Queene *Ethelswith*, by the rage of the *Danes*, after twentie two yeares reigne. But with a more pleasing eye we may behold *Melborne*, the memoriall of *Englishmens* great valour, wherein that Castle was kept Prisoner *Iohn* Duke of *Burbon*, taken captive in the Battle of *Agincourt*, and therein detained the space of nineteene yeares.

(8) Things of stranger note are the hot Water-springs, bursting forth of the ground at *Buxton*, where out of the Rocke within the compasse of eight yards, nine springs arise, eight of them warme, but the ninth very cold. These run from under a faire square building of free-stone, and about threescore paces off, receive another hot spring from a Well, inclosed with foure flat stones, called Saint *Annes*; neere unto which, another very cold spring bubled up. The report goeth among the bydwellers, that great cures by these waters have been done: but daily experience sheweth, that they are good for the stomacke and sinews, and very pleasant to bathe the body in. Not farre thence is *Elden-hole*, whereof strange things have been told, and this is confidently affirmed, the waters that trickle from the top of that Cave (which indeed is very spacious, but of a low and narrow entrance) doe congeale into stone, and hang as ickles in the roofe. Some of them were shewed at my being there, which like unto such as the frost congealeth, were hollow within, and grew Taper-wise towards their points, very white, and somewhat Crystall-like. And seven miles thence, upon a mounted hill, standeth a Castle, under which there is a hole or Cave in the ground of a marvellous capacitie, which is commonly called *The Devil's Arse in the Peake*, whereof *Gervase* of *Tilbury* hath told many prettie tales, and others doe make it one of the wonders of our Land.

(9) As

9 As in other Counties the devotions of the religious have beene made apparent in the erection of places for Gods peculiar service, so in this have beene founded eight of that nature, which were *Dale*, *Derelege*, *Darby*, *Repton*, *Bechif*, *Grausley*, *Faverwell*, and *Pollewerke* whose peace and plentie stood secure from all danger, till the blustering windes arising in the Raigne of King *Henry* the eight, blew off the pinacles of their beauteous buildings, and shooke asunder the revenewes of those Foundations which never are like againe to be laid.

10 This Shire is divided into sixe Hundreds, wherein have beene seated seven Castles, and is still traded with eight Market-Townes, and replenished with one Hundred and sixe Parish-Churches.



Septentrio.
CES:
TRIÆ
PARS.
DARBIÆ
PARS
LECES
TRIAE.
PARS.
SALO:
PIAE
PARS.
WARW
PARS
Staffordshir
5
10
15
Scala Milliarium
Meridies.
Erles bothe
Starndale
Hartington
Wulscot
Tissinton
Ashborne
Bolsley
Congleton
New chap
Church Lauton
Audley
Norton
Barthumlegh
Betley
Castel
Cliton
Knighton
Mukleston
Draton
Gnaphal
Pilston
Newport
Sheryfhales
Bonyngale
Shypley
Gattaker
Raiesley
Barvate
Bradley
Calwich
Rotcester
Devenade
Wilbury
Egginton
Trent flu.
Faulde
Burton
Pagetz
Cotton
Tamworth
Dratonhasset
Sutton cofeld
Peryhal
Bromicham
Sturbridge
P. Kærius cælavit
34

STAFFORD-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXIIII.

STAFFORD-SHIRE, whose situation is much about the middle of *England*, meereth upon the North with *Chesse-shire* and *Derby*, and that in a Triangle point, where three stones are pitched for the bounds of these Shires; it is parted from *Derby-shire* on the East with *Dowe* and with *Trent*; the South is confined with *Warwicke* and *Worcester-shires*, and the West butteth against the Countie of *Shrop-shire*.

2 The forme thereof is somewhat Lozeng-like, that is, sharpe at both ends, and broadest in the midst. The length extending from North to South, is by measure fortie foure miles; and the bredth from East to West, twentie seven miles; the whole in circumference one hundred and forty miles.

3 The ayre is good and very healthfull, though over-sharpe in her North and *Moreland*, where the snow lyeth long, and the winde bloweth cold.

4 The Soile in that part is barren of Corne because her hilles and Mores are no friends unto Tillage: the middle more levell, but therewithall wooddie, as well witnesseth that great one, called the *Cank*. But the South is most plenteous in Corne and Pasturage.

5 Her ancient Inhabitants were the CORNAVII, whom *Ptolemie* placeth in the Tract that containeth *Shrop-shire*, *Worcester-shire*, *Chesse-shire*, and this: all which were possessed by the *Mercian-Saxons* when their *Heptarchy* flourished. And *Tamworth* in this Shire was then held their Kings Court. The *Danes* after them often assayed herein to have seated, as witnesseth *Tetnall*, then *Thoretenhall*, by interpretation, *The habitation of Pagans*, imbrued with their bloud by King *Edward* the elder,

der. But the Inhabitants of this Province *Beda* tearmes *The midland Engliſhmen*, becauſe to his ſeeming it lay in the heart of the Land, which when the *Normans* had made Conqueſt of all, many of them ſet downe their reſt here, whoſe poſteritie at this day are fairely and further branched into other parts.

6 The Commodities of this Countie conſiſt chiefly in Corne, Cattle, Alablaſter, Woods, and Iron, (if the one prove not the deſtruction of the other) Pit-coale, Fleſh and Fiſh, whereof the River *Trent* is ſaid to ſwarme: and others ariſing and running thorow this Shire, doe ſo batten the ground, that the Meadowes even in the midſt of Winter grow greene; ſuch are *Dowe*, *Manifold*, *Churnet*, *Hurſye*, *Tenden*, *Tean*, *Elah*, *Trent*, *Tyne*, and *Sowe*; whereof *Trent* is not onely the principall, but in eſteeme accounted the third of this Land.

7 *Stofford* the Shire-Towne, anciently *Betheney*, from *Bertelin*, a reputed holy man that therein lead an *Hermits* life, was built by King *Edward* the elder, incorporated by King *Iohn*, and upon the Eaſt and South parts was walled and trenched by the *Barons* of the place; the reſt from Eaſt to North was ſecured by a large Poole of water, which now is become faire Meadow-grounds The tract and circuit of theſe walles extended to twelve hundred and fortie paſes, thorow which foure Gates into the foure winds have paſſage, the River *Sowe* running on the South and Weſt of the Towne. King *Edward* the ſixt did incorporate the *Burgeſſes*, and gave them a perpetuall ſucceſſion, whoſe government is under two *Baliffes* yearely elected out of one and twentie Aſſiſtants, called the *Common Counſell*, a *Recorder*, whereof the Dukes of *Buckingham* have borne the Office, and as yet is kept a Court of Record, wherein they hold Plea without limitation of ſumme; a *Town-Clarke* alſo, (from whoſe Pen I received theſe Inſtructions) and to attend them two *Sergeants* at Mace. This Towne is ſited in the degree of Latitude 53. 20. ſcruples, and of Longitude 18. and 40. ſcruples.

8 But

8. But *Leichfield*, more large, and of farre greater fame, is much her ancient, knowne unto *Beda* by the name of *Lecidfeld*, which *Roſſe* doth interpret to be *The field of dead bodies*, for the number of Saints under the rage of *Dioclesian* there ſlain: upon which cauſe the Citie beareth for her Armes an Eſchucheon of *Landskip*, with divers Martyrs in divers manner miſſicred. Here *Oſwin* King of *Northumberland* over coming the *Pagan-Mercians*, built a Church and made it the See of *Diuma* the Biſhop; whoſe ſucceſſors growne rich, with golden reaſons ſo overcame King *Offa*, and he *Adrian* the *Pope*, that an Archiepiſcopall Pale was granted Biſhop *Eadulph*, to the great diſgrace of *Lambert* Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*. In this Church were interred the bodies of *Wulfhere* and *Cebed*, both of them Kings of the *Mercians*. But when the mindes of men were ſet altogether upon gorgeous building, this old foundation was new reared by *Roger Clinton*, Biſhop of this See, and dedicated to the *Virgin Mary* and *Saint Chad*, and the Cloſe inwalled by *Biſhop Langton*. The government of this Citie is by two *Baliffs* and one *Sheriffe*, yearely choſen out of twentie foure *Burgeſſes*, a *Recorder*, a *Towne-Clerke*, and two *Sergeants* their Attendants.

9 Houſes of Religion erected in this Shire, were at *Leichfield*, *Stafford*, *De la Croſſe*, *Crux Eri*, *Trentham*, *Burton*, *Tamworth*, and *Wolver-hampton* Theſe Votaries abuſing their Founders true pieties, and heaping up riches with diſdaine of the Laitie, laid themſelves open as markes to be ſhot at; whom the hand of the skilfull ſoone hit and quite pierced, under the ayme of King *Henry* the eighth, who with ſuch Revenewes in moſt places relieved the poore and the Orphane, with Schooles and maintenance for the training up of youth: a worke no doubt more acceptable to God, and of more charitable uſe to the Land.

10 With thirteene Caſtles this Countie hath beene ſtrengthned, and in Thirteene Market-Townes her Commodities traded, being divided into five Hundreds, and in them ſeated one hundred and thirtie Pariſh-Churches.

Shropshire
The Scale of English Miles
Petrus Kerius celavit
DENBIGH
PARS.
MONTGO:
MERYE
PARS.
STAFFOR:
SHROWLS
BURYE
Shrewsbury
Ludlow
Bridgnorth
Tong castle
Worcester
Bewdley
Tenbury
Richardes castle
Knighton
The new castle
Montgomerye
Bisshops castle
Welshpole
Corfe castle
Corfe castle
Corfe castle

SHROP-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXV.

SHROP-SHIRE, is both large in circuit, well peopled, and very fruitfull for life. It lyeth circulated upon the North with the Countie Palatine of *Cheſter*; upon the Eaſt altogether with *Stafford-ſhire*; upon the South with *Worceſter*, *Hereford*, and *Radnor-ſhires*; and upon the Weſt with *Montgomery* and *Denbigh*.

(2) The forme thereof is almoſt circular or round, whoſe length from *Wooſerton* below *Ludlane South*, to *Over* neere unto the River *Trent* in the North, is thirtie foure miles: the broadeſt part is from *Tong* in the Eaſt, to *Oſwelſtre* ſited at the head of *Morda* in the Weſt, twentie and five miles; the whole in circuit about, extending to one hundred thirtie and foure miles.

(3) Wholeſome is the Aire, delectable and good, yeelding the Spring and the Autumne, Seed time and Harveſt, in a temperate condition, and affordeth health to the Inhabitants in all ſeaſons of the yeare.

(4) The ſoile is rich, and ſtandeth moſt upon a reddiſh Clay, abounding in Wheat and Barley, Pit coales, Iron, and Woods; which two laſt continue not long in league together. It hath Rivers that make fruitfull the Land, and in their waters containe great ſtore of freſh-fiſh, whereof *Severne* is the chiefe, and ſecond in the Realme, whoſe ſtreame cutteth this Countie in the middeſt, and with many windings ſporteth her ſelfe forward, leaving both paſtures and meadowes bedecked with flowers and greene colours, which every where ſhe beſtoweth upon ſuch her attendants.

(5) This River was once the bounds of the *North-Britaines*, and divided their poſſeſſion from the Land of the *Saxons*, untill of latter times theirs began to decay, and the *Welſh* to increaſe, who enlarged

enlarged their liſts to the River *Dee*. So formerly had it ſeparated the *Ordovices* from the *Cornavii*, thoſe ancient Inhabitants mentioned by *Ptolemie*. The *Ordovices* under *Caratacus* purchaſed great honour, whileſt he a Prince of the *Silures* removed his warres thence among them, where a while he maintained the *Britaines* libertie with valour and courage, in deſpight of the *Romans*. His Fort is yet witneſſe of his unfortunate fight, ſeated neere *Clune Caſtle*, at the confluence of that River with *Temd*, where (in remembrance of him) the place is yet called *Caer-Caratoc*, a Fort of his, wonne by *P. Oſtorius* Lieutenant of the *Romans*, about the yeare of grace 53. The *Cornavii* were ſeated upon the North of *Severne*, and branched into other Counties, of whom we have ſaid.

6 But when the ſtrength of the *Romans* was too weake to ſupport their owne Empire, and *Britaine* emptied of her Souldiers to reſiſt, the *Saxons* ſet foot in this moſt faire ſoile, and made it a part of their *Mercian Kingdome*: their line likewiſe iſſued to the laſt period, and the *Normans* beginning where theſe *Saxons* left, the *Welſhmen* tooke advantage of all preſent occaſions, and brake over *Severne* unto the River *Dee*; to recover which, the *Normans* firſt Kings often aſſayed, and *Henry* the ſecond with ſuch danger of life, that at the ſiege of *Bridge-north* he had beene ſlaine, had not Sir *Hubert Syncler* received the arrow aimed at him, in ſtepping betwixt that Shaft and his Soveraigne, and therewith was ſhot thorow unto death. In the like danger ſtood *Henry* Prince of *Scotland*, who in the ſtrait ſiege of *Ludlow*, begirt by King *Stephen*, had beene plucked from his ſaddle with an iron hooke from the wall, had not *Stephen* preſently reſcued him, *Anno* 1139.

7 This then being the *Marches* of *England* and *Wales*, was ſore afflicted by bloudy broiles, which cauſed many of their Townes to be ſtrongly walled, and thirty two Caſtles to be ſtrongly built: laſtly, into this Countie the moſt wiſe King *Henry* the ſeventh ſent his eldeſt ſonne Prince *Arthur*, to be reſident at *Ludlow*, where that faire Caſtle becam a moſt famous Princes Court. And here King *Henry* the eight ordained the Counſell of the *Marches*, conſiſting of a Lord Preſi-

dent,

dent, as many Counsellers as the Prince shall please, a Secretary, an Atturney, a Soliciter, and foure Justices of the Counties in *Wales*, in whose Court were pleaded the causes depending and tearmely tried for the most part in presence of that honourable President.

8 But the Shire-Towne *Shrewesburie*, for circuit, trade, and wealth, doth farre exceed this and is inferiour to few of our Cities; her buildings faire, her streets many and large, her Citizens rich, her trade for the most part in the staple commodities of Cloth and Freeses; her wals strong, and of a large compasse, extending to seventeene hundred pases about, besides another Bulwarke ranging from the Castle, downe unto, and in part along the side of *Severne*: thorow which there are three entrances into the Towne, East and West over by two faire stone-bridges with Towers, Gates, and Barres, and the third into the North, no lesse strong then them, over which is mounted a large Castle, whose gaping chinkes doe doubtlesse threaten her fall. This Towne is governed by two Baliffes, yearely elected out of twentie foure Burgesses, a Recorder, Towne-Clerke, and Chamberlaine, with three Sergeants at Mace: the Pole being raised hence from the degrees of Latitude 53. 16. minutes, and from West in Longitude 17. degrees 27. minutes.

9 Yea and ancienter Cities have beene set in this Shire: such was *Roxalter*, or *Wroxcester*, lower upon *Severne*, that had beene *Vriconium*, the chiefest Citie of the *Cornavii*; *Vsocomia*, now *Okenyate*, neere unto the *Wrekin*: and under *Red-Castle* the ruines of a Citie, whom the vulgar report to have beene famous in *Arthurs* dayes: but the peeces of Romish coines in these three doe well assure us that therein their Legions lodged; as many other Trenches are signes of warre and of bloud. But as swords have beene stirring in most parts of this Province, so Beads have beene bid for the preservation of the whole, and places erected for the maintenance of Votaries, in whom at that time was imputed great holinesse: in *Shrewesbury* many, at *Coulmere*, *Stowe*, *Dudley*, *Bromfeld*, *Wigmore*, *Hamond*,

mond, *Lykeſhill*, *Bildas*, *Biſhops-caſtle*, and *Wenloke*, (where in the Reigne of *Richard* the ſecond, was likewiſe a rich Mine of Copper.) But the ſame blaſt that blew downe the buds of ſuch plants, ſcattered alſo the fruits from theſe faire trees, which never ſince bare the like, nor is likely any more to doe.

That onely which is rare in this Province, is a Well at *Pitchford* in a private mans yard, whereupon floteth a thicke skum of liquid *Bitumen*, which being cleare off to day, will gather the like againe on the morrow: not much unlike to the Lake in the Land of *Jewry*.

This Shire is divided into fifteene Hundreds, wherein are ſeated foureteene Market-Townes; and hath in it one hundred and ſeventie Churches for Gods ſacred and divine Service.

CHESTER
Scala Miliarium
LANCASTRIAE PARS
OCEANUS
Darbiae pars
Dee flavius
Chester
Flint
Ycwley cast.
Eccles fon
Eaton
Pooton
Alen
FLINT PARS
Denbigh pars.
Petrus Kaerius celavit
STAFFORDIAE PARS
Crosbye
Severpoole
Cuerdley
Flixton
Northen
Redishe
Denton chap
Stalay hall
Macleffelde
Wharnford
Bolsley
Eaton
Okamyer mere
Ranco
Swithamley grange
Ashbury
Ralehall
Ouro
36

The Countie Palatine of CHESTER.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

CHESSE-SHIRE; the Countie *Palatine* of *Chester*, is parted upon the North from *Lancaſhire* with the River *Mercey*; upon the Eaſt by *Mercey*, *Goit*, and the *Dane*, is ſeparated from *Darby* and *Staffordſhires*; upon the South toucheth the Counties of *Shrop-ſhire* and *Flint*; and upon the Weſt with *Dee* is parted from *Denbigh-ſhire*.

(2) The forme of this Countie doth much reſemble the right wing of an *Eagle*, ſpreading it ſelfe from *Wirall*, and as it were with her pinion, or firſt feather, toucheth *York-ſhire*, betwixt which extreames, in following the windings of the Shires divider from Eaſt to Weſt, are 47. miles: and from North to South twentie-ſixe miles. The whole circumference about one hundred fortie two miles.

(3) If the affection to my naturall producer blind not the judgement of this my ſurvey, for aire and ſoile it equals the beſt, and farre exceeds her neighbours the next Counties: for although the Climate be cold, and toucheth the degree of Latitude 54. yet the warmth from the *Iriſh* Seas meleth the Snow, and diſſolveth the Ice ſooner there then in thoſe parts that are further off; and ſo wholeſome for life, that the Inhabitants generally attaine to many yeares.

(4) The Soile is fat, fruitfull, and rich, yeelding abundantly both profit and pleaſures for man. The Champion grounds make glad the hearts of their Tillers: the Meadowes imbrodered with divers ſweet ſmelling flowers; and the Paſture makes the Kines udder to ſtrout to the paile, from whom and wherein the beſt *Cheeſe* of all *Europe* is made.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants were the CORNAVII, who with *Warwicke-ſhire*, *Worceſter-ſhire*, *Staffordſhire*

Staffordshire, and *Shropshire*, ſpread themſelves further into this Countie, as in *Ptolemie* is placed, and the *Cangi* likewiſe if they be the *Ceangi*, whoſe remembrance was found upon the ſhore of this Shire, on the ſurface of certaine pieces of Lead, in this manner inſcribed; IMP DOMIT. AVG. GER. DE CANG. Theſe *Cangi* were ſubdued by *P. Oſtorius Scapula*, immediately before his great victory againſt *Caractacus*, where in the mouth of *Dva* he built a *Fortreſſe* at the backe of the *Ordovices*, to reſtraine their power, which was great in thoſe parts, in the reigne of *Veſpaſian* the Emperour. But after the departure of the *Romanes*, this Province became a portion of the *Saxon Mercians* Kingdome: notwithſtanding (ſaith *Ran Higden*) the Citie it ſelfe was held by the *Britaines* untill all fell into the Monarchy of *Egbert*.

Of the diſpoſitions of the ſince Inhabitants heare *Lucian* the *Monke* (who lived preſently after the Conqueſt) ſpeake; *They are found* (ſaith he) *to differ from the reſt of the Engliſh, partly better, and partly equall. In feaſting they are friendly, at meat chearfull, in entertainment liberall, ſoone angry, and ſoone pacified, Lviſe in words, impatient of ſervitude, more full to the afflicted, compaſſionate to the poore, kinde to their kindred, ſparing of labour, voide of diſſimulation, not greedy in eating, and farre from dangerous practiſes.*

And let me adde thus much, which *Lucian* could not; namely, that this Shire hath never been ſtained with the blot of rebellion, but ever ſtood true to their King and his Crowne: whoſe loyaltie *Richard* the ſecond ſo farre found and eſteemed, that he held his perſon moſt ſafe among them, and by the authoritie of Parliament made the Countie to be a *Principalitie*, and ſtyled himſelfe *Prince of Cheſter*.

King *Henry* the third gave it to his eldeſt ſonne Prince *Edward*, againſt whom *Lewyn* Prince of *Wales* gathered a mightie Band, and with them did the Countie much harme, even unto the Cities gates. With the like ſcarre-fires it had ofttimes beene affrighted, which they lately defenced with

a Wall made of the *Welsh-mens* heads, on the South side of *Dee* in *Hambridge*.

The Shire may well be said to be a *Seed-plot of Gentilitie*, and the producer of many most ancient and worthy Families: neither hath any brought more men of valour into the *Field*, then *Chesse shire* hath done, who by a generall speech, are to this day called *The chiefe of men*: and for *Natures* endowments (besides their nobleneſſe of mindes) may compare with any other Nation in the world: their limmes straight and well-composed, their complexions faire, with a chearefull countenance; and the the Women for grace, feature, and beautie, inferiour unto none.

6 The Commodities of this Province (by the report of *Ranulphus* the Monke of *Chester*) are chiefly *Corne*, *Cattle*, *Fish*, *Fowle*, *Salt*, *Mines*, *Metals*, *Meares*, and *Rivers*, whereof the bankes of *Dee* in her West, and the *Vale-Royall* in her midst, for fruitfullneſſe of pasturage equals any other in the Land, either in graine or gaine from the Cow.

7 These, with all other provision for life, are traded thorow thirteene Market-Townes in this Shire, whereof *Chester* is the faireſt, from whom the Shire hath the name. A Citie raised from the Fort of *Ostorius*, Lieutenant of *Britaine* for *Claudius* the Emperour, whither the twentieth Legion (named *Victrix*) were sent by *Galba* to restraine the *Britaines*: but growne themselves out of order, *Iulius Agricola* was appointed their Generall by *Vespasian*, as appeareth by Monies then minted, and there found; and from them (no doubt) by the *Britaines* the place was called *Caer-Legion*, by *Ptolemie*, *Deunana*; by *Antonine*, *Deua*, and now by us *West-Chester*: but *Henry Bradshawe* will have it built before *Brute*, by the Giant *Leon Gaver*, a man beyond the Moone, and called by *Marius* the vanquisher of the *Picts*.

Over *Deua* or *Dee* a faire stone-bridge leadeth, built upon eight Arches, at either end whereof is a Gate, from whence in a long Quadren wise the wals do incompaſſe the Citie, high and strongly built, with foure faire Gates, opening into the foure winds, besides three Posternes, and seven

Watch-Towers, extending in compaſſe one thouſand nine hundred and fortie paces.

On the South of this Citie is mounted a ſtrong and ſtately Caſtle, round in forme, and the baſe Court likewiſe incloſed with a circular wall. In the North is the Minſter, firſt built by Earle *Leofrike* to the honour of S. *Werburga* the Virgin, and after moſt ſumptuouſly repaired by *Hugh* the firſt Earle of *Cheſter* of the *Normans*, now the Cathedrall of the Biſhops See. Therein lyeth interred (as report doth relate) the body of *Henry* the fourth, Emperour of *Almane*, who leaving his Imperiall Eſtate, lead laſtly therein an *Hermites* life.

This Citie hath formerly been ſore defaced; firſt by *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland*, where he ſlew twelve hundred Chriſtian Monks, reſorted thither from *Bangor* to pray. Againe by the *Danes* it was ſore defaced, when their deſtroying feet had trampled downe the beauti of the Land. But was againe rebuilt by *Edelfleada* the *Mercian Lady*, who in this Countie, and Forreſt of *Delamer*, built two fine Cities, nothing of them now remaining, beſides the *Chamber* in the *Forreſt*.

Cheſter in the dayes of King *Edgar* was in moſt flouriſhing eſtate, wherein he had the homage of eight other Kings, who rowed his *Barge* from S. *Iohns* to his Palace, himſelfe holding the Helme, as their ſupreme.

This Citie was made a Countie incorporate of it ſelfe by King *Henry* the ſeventh, and is yearely governed by a *Maior*, with Sword and Mace borne before him in State, two *Sheriffes*, twentie-foure *Aldermen*, a *Recorder*, a *Towne-Clerke*, and a *Sergeant of Peace*, foure *Sergeants*, and ſixe *Yomen*.

It hath beene accounted the Key into *Ireland*, and great pitie it is that the Port ſhould decay as it daily doth, the Sea being ſtopped to ſcoure the River by a Cauſey that thwarteth *Dee* at her bridge. Within the walls of the Citie are eight Pariſh-Churches, S. *Iohns* the greater and leſſer: in the *Suburbs* are the *White-Fryers*, *Black-Fryers*, and *Nunnery* now ſuppreſſed. From which Citie the Pole

is elevated unto the degree 53. 58. minutes of Latitude, and from the first point of the West in Longitude unto the 17 degree and 18. minutes.

8 The Earledome whereof was possessed from the *Conqueroor*, till it fell lastly to the *Crowne*, the last of whom (though not with the least hopes) is *Prince Henry*, who to the Titles of *Prince of Wales*, and *Duke of Cornwall*, hath by Succession and right of Inheritance, the *Earledome of Chester* annexed to his other most happy Stiles: Vpon whose person I pray that the Angels of *Jacobs* God may ever attend, to his great glory, and *Great Britaines* happinesse.

9 If I should urge credit unto the report of certaine Trees, floating in *Bagmere*, onely against the deaths of the Heyres of the *Brereton*s thereby seated, and after to sinke untill the next like occasion: or inforce for truth the Prophecie which *Leyland* in a Poeticall fury forespake of *Beeston Castle*, highly mounted upon a steepe hill: I should forget my selfe and wonted opinion, that can hardly beleeve any such vaine predictions, though they be told from the mouthes of credit, as *Bagmere Trees* are, or learned *Leyland* for *Beeston*, who thus writeth:

The day will come when it againe shall mount his head aloft,
If I a Prophet may be heard from Seers that say so oft.

With eight other *Castles* this Shire hath beene strengthned, which were *Ould-Castle*, *Shoclach*, *Shotwitch*, *Chester*, *Pouldsford*, *Dunham*, *Frodsham*, and *Haulton*: and by the Prayers (as then was taught) of eight religious houses therin seated, preserved; which by King *Henry* the eight were suppressed: namely, *Stanlowe*, *Ilbree*, *Maxfeld*, *Norton*, *Bumbery*, *Combermere*, *Rud-heath*, and *Vale-Royall*, besides the *White* and *Blacke Fryers*, and the *Nunnery* in *Chester*.

This Countries division is into seaven Hundreds, wherein are seated thirteene Market-Townes, eightie-sixe Parish-Churches, and thirty-eight Chappels of ease.

Lancaster.
Scale Miliar.
5
10
15
EBORA
Kendale
Kirkbylunesdale
Ingleboro hill
Lancaster
Gisborn
Rochedale
Watley
Meller chap.
Stopford
Formbye
Ormiskirk
Ramsid
Rosehall
OCEA
NUS
CENSIS
PARS
PARS
DARBIÆ

LANCA-SHIRE.

CHAPTER. XXXVII.

THE Countie Palatine of *Lancaſter* (famous for the foure *Heuries*, the fourth, fift, ſixt, and ſeventh, Kings of *England*, derived from *Iohn of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*) is upon the South confined and parted by the River *Merſey*, from the Countie Palatine of *Cheſter*; the faire Countie of *Darby-ſhire* bordering upon the East; the large Country of *Yorke-ſhire*, together with *Weſtmerland* and *Cumberland*, being her kinde neighbours upon the North, and the Sea called *Mare Hiberuicum* embracing her upon the Weſt.

2 The forme thereof is long, for it is ſo incloſed betweene *Yorke-ſhire* on the East ſide, and the *Iriſh Sea* on the Weſt, that where it boundeth upon *Cheſhire* on the South-ſide, it is broader, and by little and little more Northward it goeth (confining upon *Weſtmerland*) the more narrow it groweth. It containeth in length from *Bradley* Northward, to *Halwood* South-ward, fiftie ſeven miles; from *Denton* in the East, to *Formby* by *Altmouth* in the Weſt, thirtie one; and the whole circumference in compaſſe, one hundred three-ſcore and ten miles.

3 The Aire is ſubtile and piercing, not troubled with groſſe vapours or foggy miſts, by reaſon whereof the people of that Country live long and healthfully, and are not ſubject to ſtrange and unknowne diſeaſes.

4 The Soile for the generalitie is not very fruitfull, yet it produceth ſuch numbers of Cattle, of ſuch large proportion, and ſuch goodly heads, and hornes, as the whole Kingdome of *Spaine* doth ſcarce the like. It is a Country repleniſhed with all neceſſaries for the uſe of man, yeelding without any great labour, the commoditie of Corne, Flaxe, Graſſe, Coales, and ſuch like. The

Sea

Sea alſo adding her bleſſing to the Land, that the people of that Province want nothing that ſerves either for the ſuſtenance of nature, or the ſafetie of appetite. They are plentifully furniſhed with all ſorts of Fiſh, Fleſh, and Fowles. Their principall fuell is Coale and Turffe, which they have in great aboundance, the Gentlemen reſerving their woods very carefully, as a beautie and principall ornament to their Mannors and houſes. And though it be farre from *London* (the capitall Citie of this Kingdome) yet doth it every yeare furniſh her and many other parts of the Land beſides, with many thouſands of Cattle (bred in this Country) giving thereby and otherwayes a firme teſtimony to the world, of the bleſſed aboundance that it hath pleaſed God to enrich this noble Dukedome withall.

5 This Counties ancient Inhabitants were the *Brigantes*, of whom there is more mention in the deſcription of *Yorkſhire*, who by *Claudius* the Emperour were brought under the *Roman* ſubjection, that ſo held and made it their Seat, ſecured by their Garriſons, as hath beene gathered as well by many inſcriptions found in walles and ancient monuments fixed in ſtones, as by certaine Altars erected in favour of their Emperours. After the *Romans*, the *Saxons* brought it under their protection, and held it for a part of their *Northumbrian* Kingdome, till it was firſt made ſubjugate to the invaſion of the *Danes*, and then conquered by the victorious *Normans*, whoſe poſteritie from thence are branched further into *England*.

6 Places of antiquitie or memorable note are theſe: the Towne of *Manchiſter* (ſo famous as well for the Market-place, Church, and Colledge, as for the reſort unto it for clothing) was called *Mancunium* by *Antonine* the Emperour, and was made a Fort and Station of the *Romans*.

Ribleſter (which taketh the name from *Ribell*, a little River neere *Clitharo*) though it be a ſmall Towne, yet by tradition hath been called the richeſt Towne in Chriſtendome, and reported to have been the Seat of the *Romans*, which the many Monuments of their Antiquities, Statues, pee-

ces of Coine, and other ſeverall inſcriptions, digd up from time to time by the Inhabitants, may give us ſufficient perſwaſion to beleeve.

But the Shire-Towne is *Lancaſter*, more pleaſant in ſituation, then rich of Inhabitants, built on the South of the River *Lon*, and is the ſame *Longovicum*, where (as we finde in the *Notica Provinces*) a company of the *Longovicarians* under the Lieutenant Generall of *Britaine* lay. The beauty of this Towne is in the Church, Caſtle, and Bridge: her ſtreets many, and ſtretched farre in length. Vnto this Towne King *Edward* the third granted a Maior and two Bailiffes, which to this day are elected out of twelve Brethren, aſſiſted by twentie-foure Burgeſſes, by whom it is yearely governed, with the ſupply of two Chamberlaines, a Recorder, Towne-Clerke, and two Sergeants at Mace. The elevation of whoſe Pole is in the degree of Latitude 54. and 58. ſcruples, and her Longitude removed from the firſt Weſt point unto the degree 17. and 40. ſcruples.

7 This Countrey in divers places ſuffereth the force of many flowing Tides of the Sea, by which (after a ſort) it doth violently rent aſunder one part of the Shire from the other: as in *Fourneſſe*, where the Ocean being diſpleaſed that the ſhore ſhould from thence ſhoot a maine way into the Weſt, hath not obſtinately ceaſed from time to time to flaſh and mangle it, and with his fell irruptions and boyſterous Tides to devoure it.

Another thing there is, not unworthy to be recommended to memory, that in this Shire, not farre from *Fourneſſe Felles*, the greateſt ſtanding water in all *England* (caled *Winander-Mere*) lieth, ſtretched out for the ſpace of ten miles, of wonderfull depth, and all paved with ſtone in the bottome: and along the Sea-ſide in many places may be ſeene heapes of ſand, upon which the people powre water, untill it recover a ſaltiſh humour, which they afterwards boile with Turffes, till it become white ſalt.

8 This Countrey, as it is thus on the one ſide freed by the naturall reſiſtance of the Sea from the

the force of Invaſions, ſo is it ſtrengthned on the other by many Caſtles, and fortified places, that take away the opportunitie of making Roades and Incurſions in the Country. And as it was with the firſt that felt the fury of the *Saxons* crueltie, ſo was it the laſt and longeſt that was ſubdued under the *VVeſt-Saxons* Monarchie.

9 In this Province our noble *Arthur* (who died laden with many trophies of honour) is reported by *Nimius* to have put the *Saxons* to flight in a memorable battle neere *Duglaſſe*, a little Brooke not farre from the Towne of *Wiggin*. But the attempts of warre, as they are ſeverall, ſo they are uncertaine: for they made not Duke *Wade* happy in his ſucceſſe, but returned him an unfortunate enterpriſer in the Battle which he gave to *Ardulph* King of *Northumberland*, at *Billangho*, in the yeare 798. So were the events uncertaine in the *Civill Warres* of *Yorke* and *Lancaſter*: for by them was bred and brought forth that bloudy diviſion, and fatall ſtrife of the Noble Houſes, that with variable ſucceſſe to both parties (for many yeares together) moleſted the peace and quiet of the Land, and defiled the earth with bloud, in ſuch violent manner, that it exceeded the horrour of thoſe *Civill Warres* in *Rome*, that were betwixt *Marius* and *Sylla*, *Pompey* and *Caeſar*, *Octavius* and *Antony*; or that of the two renowned Houſes *Valoys* and *Burbon*, that a long time troubled the State of *France*: for in the diviſion of theſe two Princely Families there were thirteene Fields fought, and three Kings of *England*, one Prince of *Wales*, twelve Dukes, one Marques, eighteene Earles, one Vicount, and three and twentie Barons, beſides Knights and Gentlemen, loſt their lives in the ſame. Yet at laſt, by the happy marriage of *Henry* the ſeventh King of *England*, next heire to the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, with *Elizabeth* daughter and heire to *Edward* the Fourth, of the Houſe of *Yorke*, the white and red Roſes were conjoyned, in the happy uniting of thoſe two divided Families, from whence our thrice renowned Soveraigne Lord King *James*, by faire ſequence and ſucceſſion, doth worthily enjoy the Diademe: by the benefit of whoſe happy government, this Countie Palatine of *Lancaſter* is proſperous in her Name and Greatneſſe.

10 I finde the remembrance of foure religious houſes that have beene founded within this Countie (and ſince ſuppreſſed) both faire for ſtructure and building, and rich for ſeat and ſituation: namely, *Burſcogh*, *Whalleia*, *Holland*, and *Penwortham*. It is divided into fixe Hundreds, beſides *Fourneſſe Felles* and *Lancaſters Liberties*, that lie in the North part. It is beautified with 19. Market-Townes, both faire for ſituation and building, and famous for the concourſe of people for buying and ſelling. It hath twentie-ſixe Pariſhes, beſides Chappels, (in which they duly frequent to divine Service) and thoſe populous, as in no part of the Land more.

DVNELMENSIS
EPISCOPATVS
PARS
YORK
Shire
OCEANVS

YORKE-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

AS the courses and confluents of great Rivers, are for the most part fresh in memory, though their heads and fountaines lie commonly unknown: so the latter knowledge of great Regions, are not traduced to oblivion, though perhaps their first originals be obscure, by reason of Antiquitie, and the many revolutions of times and ages. In the delineation therefore of this great Province of *Yorkeshire*, I will not insist upon the narration of matters neere unto us; but succinctly run over such as are more remote; yet neither so sparingly, as I may seeme to diminish from the dignitie of so worthy a Country; nor so prodigally, as to spend time in the superfluous praising of that which never any (as yet) dispraised. And although perhaps it may seeme a labour unnecessary, to make relation of ancient remembrances, either of the Name or Nature of this Nation, especially looking into the difference of Time it selfe (which in every age bringeth forth diverse effects) and the dispositions of men, that for the most part take lesse pleasure in them, then in divulging the occurrents of their owne times: yet I hold it not unfit to begin there, from whence the first certaine direction is given to proceed; for (even of these ancient things) there may be good use made, either by imitation, or way of comparison, as neither the repetition, nor the repetition thereof shall be accounted impertinent.

a You shall therefore understand: That the Countie of *York* was in the *Saxon*-tongue called *Ebona-scyre*, and now commonly *Yorkeshire*, farre greater and more numerous in the Circuit of her miles, then any Shire of *England*. She is much bound to the singular love and motherly care of Nature, in placing her under so temperate a clime, that in every measure she is indifferently fruitfull.

If one part of her be ſtony, and a ſandy barren ground: another is fertile and richly adorned with Corn fields. If you here finde it naked, and deſtitute of Woods, you ſhall ſee it there ſhadowed with Forreſts full of trees, that have very thicke bodies, ſending forth many fruitfull and profitable branches. If one place of it be Mooriſh, mirie, and unpleaſant; another makes a free tender of delights, and preſentes it ſelfe to the eye, full of beautie and contentive varietie.

3 The Biſhopricke of *Durham* fronts her on the North-ſide, and is ſeparated by a continued courſe of the River *Tees*. The *Germane* Sea lyeth ſore upon her Eaſt ſide, beating the ſhores with her boiſterous waves and billowes. The Weſt part is bounded with *Lancaſhire*, and *Weſtmerland*. The South-ſide hath *Cheſhire* and *Darbiſhire* (friendly Neighbours unto her) with the which ſhe is firſt incloſed: then with *Nottingham* and with *Lincoln-ſhires*: after divided with that famous Arme of the Sea *Humber*: Into which all the Rivers that water this Countrey, emptie themſelves, and pay their ordinary Tributes, as into the common receptacle and ſtore-houſe of *Neptune*, for all the watery Penſions of this Province.

4 This whole Shire (being of it ſelfe ſo ſpatious) for the more eaſie and better ordering of her civill government, is divided into three parts: which according to three quarters of the world, are called *The Weſt-Riding*, *The Eaſt-Riding*, and *The North-Riding*. *The Weſt-Riding* is for a good ſpace compaſſed with the River *Ouſe*, with the bounds of *Lancaſhire*, and with the South limits of the Shire, and beareth towards the Weſt and South. *Eaſt-Riding* bends it ſelfe to the Ocean, with the which, and with the River *Derwent* ſhe is incloſed, and looks into that part where the Sunne riſing, and ſhewing forth his beames, makes the world both glad and glorious in his brightneſſe. *North-Riding* extends it ſelfe *Northward*, hemde in as it were, with the River *Tees* and *Derwent*, and a long race of the River *Ouſe*. The length of this Shire, extended from *Hartbill* in the South, to the mouth of *Tees* in the North, are neere unto ſeventie miles, the breadth from *Flamborough-head* to *Horn-caſtle* upon the River

River *Lun*, is foureſcore miles; the whole Circumference is three hundred and eight miles.

5 The Soile of this Countie for the generalitie is reaſonable fertile, and yeelds ſufficiency of Corne and Cattle within it ſelfe. One part whereof is particularly made famous by a Quarry of Stone, out of which the ſtones newly hewen be very ſoft, but ſeaſoned with winde and weather of themſelves doe naturally become exceeding hard and ſolide. Another, by a kinde of *Limeſtone* whereof it conſiſteth, which being burnt, and conveyed into the other parts of the Country, which are hilly and ſomewhat cold, ſerve to manure and enrich their Corn-fields.

6 That the *Romans* flouriſhing in military proweſſe, made their ſeverall ſtations in this Country, is made manifeſt by their Monuments, by many Inſcriptions faſtned in the walles of Churches, by many Columnes engraven with *Roman* work found lying in Church-yards, by many votive Altars digg'd up that were erected (as it ſhould ſeeme) to their Tutelar Gods (for they had locall and peculiar Topicke Gods, whom they honoured as Keepers and Guardians of ſome particular places of the Countrey) as alſo by a kinde of Bricks which they uſed: for the *Romans* in time of peace, to avoyd and withſtand idleneſſe, (as an enemy to vertuous and valorous enterpriſes) ſtill exerciſed their Legions and Cohorts in caſting of ditches, making of High-wayes, building of Bridges, and making of Bricks, which having ſithence bin found, and from time to time digd out of the ground, prove the Antiquitie of the place by the *Roman* Inſcriptions upon them.

7 No leſſe argument of the pietie hereof, are the many Monaſteries, Abbyes and Religious Houſes that have been placed in this Countrey; which whileſt they retained their owne ſtate and magnificence, were great ornaments unto it: but ſince their diſſolution, and that the teeth of Time (which devoures all things) have eaten into them, they are become like dead carkaſſes, leaving onely ſome poore ruines and remaines alive, as reliques to poſteritie, to ſhew of what beautie and magnitude they have been. Such was the Abbey of *Whitby*, founded by Lady *Hilda*, daughter of the grand-

grand-childe unto King *Edwine*. Such was the Abbey built by *Bolton*, which is now ſo razed and laid levell with the earth, as that at this time it affords no appearance of the former dignitie. Such was *Kirkſtall* Abbey, of no ſmall account in time paſt, founded in the yeare of *Chriſt* 1147. Such was the renowned Abbey called S. *Maries* in *Yorke*, built and endowed with rich livings by *Alan* the third Earle of little *Britaine* in *America*; but ſince converted into the Princes houſe, and is called *The Mannour*. Such the wealthy Abbey of *Fountaines*, built by *Thurſtin* Archbiſhop of *Yorke*. Such was the famous Monaſtery founded in the Primitive Church of the *Eaſt Saxons*, by *Wilfrid* Arch-biſhop of *Yorke*, and enlarged (being ſalne downe and decayed) by *Odo* Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*. Such was *Drax*, a religious houſe of *Chanons*. Such that faire Abbey built by King *William* the Conquerour at *Selby* (where his Son *Henry* the firſt was borne) in memory of Saint *German*, who happily confuted that contagious *Pelagian* Hereſie, which oftentimes grew to Serpentine head in *Britaine*.

Theſe places for Religion erected, with many more within this Provinciall Circuit, and conſecrated unto holy purpoſes, ſhew the antiquitie, and how they have been ſought unto by confluences of Pilgrimes in their manner of devotions: The miſts of which ſuperſtitious obſcurities, are ſince cleared by the pure light of the Goſpel revealed, and the skirts of Idolatry unfolded to her owne ſhame and ignominie: And they made ſubject to the diſſolution of Times, ſerving onely as antique Monuments and remembrances to the memory of ſucceeding Ages.

8 Many places of this Province are famouſed as well by Name, being naturally fortunate in their ſituation, as for ſome other accidentall happineſſe befalne unto them. *Halliſax*, famous, as well for that *Iohannes de ſacro Boſco*, Author of the Sphere, was borne there, and for the Law it hath againſt ſtealing, and for the greatneſſe of the Pariſh, which reckoneth in it eleven Chappels, whereof two be Pariſh Chappels, and in them to the number of twelve thouſand people.

In former times it was called *Horton*, and touching the alteration of the name, this prety ſtory is related

related of it: namely, That a Clerke (for so they call him) being farre in love with a maid, and by no meanes either of long prayses or large promises, able to gaine like affection at her hands, when he saw his hopes frustrate, and that he was not like to have his purpose of her, turned his love into rage, and cut off the maides head, which being afterwards hung upon an Ewe tree, common people counted it as an hallowed relique till it was rotten: And afterwards (such was the credulitie of that time) it maintained the opinion of reverence and Religion still: for the people resorted thither on pilgrimage, and perswaded themselves, that the little veynes that spread out betweene the Barke and Body of the Ewe tree like fine threds, were the very haires of the maids head. Hereupon it was called by this name *Haligfax*, or *Haly fax*, that is, *Holy-Heyre*.

Pontfret is famous for the Site, as being seated in a place so pleasant, that it brings forth *Liquorice* and great plenty of *Skirrwits*, but it is infamous for the murther and bloudshed of Princes: The Castle whereof was built by *Hildebert Lacy*, a *Norman*, to whom *William* the Conquerour gave this Towne, after *Alrick* the *Saxon* was thrust out of it.

9 But I will forbeare to be prolixe or tedious in the particular memoration of places in a Province so spatious, and onely make a compendious relation of *Yorke*, the second Citie of *England*, in Latine called *Eboracum* and *Ebauracum*, by *Ptolomy*, *Brigantium* (the chiefe Citie of the *Brigants*) by *Ninius*, (*ceu Ebrone*, by the *Britaines*, *Caer Effroc*. The *British* History reports that it tooke the name of *Ebrauc* that founded it; but some others are of opinion, that *Eboracum* hath no other derivation then from the River *Ouse* running thorow it: It over-masters all the other places of this Country for faireneſſe, and is a singular ornament & safegard to all the North-parts. A pleasant place, large, and full of magnificence, rich, populous, and not onely strengthened with fortifications, but adorned with beautifull buildings, as well private as publike. For the greater dignitie thereof it was made an Episcopall See by *Constantine*, and a Metropolitane Citie by a *Pall* sent unto it from *Honorius*

Egbert

Egbert Arch-bishop of *Yorke*, who flourished about the yeare seaven hundred fortie, erected in it a most famous Library. *Richard* the third repaired the Castle thereof being ruinous, and King *Henry* the eight appointed a Counsell in the same, to decide and determine all the causes and Controversies of the North parts, according to equitie and conscience: which Counsell consisteth of a Lord President, certaine Counsellers at the Princes pleasure, a Secretarie, and other Vnder-Officers.

The originall of this Citie cannot be fetch out but from the *Romanes*, seeing the *Britaines* before the *Romanes* came, had no other Townes then Woods fenced with Trenches and Rampiers, as *Cæsar* and *Strabo* doe testifie. And that it was a Colony of the *Romanes*, appeares both by the authoritie of *Ptolomy* and *Antonine*, and by many ancient Inscriptions that have beene found there. In this Citie the Emperour *Severus* had his Palace, and here gave up his last breath; which ministers occasion to shew the ancient custome of the *Romanes*, in the military manner of their burialls.

His body was carried forth here by the Souldiers to the funerall fire, and committed to the flames, honoured with the Justs and Turnaments both of the Souldiers and of his owne sonnes: His ashes bestowed in a little golden pot or vessell of the Porphyrat stone, were carryed to *Rome*, and shrined there in the monument of the *Antonines*. In this Citie (as *Spartianus* maketh mention) was the Temple of the Goddesse *Bellona*; to which *Severus* (being come thither purposing to offer sacrifice) was erroniously led by a rusticall *Augur*.

Here *Fl. Valerius Constantius*, surnamed *Chlorus* (an Emperour of excellent vertue and Christian pietie) ended his life, and was Deified as appeares by ancient Coines: and his sonne *Constantine* being present at his Fathers death, forthwith proclaimed Emperour; from whence it may be gathered of what great estimation *Yorke* was in those dayes, when the *Romane* Emperours Court was held in it. This Citie flourished a long time under the *English-Saxons* Dominion, till the *Danes* like a mightie storme, thundring from out the North-East, destroyed it, and distained it with the bloud of many

slaughtered

slaughtered persons, and wan it from *Olbright* and *Ella* Kings of *Northumberland*, who were both slaine in their pursuite of the *Danes*: which *Alcuine* in his Epistle to *Egelred* King of *Northumberland*, seemed to presage before, when he said; *What signifieth that raining down of bloud in* S. Peters *Church of* Yorke, *even in a faire day, and descending in so violent and threatning a manner from the top of the roofe? may it not be thought that bloud is comming upon the Land from the North parts?*

Howbeit, *Athelstane* recovered it from the *Danish* subjection, and quite overthrew the Castle, with the which they had fortified it; yet was it not (for all this) so freed from warres, but that it was subject to the Times fatally next following. Neverthelesse in the *Conquerours* time when (after many woefull overthrowes and troublesome stormes) it had a pleasant calme of ensuing peace, it rose againe of it selfe, and flourished afresh, having still the helping hand both of Nobility and Gentry, to recover the former dignitie, and bring it to the perfection it hath: The Citizens fenced it round with new wals, and many towers and bulwarkes, and ordaining good and wholesome lawes for the government of the same. Which at this day are executed at the command of a Lord Maior, who hath the assistance of twelve Aldermen, many Chamberlaines, a Recorder, a Towne-Clerke, sixe Sergeants at Mace, and two Esquires, which are, a Sword-bearer, and the Common Sergeant, who with a great Mace goeth on the left hand of the Sword. The Longitude of this Citie, according to *Mercators* account, is 19. degrees, and 35. scruples: the Latitude 54. degrees and fortie scruples.

10 Many occurrents present themselves with sufficient matter of enlargement to this discourse, yet none of more worthy consequence then were those severall Battles, fought within the compasse of this Countie; wherein Fortune had her pleasure as well as in the proofe of her love, as in the pursuit of her tyranny; sometime sending the fruits of sweet peace unto her, and otherwhiles suffering her to taste the sowrenesse of warre.

As

As *Conisborough* (in the *Britaine* tongue *Caer Conan*) was a great battle fought by *Hengiſt*, Captaine of the *Engliſh-Saxons*, after he had retyred himſelfe thither for his ſafety, his men being fled and ſcattered, and himſelfe diſcomfited by *Aurelius Ambroſius*; yet within few dayes after he brought forth his men to battell againſt the *Britaines* that purſued him, where the field was bloudy both to him and his; for many of his men were cut in pieces, and he himſelfe had his head chopt off, as the *Britiſh* Hiſtory ſaith; which the Chronicles of the *Engliſh-Saxons* deny, reporting that he dyed in peace, being ſurcharged and over-worne with the troubleſome toyles and travels of warre.

Neere unto *Kirkſtall*, *Oſwie* King of *Northumberland* put *Penda* the *Mercian* to flight: the place wherein the Battle was joyned, the Writers call *Winwid Field*, giving it the name by the victory. And the little Region about it (in times paſt called by an old name *Elmet*) was conquered by *Eadwin* King of *Northumberland*, the ſonne of *Aela*, after he had expelled *Cerdicius* a *Britiſh* King, in the yeare of Chriſt, 620.

At *Caſterford* (called by *Antonine Legeotium* and *Legetium*) the Citizens of *Yorke* ſlew many of King *Ethelreds* Army, and had a great hand againſt him, in ſo much as he that before ſat in his throne of Majeſtie, was on a ſuddaine daunted, and ready to offer ſubmiſſion.

But the moſt worthy of memory, was that Field fought on *Palm-Sunday*, 1461. in the quarrell of *Lancaſter* and *Yorke*, where *England* never ſaw more puiſſant Forces both of Gentry and Nobilitie: for their were in the field at one time (partakers on both ſides) to the number of one hundred thouſand fighting men. When the fight had continued doubtfull a great part of the day, the *Lancaſtrians* not able longer to abide the violence of their enemies, turned backe and fled amaine, and ſuch as tooke part with *Yorke*, followed them ſo hotly in chaſe, and kild ſuch a number of Noble and Gentlemen, that thirtie thouſand *Engliſhmen* were that day left dead in the field.

11. Let us now looſe the point of this compaſſe, and ſaile into ſome other parts of this Province

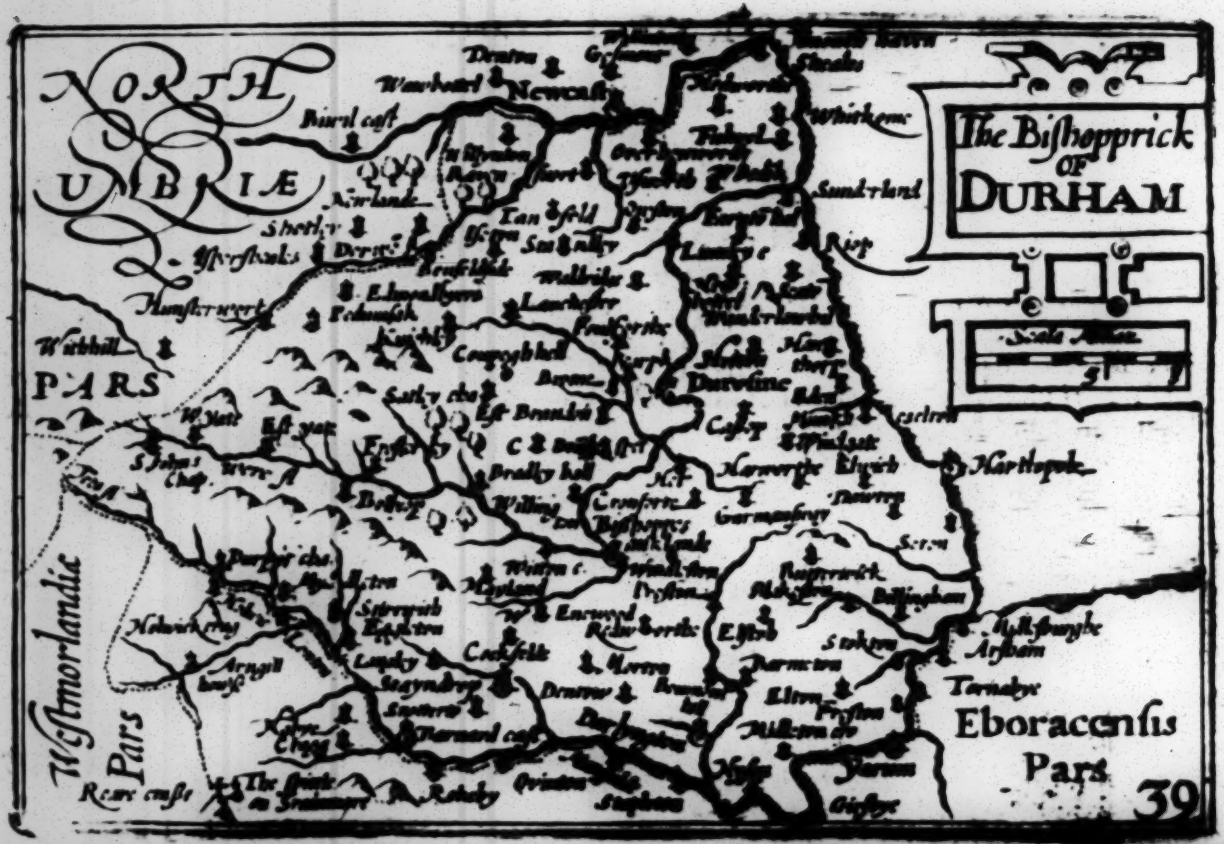
to

to finde out matter of other memorable moment. Vnder *Knaresbrough* there is a Well called *Dropping-well*, in which the waters ſpring not out of the veynes of the earth, but diſtill and trickle down from the rocks that hang over it: It is of this vertue and efficacie, that it turnes wood into ſtone: for what wood ſoever is put into it, will be ſhortly covered over with a ſtony barke, and be turned into ſtone, as hath been often obſerved.

At *Giggleſwicke* alſo about a mile from *Settle* (a Market Towne) there are certaine ſmall ſprings not diſtant a quarts caſt from one another: the middlemoſt of which doth at every quarter of an houre ebbe and flow about the height of a quarter of a yard when it is higheſt, and at the ebbe falleth ſo low, that it is not an inch deep with water. Of no leſſe worthineſſe to be remembred is S. *Wilfrids* Needle, a place very famous in times paſt for the narrow hole in the cloſe vaulted roome under the ground, by which womens honeſties were wont to be tryed: for ſuch as were chaſte paſſe thorow with much facilitie; but as many as had plaid falſe, were miraculouſly held faſt, and could not creepe thorow. *Believe if you liſt.*

The credible report of a Lampe found burning (even in our Fathers remembrance, when Abbyes were pulled downe and ſuppreſſed) in the Sepulchre of *Conſtantius*, within a certaine vault or little Chappell under the ground, wherein he was ſuppoſed to have been buryed, might beget much wonder and admiration, but that *Lazius* confirmeth that in ancient times they had a cuſtome to preſerve light in Sepulchres, by an artificiall reſolving of gold into a liquid and fatty ſubſtance, which ſhould continue burning a long time, and for many ages together.

12 This *Yorke-ſhire* picture I will draw to no more length, leaſt I be condemned with the *Sophiſter*, for inſiſting in the praiſe of *Hercules*, when no man oppoſed himſelfe in his diſcommendation. This Country of it ſelf is ſo beautifull in her own naturall colours, that (without much helpe) ſhe preſents delightfull varieties both to the ſight and other ſenſes.


NORTH
UBRIÆ
The Bishopprick
OF
DURHAM
Scala Miliar.
PARS
Westmorlandiæ
Pars
Eboracensis
Pars
39

THE BISHOPRICK OF DVRHAM.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE *Bishoprick of Durham*, containeth those parts and Town-ships that lye betwixt the River *Tees* and *Derwent*, and all along the *German-Seas*. It is neighboured on the North with *Northumberland*, and their Jurisdictions parted by the River *Derwent*: her West is touched by *Cumberland*, *Westmorland*, and from *Staine-More* divided by the River *Tees*, and by the same water on her South, from *Yorke-shire* even unto the Sea; and the East is altogether coasted by the *German-Seas*.

2 The forme thereof is triangle, and sides not much differing; for from her South-East, unto the West-point, are about thirtie miles; from thence to her North-east and *Tyne-mouth*, are likewise as many, and her base along the Sea-shore are twentie-three miles; the whole in Circumference, about one hundred and three miles.

3 The ayre is sharpe and very piercing, and would be more, were it not that the vapours from the *German-Seas* did help much to dissolve her ice and snow: and the store of coales therein growing and goeten, doe warme the body, and keepe backe the cold; which fewell besides their owne use, doth yeeld great commodities unto this Province, by trade thereof into other parts.

4 For Soile, it consisteth much alike of Pastures, arable, and barren grounds: the East is the richest and most champion, the South more moorish, but well inhabited; her West all rockie, without either grasse or graine, notwithstanding recompenceth her possessors with as great gaine, both in rearing up Cattle, and bringing forth Coale, whereof all this Countie is plentifully stored, and groweth so neere to the upper face of the earth, that in the rod wayes the Cart-wheeles doe turne

up the ſame. Some hold their ſubſtance to be a clammie kinde of clay hardned with heat abounding in the earth, and ſo becoming concocted, is nothing elſe but *Bitumen:* for proofe whereof, theſe Coales have both the like ſmell and operation of *Bitumen:* for being ſprinkled with water, they burne more vehemently, but with oyle are quite extinguiſhed and put out.

5 The ancient Inhabitants knowne unto *Ptolemie*, were the *Brigantes*, of whom we have ſpoken in the Generall of *Yorkeſhire*, they being ſubdued by the *Romans*; after whom the *Saxons* made it a part of their *Northumberlands Kingdome*; at firſt a Province belonging to the *Deirians*, and enjoyed by *Ella* their firſt King; afterwards invaded by the *Danes*, and laſtly poſſeſſed by the *Normans:* whoſe ſite being ſo neere unto *Scotland*, hath many times felt their fury, and hath beene as a Buckler betwixt them and the *Engliſh*; for which cauſe, the Inhabitants have certaine freedomes, and are not charged with ſervice as other Counties are; ſo that this with *Weſtmerland*, *Cumberland*, and *Northumberland*, are not divided into hundreds in thoſe Parliament Rolles whence I had the reſt: which want I muſt leave for others to ſupply.

6 Over this Countie, the Biſhops thereof have had the Royalties of Princes; and the Inhabitants have pleaded priviledge not to paſſe in ſervice of warre over the River of *Tees* or *Tyne*; whoſe charge (as they have alledged) was to keepe and defend the corps of S. *Cuthbert* their great adored Saint, and therefore they termed themſelves, *The holy-werk-folkes*. And the repute of this *Cuthbert* and his ſuppoſed defence againſt the *Scots* was ſuch, that our *Engliſh* Kings in great devotion have gone in pilgrimage to viſit his Tombe, and have given many large poſſeſſions to his Church: ſuch were King *Egfred*, *Ælfred*, and *Guthrun* the *Dane*, *Edward* and *Athelſtan* Monarch of *England*, and zealous *Canute*, the greateſt of all, who came thither bare-footed, and at *Cuthberts* Tombe both augmented and confirmed their Liberties. This Saint then, of nothing made *Durham* become great, and *William* the *Conqueror*, of a *Biſhopricke* made it a *Countie Palatine:* at that time *William Carleph*, Biſhop

Biſhop of the Dioceſſe, pulled downe the old Church which *Aldwin* had built, and with ſumptuous coſt laid the foundations of a new, wherein S. *Cuthberts* Shrine in the vacancy of the Biſhops, was the Keeper of the Caſtle-keyes.

In the Weſt of this Church, and place called *Gallile*, the Marble Tombe of venerable *Beda* remaineth, who was borne at *Jarro* in this Countie, and became a *Monke* at *Wirtmouth*, whoſe paineſull induſtries & light of learning in thoſe times of darkenes are wonderfull, as the volumes which he wrote doe well declare. And had the idle Monkes of *England* imployed their times after his example, their Founders expectations had not beene fruſtrate, nor thoſe foundations ſo eaſily overturned. But the revenge of ſinne ever following the actions of ſinnes, diſſolved firſt the largeneſſe of this Counties liberties, under the raigne of King *Edward* the Firſt, and ſince have ſhaken to pieces thoſe places herein erected, under the raigne of King *Henry* the eight: ſuch were *Durham*, *Sherborne*, *Stayndrop*, *Iarro*, *Wirtmouth*, and *Egleton*; all which felt the reward of their idleneſſe, and wrath of him that is jealous of his owne honour.

7 Things of rare note obſerved in this Shire, are three pits of a wonderfull depth, commonly called the *Hell-Kettles*, which are adjoyning neer unto *Darlington*, whoſe waters are ſomewhat warme. Theſe are thought to come of an Earth-quake, which happened in the yeare of Grace 1179. whereof the *Chronicle* of *Tinmouth* maketh mention, whoſe record is this: *On Chriſtmas-day, at Oxenhall in the Territorie of Darlington, within the Biſhopricke of Durham, the ground heaved up aloft, like unto an high Tower, and ſo continued all that day, as it were unmoveable, untill the evening; and then fell with ſo horrible a noiſe, that it made all the neighbour dwellers ſore afraid: and the earth ſwallowed it up, and made in the ſame place a deepe pit, which is there to be ſeene for a teſtimonie unto this day.*

8 Of no leſſe admiration are certaine ſtones lying within the River *Vvere*, at *Butterbee* neere *Durham*; from whoſe ſides at the Ebbe and low water in the Summer, iſſueth a certaine ſalt reddiſh water,

water, which with the Sunne waxeth white, and growing into a thicke ſubſtance, becommeth a neceſſary ſalt to the uſe of the by-dwellers.

9 And places of elder times had in account by the *Romans*, were *Benocium*, now *Binchester*, and *Condercum*, *Chester in the ſtreet*, where their monies have beene digged up, and at *Condercum* ſo much, that *Egelrik* Biſhop of *Durham* was therewith made exceeding rich.

This County hath beene ſtrengthned with ſeven ſtrong Caſtles, is yet traded with ſixe Market-Townes, and Gods divine honour in one hundred and eighteene Pariſh-Churches celebrated.

SCOTIÆ
PARS
OCEA
NUS
DUNELMEN
SIS. EPISCOP.
PARS
Eboracensis
Pars
Scala Miliarum.
Westmorland and Cumberland
Occidens
Orientis
Wall towne
Carlisle
Penrith
Appleby
Kirkby Stephen
Brough
Barnard castle
Richmond
Northallerton
Durham
Hartlaw
Cannobye
Kirkcudbright
Dumfries
Annandale
Cardenish
Whitridge
Wigton
Cockermouth
Workington
Harrington
Whitehaven
Egremond
Ravenglas
Seaton
Dalkeith
Edenburgh
Haddington
Berwick
Kelso
Jedburgh
Melrose
Selkirk
Peebles
Lauder
Dunbar
Coldingham
Hexham
Newcastle
Morpeth
Alnwick
Bamborough
Durham
Darlington
Richmond
Northallerton
Ripon
Knaresborough
Wetherby
Tadcaster
Yorke
Beverley
Hull
Scarborough
Whitby
Malton
Pickering
Helmsley
Thirsk
Boroughbridge
Skipton
Settle
Kirkby Lonsdale
Lancaster
Preston
Wigan
Warrington
Chester
Liverpool
Manchester
Bolton
Rochdale
Halifax
Leeds
Wakefield
Doncaster
Sheffield
Rotherham
Barnsley
Pontefract
Selby
Howden
Snaith
Goole
Gainsborough
Retford
Worksop
Mansfield
Chesterfield
Derby
Ashbourne
Uttoxeter
Lichfield
Tamworth
Atherstone
Nuneaton
Coventry
Warwick
Stratford upon Avon
Shipston upon Stour
Banbury
Daventry
Northampton
Kettering
Oundle
Peterborough
Stamford
Grantham
Sleaford
Boston
Lincoln
Horncastle
Louth
Caistor
Barton upon Humber
Brigg
Market Rasen
Gainsborough
Newark upon Trent
Southwell
Nottingham
Loughborough
Leicester
Melton Mowbray
Oakham
Uppingham
Rutland
Market Harborough
Kettering
Wellingborough
Higham Ferrers
Bedford
Ampthill
Dunstable
Hitchin
Baldock
Royston
Cambridge
Ely
Wisbech
Downham
Lynn
Swaffham
Thetford
Bury St Edmunds
Newmarket
Ipswich
Woodbridge
Aldeburgh
Saxmundham
Framlingham
Beccles
Yarmouth
Lowestoft
Harwich
Colchester
Maldon
Chelmsford
Braintree
Dunmow
Bishops Stortford
Hertford
Ware
Barnet
St Albans
Watford
Uxbridge
Brentford
Kingston upon Thames
Guildford
Farnham
Alton
Winchester
Basingstoke
Andover
Whitchurch
Newbury
Reading
Henley upon Thames
Wallingford
Abingdon
Oxford
Woodstock
Chipping Norton
Burford
Witney
Faringdon
Cirencester
Tetbury
Malmesbury
Chippenham
Devizes
Marlborough
Hungerford
Newbury
Basingstoke
Salisbury
Amesbury
Wilton
Shaftesbury
Blandford
Dorchester
Weymouth
Bridport
Lyme
Axminster
Honiton
Exeter
Crediton
Okehampton
Launceston
Bodmin
Truro
Falmouth
Penzance
Helston
Redruth
Camborne
St Ives
Hayle
Padstow
Wadebridge
Bideford
Barnstaple
Ilfracombe
Tiverton
Wellington
Taunton
Bridgwater
Glastonbury
Wells
Axbridge
Bath
Bristol
Chepstow
Monmouth
Ross
Hereford
Leominster
Ludlow
Bridgnorth
Shrewsbury
Wem
Whitchurch
Nantwich
Middlewich
Northwich
Knutsford
Stockport
Ashton under Lyne
Oldham
Rochdale
Bury
Wigan
Ormskirk
Preston
Lancaster
Kendal
Penrith
Carlisle
Cockermouth
Whitehaven
Workington
Egremont
Ravenglass
Dalton
Ulverston
Hawkshead
Keswick
Ambleside
Kirkby Stephen
Appleby
Brough
Barnard castle
Richmond
Northallerton
Durham
Darlington
Stockton
Hartlepool
Sunderland
Chester le Street
Gateshead
Newcastle
Tynemouth
North Shields
South Shields
Morpeth
Alnwick
Berwick
Belford
Wooler
Rothbury
Hexham
Corbridge
Haltwhistle
Brampton
Longtown
Gretna
Annan
Lochmaben
Dumfries
Sanquhar
Thornhill
Drumlanrig
Wanlockhead
Leadhills
Biggar
Lanark
Hamilton
Glasgow
Paisley
Renfrew
Greenock
Port Glasgow
Dumbarton
Helensburgh
Rothesay
Campbeltown
Ayr
Irvine
Kilmarnock
Stewarton
Beith
Dalry
Ardrossan
Saltcoats
Largs
Millport
Inverary
Cowal
Loch Fyne
Loch Long
Loch Lomond
Balloch
Luss
Tarbet
Arrochar
Cardross
Kilmaronock
Alexandria
Bonhill
Jedburgh
Kelso
Coldstream
Duns
Greenlaw
Dunse
Haddington
Dunbar
North Berwick
Tranent
Musselburgh
Edinburgh
Leith
Queensferry
Linlithgow
Falkirk
Stirling
Dunblane
Callander
Doune
Crieff
Auchterarder
Perth
Scone
Kinross
Cupar
St Andrews
Anstruther
Crail
Kirkcaldy
Dunfermline
Culross
Alloa
Clackmannan
Kincardine
Stirling
Bannockburn
Falkirk
Kilsyth
Cumbernauld
Kirkintilloch
Glasgow
Rutherglen
Hamilton
Strathaven
Lesmahagow
Douglas
Abington
Biggar
Peebles
Innerleithen
Galashiels
Melrose
Selkirk
Hawick
Jedburgh
Kelso
Coldstream
Duns
Greenlaw
Dunse
Haddington
Dunbar
North Berwick
Tranent
Musselburgh
Edinburgh
Leith
Queensferry
Linlithgow
Falkirk
Stirling
Dunblane
Callander
Doune
Crieff
Auchterarder
Perth
Scone
Kinross
Cupar
St Andrews
Anstruther
Crail
Kirkcaldy
Dunfermline
Culross
Alloa
Clackmannan
Kincardine
Stirling
Bannockburn
Falkirk
Kilsyth
Cumbernauld
Kirkintilloch
Glasgow
Rutherglen
Hamilton
Strathaven
Lesmahagow
Douglas
Abington
Biggar
Peebles
Innerleithen
Galashiels
Melrose
Selkirk
Hawick

VVESTMORLAND.

CHAPTER XL.

VVESTMORLAND, by ſome late Latine Writers is called *Weſtmaria*, and *Weſtmorlandia*, by ſome later *Weſtmoria*, and in our Engliſh Tongue *Weſtmorland*. It came to be thus named in our language by the ſituation, which in every part is ſo plenteouſly full of Moores and high hils, reaching one to another, that *Weſtmorland* (with us) is nothing elſe but a Weſterne mooriſh Country. Having on the Weſt and North-ſide *Cumberland*, on the South-part *Lanca-ſhire*, on the Eaſt ſide *Yorke-ſhire*, and the Biſhopricke of *Durham*.

2 The length thereof extended from *Burton* in her South, to *Kirkland* in her North-part is 30. miles: the broadeſt part from Eaſt to Weſt, is from the River *Eden* to *Dunbal raiſe ſtones*, containing 24. miles, the whole circumference about 112. miles.

3 The forme thereof is ſomewhat long and narrow: the Aire ſharpe and piercing, purging it ſelfe from the trouble of groſſe foggy miſts and vapours, by reaſon of which the people of this Province are not acquainted with ſtrange diſeaſes or imperfections of body, but live long, & are healthfull, attaine to the number of many yeares.

4 The Soile for the moſt part of it, is but barren, and can hardly be brought to any fruitfulneſſe by the induſtry and painfull labour of the husbandman, being ſo full of infertile places, which the Northeren *Engliſhmen* call Moores: yet the more Southerly part is not reported to be ſo ſterile, but more fruitfull in the vallies, though contained in a narrow roome, betweene the River *Lone*, and *Winander mear*, and it is all termed by one name. The Barony of *Kendale* or *Candale*, that is, the dale by *Can*, taking the name of the River *Can* that runs through it.

5 The

5 The ancient Inhabitants of this Country were the *Brigantes*, mentioned in the ſeverall Counties of *Yorke*, *Lancaſter*, and *Cumberland*.

6 It is not commended either for plentie of Corne or Cattle, being neither ſtored with arable grounds to bring forth the one, nor paſturage to breed up the other: the principall profit that the people of this Province raiſe unto themſelves, is by cloathing.

7 The chiefeſt place of which is *Kendale* or *Kendak*, called alſo *Kirkeby Kendale*, ſtanding on the banke of the River *Can*. This Towne is of great trade and reſort, and for the diligent and induſtrious practiſe of making cloath ſo excels the reſt, that in regard thereof it carryeth a ſupereminent name above them, and hath great vent and traffique for her wollen cloaths through all the parts of *England*. It challengeth not much glory for Antiquitie; onely that it accounteth a great credit, that it hath dignified three Earles with the title thereof, as *Iohn* Duke of *Bedford*, whom *Henry* the Fift (being his brother) advanced to that honour, *Iohn* Duke of *Sommerſet* and *Iohn de Foix*, whom King *Henry* the ſixt preferred to that dignitie for his honourable and truſty ſervices done in the *French* warres. It is a place of very civill and orderly government, the which is mannaged by an *Alderman*, choſen every yeare out of his twelve Brethren, who are all diſtinguiſhed and notified from the reſt by the wearing of purple garments. The Alderman and his Senior Brother are alwayes Juſtices of Peace and Quorum. There are in it a Towne-Clerke, a Recorder, two Sergeants at Mace, and two Chamberlaines. By Mathematicall obſervation the ſite of this Towne is in the degree of Longitude 17. 30. ſcruples, from the firſt Weſt point, and the Pole elevated in Latitude to the degree 55. and 15. minutes.

8 Places of memorable note for Antiquitie are *Verterae*, mentioned by *Antonine* the Emperour; and *Aballaba*, which we contractly call *Apelby*. In the one, the Northerne *Engliſh* conſpired againſt *William* the *Conqueroor* in the beginning of the *Norman* government. In the other, the

Aurelian

Maures kept a ſtation in the time of the *Romanes*, and their high ſtreet is yet apparently to be ſeene by the ridges thereof which lead by *Apelby* to a place called *Brovonacum*, mentioned in the Booke of Provinciall notices. The antique pieces of *Romane* Coyne otherwhiles digg'd up hereabouts, and ſome Inſcriptions not long ſince found, ſhew of what continuance they have been: although Time, which devoureth all things, hath ſo fed upon their carkaſſes many ages together, as it hath almoſt conſumed both houſes and Inhabitants. For *Apelby* now is bare both of people and building; and were it not for the antiquitie that makes it the more eſteemable, in whoſe Caſtle the Aſſiſes are commonly kept, it would be little better in account then a village. *Verterа* is long ſince decayed, and the name of it changed into *Burgh:* for it is commonly named *Burgh* under *Stanemore*. In which, it is ſaid, a *Romane* Captaine made his abode with a band of *Directores*, in the declining age of the *Romane* Empire. Theſe two places *William* of *Newborough* calleth Princely Holds, and writeth that *William* King of *Scots* a little before he himſelfe was taken priſoner at *Alnewicke*, ſurprized them on a ſodaine, but King *Iohn* recovered them after, and liberally beſtowed them upon *Robert Vipont*, for his many worthy ſervices.

9 There is mention made but of one religious Houſe that hath been in all this Country, and that was a little Monaſtery ſeated neere unto the River *Lodr*, built by *Thomas* the ſonne of *Goſpatricke*, the ſonne of *Orms*: where there is a fountaine or ſpring that ebbes and flowes many times a day, and it is thought that ſome notable Act of Atchivement hath been performed there, for that there be huge ſtones in forme of Pyramides, ſome nine foot high, and fourteene foot thicke, ranged for a mile in length directly in a row, and equally diſtant, which might ſeeme to have been there purpoſely pitched in memory thereof: but what that Act was is not now knowne, but quite worne out of remembrance by times injurie.

10 Other matters worthy obſervation are onely theſe: That at *Amboglana*, now called *Am-*

ble-

ble-ſide, neere the upper corner of *Winander mear*, there appeares at this day the ruines of an ancient Citie, which by the *Britiſh-Bricks*, by *Romane-money* oftentimes found there, by *High-wayes* paved leading unto it, and other likelihoods, ſeemes to have been a worke of the *Romanes*: The Fortreſſe thereof ſo long fenced with a ditch and rampire, that it tooke up in length one hundred thirtie two Ells, and in bredth eight. There are alſo neere *Kendale* in the River *Can*, two *Cataduper* or *Waterfals*, where the waters deſcend with ſuch a forcible downfall, that it compels a mightie noyſe to be heard, which the neighbour Inhabitants make ſuch uſe of, as they ſtand them in as good ſtead as Prognoſtications: for when that which ſtandeth North from them ſoundeth more cleare, and with a louder eccho in their eares, they certainly looke for faire weather to follow: But when that on the South doth the like, they expect foggy miſts and ſhowres of raine.

11 This Province is traded with foure Market-Townes, fortified with the ſtrength of ſeven Caſtles, and hath 26. Pariſhes in it for the celebration of Divine Service.

CVMBERLAND.

CHAPTER XLI.

CVMBERLAND, the furtheſt North-weſt Province in this Realme of *England*, confronteth upon the South of *Scotland*, and is divided from that Kingdome partly by the River *Kirſop*, then croſſing *Eske*, by a tract thorow *Solome-Moſſe*, untill it come to the *Solwaye Frith* by *Ptolemie* called the *Itune Baye*. The North-weſt part is neighboured by *Northumberland*, more East-ward with *weſtmerland*, the South with *Lancaſhire*, and the Weſt is wholly waſhed with the *Iriſh Seas*.

2 The forme whereof is long and narrow, pointing wedge-like into the South, which part is altogether peſtred with copped hilles, and therefore hath the name of *Cop-land*. The middle is more levell, and better inhabited, yeelding ſufficient for the ſuſtenance of man: but the North is wilde and ſolitary, combred with hilles, as *Copland* is.

3 The ayre is piercing, and of a ſharpe temperature, and would be more biting, were it not that thoſe high hilles breake off the Northerne ſtormes, and cold falling ſnowes.

4 Notwithſtanding, rich is this Province, and with great varieties thereof is repleniſhed: the hilles, though rough, yet ſmile upon their beholders, ſpread with ſheepe and cattle, the vallies ſtored with graſſe and corne ſufficient: the Sea affordeth great ſtore of fiſh, the land over-ſpread with varietie of fowles, and the Rivers feed a kinde of Muskle that bringeth forth Pearle, where in the mouth of the *Irt*, as they lie gaping and ſucking in dew, the Country people gather and ſell to the *Laſidaries*, to their own little, and the buyers great gaine. But the *Mines Royall* of *Copper*, whereof this Country yeeldeth much, is for uſe the richeſt of all: the place is at *Keſwick* and *Newland*, where like-

likewiſe the *Blacke Lead* is gotten, whoſe plentie maketh it of no great eſteeme; otherwiſe a commoditie that could hardly be miſſed.

¶ The ancient Inhabitants knowne to the *Romans*, were the *Brigantes*, whom *Ptolemie* diſperſeth into *Weſtmerland*, *Richmond*, *Durham*, *York-ſhire*, and *Lanca-ſhire*. But when the *Saxons* had overthorne the *Britaines*, and forced them out of the beſt, to ſeeke their reſting among the vaſt Mountaines, thoſe by them were entred into, where they held play with thoſe enemies maugre their force, and from them, as *Marianus* doth witneſſe, the Land was called *Cumber*, of thoſe *Kumbri* the *Britaines*. But when the State of the *Saxons* was ſore ſhaken by the *Danes*, this *Cumberland* was accounted a Kingdome it ſelfe; for ſo the Flower-gatherer of *weſtminſter* recorderh: King *Edmund* (ſaith he) *with the helpe of Leoline Prince of South-Wales, waſted all Cumberland, and having put out the eyes of the two ſonnes of Dunmail King of that province, granted that Kingdome unto Malcolm King of Scots*, whereof their eldeſt ſonnes became Prefects. This Province, King *Stephen*, to purchaſe favour with the *Scots*, what time he ſtood in moſt need of ayd, confirmed by gift under their Crowne; which *Henry* the ſecond notwithſtanding made claime unto and got, as *Newbrigenſis* writeth, and laid it againe in the Marches of *England*: ſince when, many bickerings betwixt theſe Nations herein have hapned, but none ſo ſore againſt the *Scottiſh* ſide, as was that at *Salome Moſſe*, where their Nobilitie diſdaining their Generall *Oliver Sinclere*, gave over the Battle, and yeelded themſelves to the *Engliſh*; which diſhonour pierced ſo deeply into the heart of King *Iames* the fift, that for griefe thereof he ſhortly after died.

6 Many memorable Antiquities remaine and have beene found in this County: for it being the Confines of the *Romans Poſſeſſions*, was continually ſecured by their *Garriſons*, where remaine at this day parts of that admirable wall built by *Severus*: alſo another Fortification from *Werkinton* to *Elus Mouth*, upon the Sea-ſhoare toward *Ireland*, by *Stilico* raiſed, when under *Theodoſius* he ſuppreſ-

ſed the rage of the *Picts* and *Iriſh*, and freed the Seas of the *Saxons Pirats*. Vpon *Hard-knot* hill, *Moresby*, *Old Carleil*, *Pap-caſtle* along the Wall, and in many other places, their ruines remaine, with altars, and Inſcriptions of their Captaines and Colonies, whereof many have beene found, and more as yet lie hid.

7 The chiefeſt Citie in this Shire is *Carlile*, pleaſantly ſeated betwixt the Rivers *Eden*, *Petterell*, and *Caud*, by the *Romans* called *Luguvallum*; by *Beda*, *Luell*; by *Ptolemy*, *Leucopibia*; by *Ninius*, *Caer-Lualid*; and by us *Carlile*. This Citie flouriſhing under the *Romans*, at their departure, by the furious outrages of the *Scots* and *Picts* was dejected, yet in the dayes of *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland* was walled about: but againe defaced by the over-running *Danes*, lay buried in her owne aſhes the ſpace of two hundred yeares; upon whoſe ruines at length *Raſus* ſet his compaſſionate eye and built there the Caſtle, planting a Colony of *Flemings* to ſecure the Coaſts from the *Scots*, but upon better adviſement removed them into *Wales*. After him, *Henry* his brother and ſucceſſour ordained this Citie for an Epiſcopall See: whoſe ſite is placed in the degree of Longitude from the firſt Weſt part 17. and 2. ſcruples, and the Pole thence elevated from the degree of Latitude 55. and 56. ſcruples.

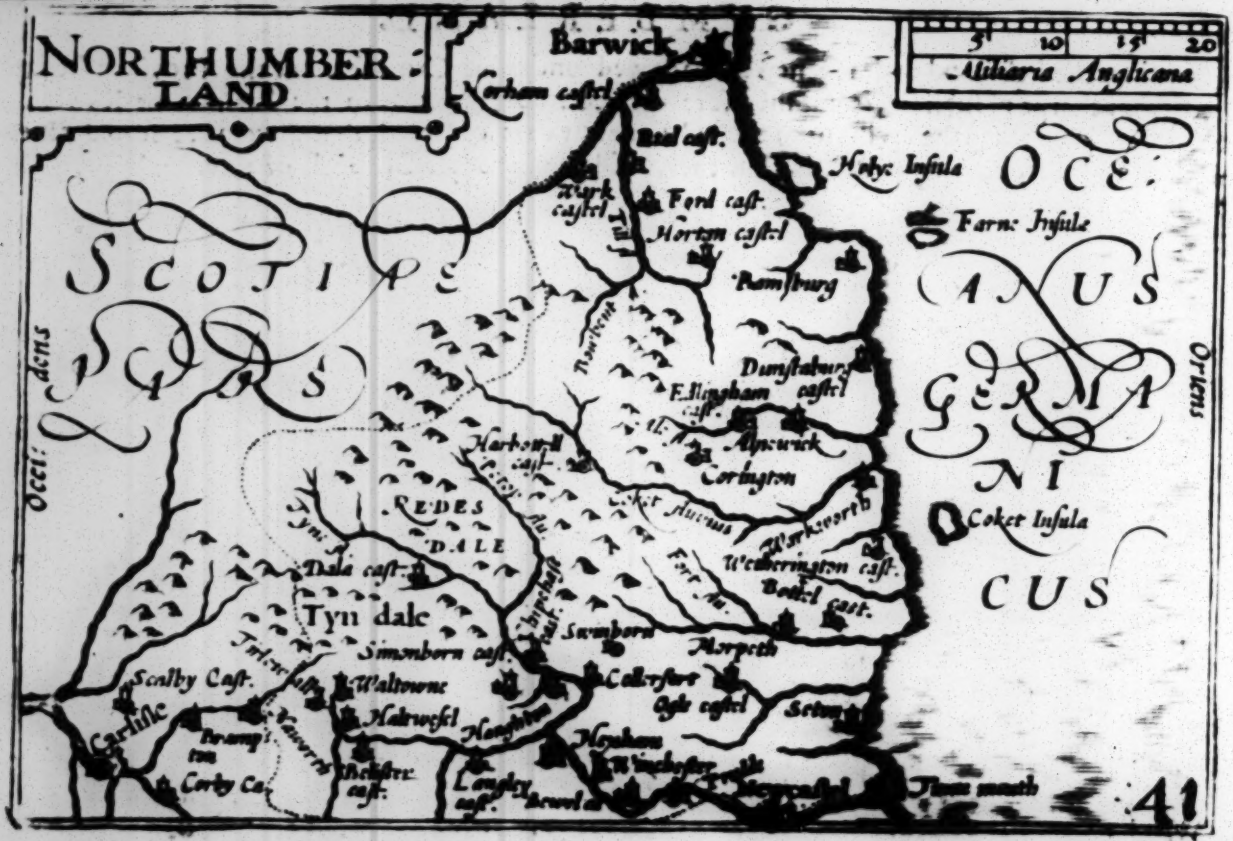
8 Weſt from hence, at *Burgh* upon the ſand, was the fatall end of our famous Monarch King *Edward* the firſt, who there leaving his warres unfiniſhed againſt *Scotland*, left his troubles, and ſoone ended life, to his untimely and ſoone lamented death.

9 And at *Salk ld* upon the River *Eden*, a Monument of ſeventie ſeven ſtones, each of them ten foot high above ground, and one of them at the entrance fifteene, as a Trophie of Victory was erected. Theſe are by the By-dwellers called *Long Megge and her daughters*.

10 This County, as it ſtood in the fronts of aſſaults, ſo was it ſtrengthned with twentie-five Caſtles, and preſerved with the prayers (as then was thought) of the *Votaries* in the houſes erected at *Carlile*, *Lanercoſt*, *Witton-Hall*, *Holme*, *Duker*, and Saint *Bees*. Theſe with others were diſſolved by

King

King Henry the eight, and their revenewes ſhadowed under his Crowne: but the Province being freed from charge of ſubſidie, is not therefore divided into Hundreds in the Parliament Rowles, whence we have taken the diviſions of the reſt: onely this is obſerved, that therein are ſeated nine Market-Townes, fifty eight Pariſh-Churches, beſides many other Chappels of eaſe.


NORTHUMBER LAND
Barwick
Norham castel
Ford cast.
Horton castel
Ramsburg
Dunstaburg castel
Ellingham cast.
Alnewick
Corington
Coket Insula
Farne Insula
Holye Insula
OCE ANUS GERMANICUS
Oriens
Occidens
SCOTIAE PARS
REDES DALE
Tyn dale
Dala cast.
Simonborn cast.
Waltowne
Haltwesel
Scalby Cast.
Carlisle
Corby Ca.
Swinborn
Morpeth
Cellerfort
Ogle castel
Seton
Langley cast.
Tyne mouth
41

NORTHVMBERLAND.

CHAPTER XLII.

THE Countie of *Northumberland*, hath on the South the Bishopricke of *Durham*, being shut in with the River *Derwent*, and with *Tyne*; the North is confined upon *Scotland*, the West upon part of *Scotland* and part of *Cumberland*: the East-side lyeth altogether upon the Sea, called *Mare Germanicum*.

2 The forme thereof is Triangle, and differs not much in the sidings; for from her South-East unto the South-West-point are neere unto 40. miles; from thence to her North-point are sixtie miles, and her base along the Sea-shoare 45. miles: The whole in circumference is about one hundred fortie five miles.

3 The Ayre must needs be subtile and piercing, for that the Northernly parts are most exposed to extremitie of weathers, as great winds, hard frosts, and long lying of snowes, &c. Yet would it be farre more sharper then it is, were not the *Germane Sea* a ready means to further the dissolution of her Ice and Snow, and the plentie of Coales there gotten, a great helpe to comfort the body with warmth, and defend the bitter coldnesse.

4 The Soile cannot be rich, having neither fertilitie of ground for Corne or Cattle, the most part of it being rough, and in every place hard to be manured, save onely towards the Sea and the River *Tyne*, where, by the great diligence and industrious paines of good husbandry, that part is become very fruitfull.

5 The ancient Inhabitants of this Country, mentioned by *Ptolemie*, were called OTTADINI, OTTADENI, and OTTADINI, which by an easie alteration (as M. *Camden* saith, if it had

had beene called OTTATINI, ſignifying, about the River *Tyne*, or on the further ſide of *Tyne* (for ſo this people were planted) there would have been much conſonance both with the name of the Inhabitants, and the Poſition and Site of the Province.

6 The chiefeſt commoditie that enricheth this Countie, are thoſe Stones *Lithanthracites*, which we call Sea-coales, whereof there is ſuch plentie and abundance digged up, as they doe not onely returne a great gaine to the Inhabitants, but procure alſo much pleaſure and profit to others.

7 No place of this Province vents forth ſo many of theſe Sea-coales into other regions as *Newcaſtle* doth, being the very eye of all the Townes in this Countie: for it doth not onely minister reliefe (by ſuch proviſion) to all other parts of *England*, but doth alſo furniſh the wants of forraine Countries with her plentie. By meanes of this and the intercourſe of traffique which it hath, the place is growne exceeding rich and populous. Before the *Conqueſt* it was called *Monk-cheſter*: having beene (as it ſeemed) in the poſſeſſion of *Monks*: and *Cheſter* being added, which ſignifies a bulwarke or place of defence, ſhews that in ancient time it had been a place of Fortification.

8 After the *Conqueſt* it got the name of *Newcaſtle*, by the new Caſtle which *Robert* the Sonne of *William* the *Conquerour* built there, out of the ground. What it was called in old time is not knowne, yet ſome are of opinion, that it may be thought to have been *Gatroſentum* for that *Gateſhead*, the ſuburbe (as it were) of the ſame, expreſſeth in the owne proper ſignification that *Britiſh* name, *Gatroſentum*. It is now moſt ennobled both by the Haven (which *Tyne* maketh) of that notable depth, that it beareth very tall Ships, and is able to defend them againſt ſtormes and tempeſts. As alſo by many favours and honours wherewith it hath beene dignified by Princes: for *Richard* the ſecond, granted that a Sword ſhould be carried before the Maior, and *Henry* the ſixt made it a Countie conſiſting of a Corporation within it ſelfe. It is adorned with foure Churches, and fortified with rong wals that have eight gates. It is diſtant from the firſt Weſt line 21. degrees and 30. minutes,

and

and from the Equinoctiall line towards the North-pole thirtie-foure degrees and fiftie-seven minutes.

(9) The utmoſt Towne in *England*, and the ſtrongeſt hold in all *Britaine*, is *Barwicke*. From whence it had the name is not certainly made knowne. Some fetch it from *Berengarius*, a Duke (never read of:) Howſoever, this is better to be ſaid then truſted: and whenceſoever it hath the name, it is ſeated betweene two mightie Kingdomes, ſhooting farre into the Sea, with the which and the River *Tweed*, it is almoſt encompaſſed: and whenſoever any diſcord fell betweene the two Nations this place was the firſt thing they tooke care of. It hath endured the brunts of divers inroads and incurſions, and beene often times both poſſeſſed and repoſſeſſed of the *Scots* and *Engliſh*: But ſince it was reduced under the command of *Edward* the fourth, our Kings have from time to time ſo ſtrengthened it with new workes and fortifications, as they cut off all hopes of winning it. The Governour of this Towne is alſo Warden of the Eaſt Marches againſt *Scotland*. The Longitude of it according to Mathematicall obſervation, is 21. degrees and 43. minutes: the Latitude 55. degrees and 48. minutes.

(10) The inhabitants of this County are a warlike people, and excellent light horſemen, and are made fierce and hard by the ſeverall encounters of the *Scots*, and not much unlike them in neither, betwixt whom in this County, many Battles have beene fought, and the ſucceſſes often-times waved through very doubtfully, the victory ſometimes falling to the *Scots*, ſometimes to the *Engliſh*. At *Otterburne* was one, in which three or foure times it ſtood doubtfully indifferent, till in the end the *Scots* got the upper hand of the *Engliſh*: Howbeit, their glory was not made ſo illuſtrious by this Conqueſt, but that it was as much darkened by the foile they received at *Anwicke*, where *William* King of *Scots* was taken and preſented priſoner to *Henry* the ſecond. As alſo by that Battell at *Brumridge*, where King *Athelſtan* fought a pitcht field againſt *Anlafe* the *Dane*, *Conſtantine* King of *Scots*,

and *Eugenius* King of *Cumberland*, and that with such fortunate successe, as it hath left matter sufficient to fill the pennes of Historians. *Flodden* field also, memorable in the death of *James* the fourth, King of *Scots*, who was there slaine, and his Army overthrowne in a sharpe fight, as he displayed his Banner (in great hope) against *England*, when King *Henry* the eight lay at the siege of *Turnay* in *France*.

11 Other Battels in this Countie have beene, as that at *Hexam* (called by *Bede*, *Hangustald*) wherein *Iohn Nevil*, *Marquesse Montacute*, encountred the Leaders of the *Lancastrian* faction with much courage, and with greater successe put them to flight, for which he was made Earle of *Northumberland* by *Edward* the fourth. As also that of *Dilston*, (by *Bede* called *Divelshurne*) where *Oswald* having the faith of Christ for his defence and armour, slew *Cedwall* the *Britaine* in a set battell, himselfe straight-wayes becoming a professed Christian, and causing his people to be [illegible] in Christian Religion.

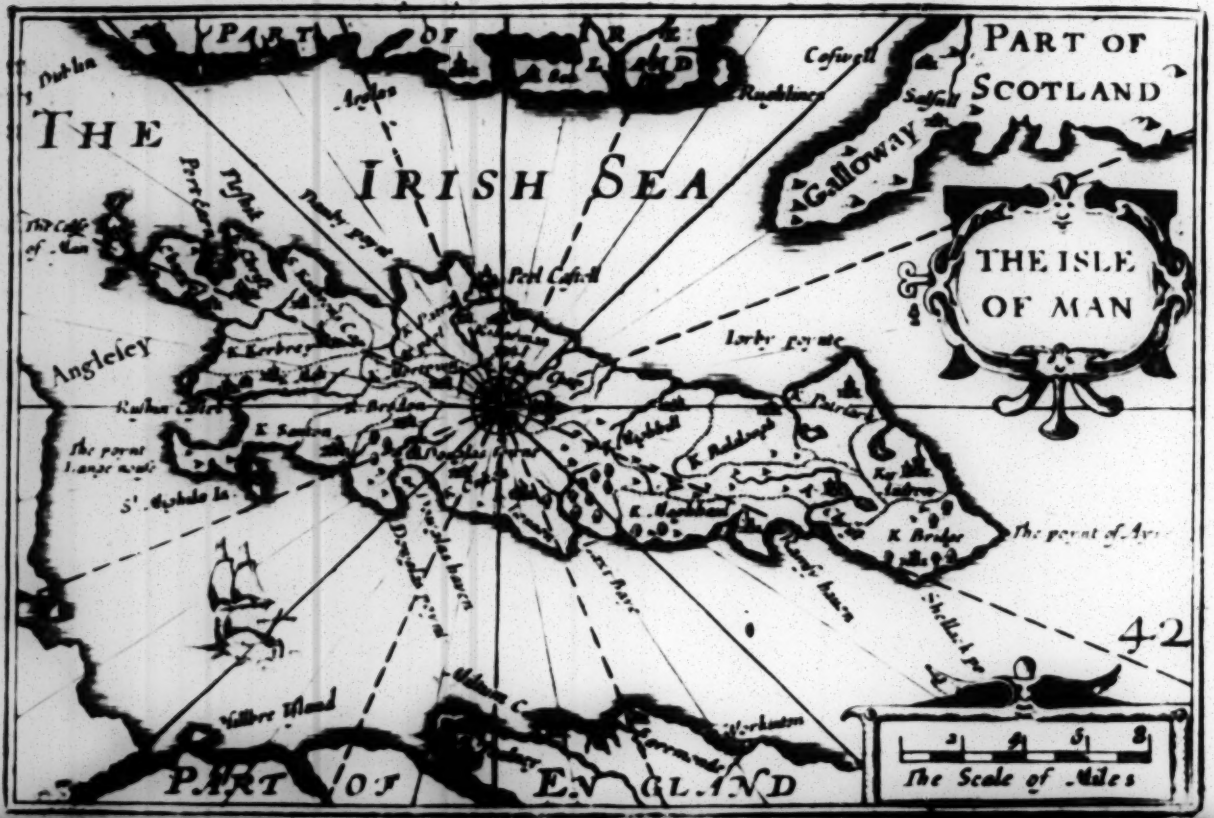
12 Many memorable antiquities are found in this Country along the wall, and in [illegible] places: As pieces of Coyne, Inscriptions, broken and unperfect Altars, &c. the ruines of the [illegible] be seene:) but none that deserves more to be remembred then *Wall-Towne* (by *Bede* called [illegible]) for that *Segebert* King of the *East-Saxons* was in it baptized in the Christian Faith by the [illegible] of *Paulinus*: and *Halyston*, where the same *Paulinus* is said to have baptized many thousands into the Faith of Christ, in the Primitive Church of the *English* Nation.

13 *Busy-gap* is a place infamous for robbing and theeving, and is therefore rather remembred as a cautiatory note for such as have cause to travell that way, then for any proper [illegible] it hath, that merits place with other parts of this Province.

Other matters of observation are onely these, that North *Tyne* (running [illegible]) waters two Dales, which breed notable light horse-men, and both of them have [illegible])

ſo boggy, and ſtanding with water on the top, that no horſemen are able to ride through them, and yet (which is wonderfull) there be many great heapes of Stones (called *Lawes*) which the neighbouring people are verily perſwaded were caſt up and laid together in old time, in remembrance of ſome that were ſlaine there. There is alſo a martiall kind of men which lie out, up and downe in little Cottages (called by them *Sheals* and *Shealings*) from Aprill to Auguſt, in ſcattering faſhion, ſummering (as they terme it) their Cattle, and theſe are ſuch a ſort of people as were the ancient *Nomades*. The laſt, not leaſt, matter of note is this, that the Inhabitants of *Morpeth* ſet their owne Towne on fire in the yeare of Chriſt 1215. in the ſpight they bare to King *Iohn*, for that he and his *Rutars* over-ranne theſe Countries.

This County hath five Market-Townes in it for her trade of buying and ſelling, 26. Caſtles for her ſtrength and fortification, and 460. Pariſh Churches for divine ſervice.


PART OF SCOTLAND
THE ISLE OF MAN
THE IRISH SEA
Galloway
Cofwell
Peel Castell
Angleſey
Lorby poynte
The poynt of Ayr
Shellach po
Hillbre Iſland
PART OF ENGLAND
The Scale of Miles
42

MAN ILAND.

CHAPTER. XLIII.

THe *Ile of Man* is termed by *Ptolemy*, *Monæda*; by *Pliny*, *Monabia*; by *Orosius*, *Menavia*; by *Beda*, *Menavia secunda*, and by *Gildas*, *Eubonia*, and *Menaw*. The *Britaines* name it *Menow*; the Inhabitants, *Manninge*; and we *Englishmen*, *The Ile of Man*. It boundeth North-ward upon *Scotland*, South-ward upon the Ile of *Anglesey*, East-ward upon part of *Lancaſhire*, and Weſt-ward upon the Coaſt of *Ireland*.

2 The forme is long and narrow: for from *Cranſton* to the *Mull-hils*, where it is longeſt, it onely ſtreecheth it ſelfe to twentie nine miles; but from the wideſt part, which is from *Peele-Caſtle* to *Douglaspoint*, are ſcarce nine; the whole compaſſe about, is foureſcore and two miles.

3 The ayre is ſo cold and ſharpe, being bordering upon the *Septentrionall* parts, and for her ſhelter having but a wall of water. They have few woods, onely they light ſometimes upon ſubterranean trees buried under the ground, by digging up the earth for a clammie kinde of Turffe, which they uſe for fuell.

4 The ſoile is reaſonable fruitfull both for Cattle, Fiſh, and Corne; yet it rather commendeth the paines of the people then the goodneſſe of the ground; for by the induſtry of the Inhabitants it yeeldeth ſufficiently of every thing for it ſelfe, and ſendeth good ſtore into other Countries. It hath fields (by good manuring) plenteous of Barley and Wheat, but eſpecially of Oates; and from hence it comes that the people eate moſt of all Oaten-bread. It beares aboundance of Hempe and Flaxe, and is full of mightie flockes of ſheepe and other Cattell: yet are they ſmaller in body then we have in *England*, and are much like to the Cattle in *Ireland* that are neigbouring upon it.

5. This

5 This commoditie makes this Iland more happie then we are here: for the people are there free from unneceſſary commencements of Suits, from long and dilatory Pleas, and from frivolous ſeeing of Lawyers. No Judge or Clerks of the Court take there any penny for drawing Inſtruments, or making of Proceſſes. All Controverſies are there determined by certaine Judges, without writings or other charges, and them they call *Deemſters*, and chuſe forth among themſelves. If any complaint be made to the Magiſtrate for wrongs either done or ſuffered, he preſently taketh up a ſtone, and fixeth his marke upon it, and ſo delivereth it unto the partie plaintiffe, by vertue of which he both cals his adverſary to appearance, and to produce his witneſſes. If the caſe fall out to be more litigious, and of greater conſequence then can eaſily be ended, it is then referred to twelve men, whom they terme *The Keyes of the Iland*. Another happineſſe enricheth this Iland, namely the ſecuritie and government thereof, as being defended from neighbour enemies by Souldiers that are preſt and ready; for on the South-ſide of the Ile ſtands *Bala-Curi* (the Biſhops chiefe place of reſidence) and the *Pyle*, and a *Block-houſe* ſtanding in a little Iland, where there is a continuall Garriſon of Souldiers. And it is ſo well managed for matter of rule and civill diſcipline, that every man there poſſeſſeth his owne in peace and ſafetie. No man lives in dread or danger of loſing what he hath. Men are not there inclined to robbing or theeving, or licentious living.

6 The Inhabitants of this Iland are for the moſt part religious, and loving to their Paſtors, to whom they doe much reverence and reſpect, frequenting daily to divine Service, without diviſion in the Church or innovation in the Common-weale. The wealthier ſort, and ſuch as hold the faireſt poſſeſſions, doe imitate the people of *Lanca-ſhire*, both in their honeſt carriage and good houſe-keeping. Howbeit, the common ſort of people both in their language and manners, come higheſt unto the *Iriſh*, although they ſomewhat reliſh and ſavour of the qualities of the *Norwegians*.

7 Things

7 Things not worthy to be buryed in the grave of oblivion are, that this Iland in the midſt thereof riſeth up with hils, ſtanding very thicke; amongſt which the higheſt is called *Sceafull*, from whence upon a cleare and faire day, a man may eaſily ſee three Kingdomes at once; that is *Scotland*, *England*, and *Ireland*. This Ile prohibits the cuſtomary manner of begging from doore to doore, deteſting the diſorders, as well Civill as Eccleſiaſticall of neighbour Nations. And laſt, not leaſt, that deſerves to be committed to memory, is, that the women of this Countrie, whereſoever they goe out of their doores, gird themſelves about with the winding-ſheet that they purpoſe to be buryed in, to ſhew themſelves mindfull of their mortalitie: and ſuch of them as are at any time condemned to dye, are ſowed within a ſacke, and flung from a rocke into the Sea.

8 The whole Iſle is divided into two parts, South and North, whereof the one reſembleth the *Scottiſh* in ſpeech, the other the *Iriſh*. It is defended by two Caſtles, and hath ſeventeene Pariſhes, five Market-Townes, and many Villages.

A Chronicle of the Kings of MAN.

CHAPTER XLIIII.

IT is here very pertinent to the purpose, to insert a small History of this Iland, that the atchievements heretofore had, may not be utterly buryed, although they are waxen very old, & almost torn from remembrance by the teeth of Time. It is confessed by all, that the Britaines *held this Iland, as they did all* Britaine. *But when the Nations from the North overflowed these South parts, like violent tempests, it became subject to the* Scots. *Afterwards, the* Norwegians *who did most hurt from the Northerne Sea by their manifold robberies, made this Iland and the* Hebrides *to be their haunt, and erected Lords and petty Kings in the same, as is expressed in this Chronicle, written (as is reported) by the Monks of the Abbey of* Ruslin.

" *A Chronicle of the Kings of* MAN.

ANno Dom. 1065. *Edward*, of blessed memory, King of *England*, departed this life, and *Harald* the Son of *Godwyn* succeeded him in the Kingdome: against whom *Harold Harfager* (King of *Norway*) came into the field, and fought a Battle at *Stainford-bridge*: but the *English* obtaining the victory, put them all to flight. Out of which chase *Godred*, surnamed *Crovan*, the sonne of *Harald the blacke* of *Iseland*, came unto *Godred* the sonne of *Syrric*, who Raigned then in *Man*, and honourably received him.

2 The same yeare *William* the *Bastard* Conquered *England*, and *Godred* the sonne of *Syrric* dyed, his sonne *Fingal* succeeding him.

(3) An. 1066. *Godred Crovan* assembled a great Fleet, and came to *Man*, and fought with the people of the Land, but received the worst, and was overcome.

The second time renewing his Forces and his Fleet, he sailed into *Man*, and joyned Battle with the *Manksmen*, but was vanquished as before, and driven out of the field. Howbeit, what he could not at first bring to passe with power in those two severall onsets, he afterward effected by policie. For the third time gathering a great multitude together he arrived by night in the haven called *Ramsey*, and hid three hundred men in a Wood, which stood upon the hanging hollow brow of an hill called *Sceafull*. The Sunne being risen, the *Manksmen* put their people in order of Battle, and with a violent charge encountred with *Godred*. The fight was hot for a time, and stood in a doubtfull suspence till those three hundred men starting out of the Ambush behinde their backes, began to foile the *Manksmen*, put them to the worst, and forced them to flie. Who seeing themselves thus discomfited, and finding no place of refuge left them to escape, with pitifull lamentation submitted themselves unto *Godred*, and besought him not to put to the sword such poore remainder of them as was left alive. *Godred* having compassion on their calamities, (for he had beene nursed for a time and brought up among them) sounded a retreat, and prohibited his Hostany longer pursuit. He being thus possessed of the *Ile of Man*, dyed in the Iland that is called *Ile*, when he had raigned sixteene yeares. He left behinde him three sonnes, *Lagman*, *Harald*, and *Olave*.

(4) *Lagman* the eldest, taking upon him the Kingdome, raigned seven yeares. His brother *Harald* rebelled against him a great while; but at length was takken prisoner by *Lagman*, who caused his members of generation to be cut off, and his eyes to be put out of his head, which cruelty this *Lagman* afterwards repenting gave over the Kingdome of his owne accord, and wearing the badge of the Lords Crosse, tooke a journey to *Jerusalem*, in which he dyed.

(5) An. 1075. All the Lords and Nobles of the Ilands hearing of the death of *Lagman*, dispatched Ambassa-

Ambaſſadours to *Murecard O-brien*, King of *Ireland*, and requeſted that he would ſend ſome worthy and induſtrious man of the Bloud Royall to be their King, till *Olave* the ſonne of *Godred* came to full age. The King yeelding to their requeſt, ſent one *Dopnald* the ſonne of *Tade*, and charged him to governe the Kingdome (which by right belonged to another) with lenitie and gentleneſſe. But after he was come to the Crowne, forgetting, or not weighing the charge that his Lord and Maſter had given him, ſwayed his place with great tyranny, committing many outrages and cruelties, and ſo raigned three years: till all the Princes of the Ilands agreeing together, roſe up againſt him, and made him flie into *Ireland*.

6 An. Dom. 1111. *Olave* the ſonne of *Godred Crovan* aforeſaid, began his raigne, and raigned fortie yeares a peaceable Prince. He tooke to wife *Affrica*, the daughter of *Fergus* of *Gal way*, of whom he begat *Godred*. By his Concubines he had *Raignald*, *Lagman*, and *Harald*, beſides many daughters, whereof one was marryed to *Summerled*, Prince of *Herergaide*, who cauſed the ruine of the Kings of the Ilands. On her he begat foure ſonnes, *Dulgal*, *Raignald*, *Engus*, and *Olave*.

7 An. Dom. 1144. *Godred* the ſonne of *Olave*, was created King of *Man*, and raigned thirtie yeares. In the third yeare of his raigne the people of *Dublin* ſent for him, and made him their King. Which *Mure-card* King of *Ireland* maligning, raiſed warre, and ſent *Oſibeley* his halfe brother by the mothers ſide with 3000. men at Armes to *Dublin*, who by *Godred* and the *Dublinians* was ſlaine, and the reſt all put to flight. Theſe atchievements made, *Godred* returned to *Man*, and began to uſe tyranny, turning the Noblemen out of their inheritances. Whereupon one called *Thorfit* (*Otters* ſonne) being mightier then the reſt, came to *Summerled*, and made *Dulgal* (*Summerleds* ſonne) King of the Ilands: whereof *Godred* having intelligence, prepared a Navie of 80 Ships to meet *Summerled*. And in the yeare 1156. there was a Battle fought at Sea on Twelfth day at night, and many ſlaine on both ſides. But the next day they grew to a pacification, and divided the Kingdome

of

of the Ilands among themſelves. This was the cauſe of the overthrow of the Kingdome of the Iles.

8 An. 1158. *Summerled* came to *Man*, with a fleet of fifty three ſaile, put *Godred* to flight, and waſted the Iland. *Godred* upon this croſſed over to *Norway* for ayde againſt *Summerled*. But *Summerled* in the meane time arriving at *Rhinfin*, and having gathered together a fleet of 160. ſhips, coveting to ſubdue all *Scotland*, by the juſt judgement of God, was vanquiſhed by a few, and both himſelfe and his ſonne ſlaine, with an infinite number of people.

9 The fourth day after *Raignald* began to raigne, but *Godred* comming upon him out of *Norway* with a great multitude of Armed men, tooke his brother *Raignald*, and bereft him both of his eyes and genitall members. On the fourth Ides of *November*, An. Dom. 1187. *Godred* King of the Ilands dyed, and his body was tranſlated to the *Ile of Ely*. He left behind him three ſonnes, *Raignald*, *Olave*, and *Ivar*. He ordained in his life time that *Olave* ſhould ſucceed him, becauſe he onely was borne legitimate. But the people of *Man* ſeeing him to be ſcarce ten yeares old, ſent for *Raignald*, and made him their King. This cauſed great diviſion, and many turbulent attempts betweene the two Brethren for the ſpace of thirty eight yeares; which had no end, till at a place called *Tuigualla* there was a battle ſtrucke betweene them, wherein *Olave* had the victory, and *Raignald* was ſlaine. The Monkes of *Ruſſin* tranſlated his body unto the Abbey of S. *Mary de Fournes*, and there interred it in a place which himſelfe had choſen for that purpoſe.

10 An. 1230. *Olave* and *Godred Don* (who was *Raignalds* ſonne) with the *Norwegians* came to *Man*, and divided the Kingdome among themſelves. *Olave* held *Man*, and *Godred* being gone unto the Ilands, was ſlaine in the Ile *Ledbus*. So *Olave* obtained the Kingdome of the Iſles. He dyed the twelfth Calends of *June*, Anno 1237. in Saint *Patrickes* Iland, and was buryed in the Abbey of *Ruſſin*.

11 *Har-*

11 *Harrold* his ſonne ſucceeded him, being foureteene yeares of age, and raigned 12. yeares. In the yeare 1239. he went unto the King of *Norway*, who after two yeares confirmed unto him, his heyres and ſucceſſours, under his Seale, all the Ilands which his predeceſſours had poſſeſſed.

12 An. 1242. *Harrold* returned out of *Norway*, and being by the Inhabitants honourably received, had peace with the Kings of *England* and of *Scotland*. The ſame yeare he was ſent for by the King of *Norway*, and married his daughter. In the yeare 1249. as he returned homeward with his wife, he was drowned in a tempeſt neere unto the coaſts of *Radland*.

13 An. Dom. 1249. *Raignald* the ſonne of *Olave*, and brother to *Harrold*, began his raigne, and on the thirtieth day thereof was ſlaine by one *Yuar* a Knight, in a meadow neere unto the holy *Trinitie Church*, and lyeth buryed in the Church of S. *Mary* of *Ruſſin*.

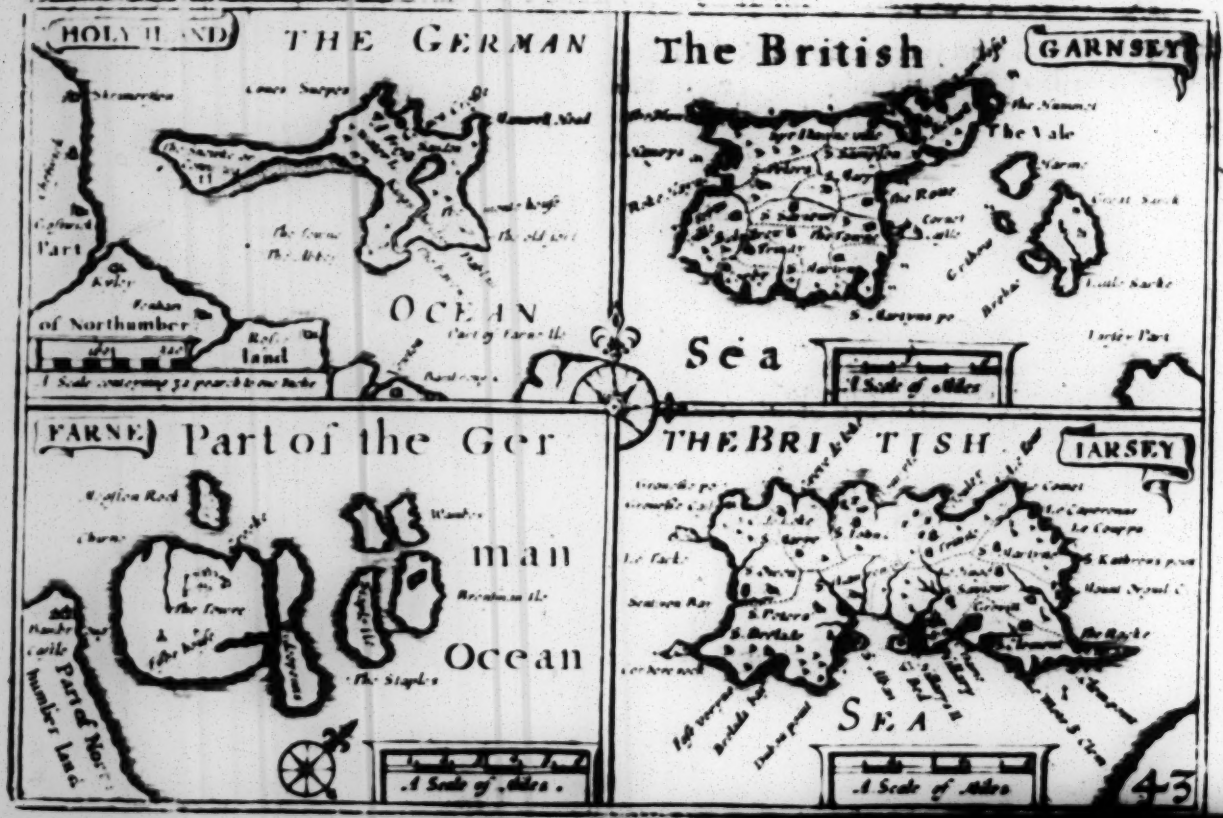
14 In the yeare 1252. *Magnus* the ſonne of *Olave*, came to *Man* and was made King. The next yeare following he went to the King of *Norway*, and ſtayed there a yeare.

15 In the yeare 1265. *Magnus* (*Olaves* ſonne) King of *Man*, and of the Ilands, departed this life, at the Caſtle of *Ruſſin*, and was buryed in the Church of S. *Mary* of *Ruſſin*.

16 In the yeare 1266. the Kingdome of the Ilands was tranſlated, by reaſon of *Alexander* King of *Scots*, who had gotten into his hands the Weſterne Ilands, and brought the *Ile of Man* under his dominion, as one of that number.

17 An. 1340. *William Montacute* Earle of *Salisbury* wreſted it from the *Scottiſh* by ſtrong hand and force of Armes: and in the yeare 1393. (as *Thomas Walſingham* ſaith) he ſold *Man* and the Crowne thereof unto *William Scroope* for a great ſumme of money. But he being beheaded for high Treaſon, and his goods confiſcate: it came into the hands of *Henry* the Fourth King of *England*, who granted this Iland unto *Henry Percy* Earle of *Northumberland*. But *Henry Percy* entring into open

open rebellion the firſt yeare following, the King ſent Sir *Iohn Stanley* and *William Stanley* to ſeize the Ile and Caſtle of *Man*, the inheritance whereof he granted afterwards to Sir *Iohn Stanley* and his heyres by Letters Patents, with the Patronage of the Biſhopricke, &c. So that his heyres and ſucceſſours, who were honoured with the Title of *Earles* of *Derby*, were commonly called *Kings of Man*.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OCEAN
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GARNSEY
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FARNE
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Part of Northumber land
A Scale of Miles
THE BRITISH
IARSEY
SEA
A Scale of Miles
43

HOLY ILAND.

CHAPTER XLV.

THIS Iland is called *Lindisfarne*, by the River *Lied* that is opposite unto it on the Coast of *Northumberland*. *Beda* termeth it a *Deny Iland*. The *Britaines* name it *Inis medicante*, for that it twice every day suffereth an extraordinary inundation and over-flowing of the Ocean in manner of an Iland, which twice likewise makes it continent to the Land, and returning unto her watry habitation, layes the Shoare bare againe, as before. It is called in English, *Holy Iland*, for that in ancient times many *Monks* have beene accustomed to retire themselves thither, and to make it their receptacle for solitude: having on the West and South, *Northumberland*, and more South-Eastward the Iland *Farne*.

2 The forme of it is long and narrow, the West side narrower then the East, and are both conjoyned by a very small spang of land that is left unto Conies. The South is much broader then the rest. It is from East to West, about two thousand two hundred and fiftie pases; and from North to South, twelve hundred and fiftie pases; so that the circumference cannot be great.

3 The ayre is not very good either for health or delight, as being seated on those parts that are subject to extremitie of cold, and greatly troubled with vapours and foggy mists that arise from the Seas.

4 The Soile cannot be rich, being rockie and full of stones, and unfit for Corne and Tillage. It is neither commended for hils to feed sheepe, nor pastures to fat Cattle, neither hath it Vallies replenished with sweet springs, or running rivellets, onely one excepted, descending from a [illegible] pond. The onely thing this Iland yeeldeth, is a fit and accommodate aptitude for fishing, [illegible]

5 Notwithſtanding, this is very worthy of note concerning the ſame, which *Alcuin* wrote in an Epiſtle to *Egebed* King of *Northumberland*, namely, that it was a place more venerable then all the places of *Britaine*, and that after the departure of S. *Paulinus* from *Yorke*, there Chriſtian Religion began in their Nation, though afterwards it there felt the firſt beginning of miſery and calamitie, being left to the ſpoyle of Pagans and Miſcreants.

6 It is alſo remembred of this Iland, that ſometimes there hath been in it an Epiſcopall See, which *Aidan* the Scot inſtituted (being called thither to Preach the Chriſtian Faith to the people of *Northumberland*) being thus delighted with the ſolitary ſituation thereof, as a moſt fit place for retire. But afterwards when the *Danes* rifled and robbed all the Sea-Coaſts, the Epiſcopall See was tranſlated to *Durham*.

7 This Iland ſo ſmall in account either for compaſſe or Commoditie, and ſo unpeopled and unprofitable, cannot be numerous in Townes and Villages. It hath in it onely one Towne, with a Church and a Caſtle, under which there is a commodious Haven, defended with a Block-houſe, ſituate upon an hill towards the South-East.

FARNE ILE.

THis Ile South-eaſt ward ſeven miles from *Holy Iland*, ſheweth it ſelfe diſtant almoſt two miles frow *Bamborough* Caſtle. On the Weſt and South it beareth upon *Northumberland*, and on the North-eaſt-ſide it hath other ſmaller Ilands adjoyning to it, as *Widopens* & *Staple Iland*, which lie two miles off *Bronſman*, & two leſſer then theſe, which are called the *Wambes*.

1 The forme of this Ile is round, and no larger in compaſſe then may eaſily be ridden in

in one halfe of a day. The bredth of it is but five miles, and the length no more. The whole circumference extends it ſelfe no further then to fifteene miles.

(3) The ayre is very unwholeſome, and ſubject both to many *Dyſenteries* and other diſeaſes, by reaſon of the miſtie fogges and exhalations that are thereunto drawne up from the Ocean. It is many times troubled with unuſuall tempeſts of windes, with boiſterous fury of ſtormy raines, and with ſeverall and uncouth rages of the Sea.

(4) The ſoile cannot be fertile, being incircled about with craggy cliſts; neither hath it in it much matter either of pleaſure or profit. It can neither defend it ſelfe from cold, lacking fuell, as Wood, Coale, Turffes, &c. Nor from famine, wanting food, as Corne, Paſtures, Cattle, &c. The beſt commoditie it yeelds, is Fiſh and Fowle.

(5) This thing nevertheleſſe is worthy to be remembred of it, which *Beda* (writing of the life of *Cuthbert* Biſhop of *Lindiſarne*, that *Tutelar Patron* of the *Northerne Engliſhmen*) reporteth, namely, that in this Ile he built a Citie fitting his government, and erected certaine houſes in the ſame; the whole building ſtanding almoſt round in compaſſe, and reaching the ſpace of foure or five pearches. The wall about it he made higher then a mans height, to with-hold and keepe in the wanton lasciviouſneſſe both of his thoughts and eyes, and to elevate the whole intention of his minde upto heavenly deſires, that he might wholly give himſelfe to the ſervice of God. But theſe are all made the ruines of time, as ſithence many other Monuments have beene of worthy antiquitie.

(6) I cannot report that there are now many houſes ſtanding in it, much leſſe Townes or Villages. Onely this, that it hath a Tower or place of Fortification belonging unto it, placed well-neere in the middle part of the Ile.

GARNSEY.

THis *Iland* lieth about five leagues Northweſt from *Jerſey*, and is compaſſed (like to her neighbour) with the *Britiſh Sea*. It lieth in length from *Plymouth* bay Southweſt, to *Lancroſſe de Anckers* Northeaſt, thirteene miles · in bredth from S. *Martins point* Southeaſt, to the *Howe* Northweſt nine miles; and is in circuit thirtie ſixe miles. The Emperour *Antonine* having the rule and dominion of *France* (at that time called *Gaule*, from whence the word *Gallia* is derived) did name this Iland *Sarnia*, which afterwards by the change of Times and corruption of Languages, was long ſince (and is at this day) called *Garnſey*.

(2) This Ile in forme and fathion ſtandeth in the Sea, much like to a Parke that is incompaſſed round about with a Pale of Rockes, being very defenſible unto the Iland from the attempting invaſion of enemies.

(3) The Aire and Climate of this Ile hath little or no difference in temper or qualitie from that of *Ierſey*. And this deſerves to be remembred of it; that in this Ile is neither Toade, Snake, Adder, or any other venemous creature, and the other hath great plentie.

(4) It ſtandeth for the moſt part upon a rocke, very high in many places from the Sea. Nevertheleſſe the Soile is very fruitful, yeelding forth great plentie of graſſe for their Sheepe and other Cattell, which they have to ſerve all uſes. Their fields in the Summer time are ſo naturally garniſhed with flowers of all ſorts, that a man (being there) might conceit himſelfe to be in a pleaſant artificiall garden.

(5) The Inhabitants are not ſo much given to tillage as they of *Ierſey*, though the ſoile be as fruitfull. They have of late taken great delight in planting and ſetting of trees of all ſorts, and eſpecially of Apples, by reaſon whereof they make much Cider. Their commodities are alike, and their helpes from the Sea no leſſe, or rather more.

(6) In

6 In this Ile are many great ſteepe Rocks, among which is found a hard ſtone called by the *Frenchmen* Smyris, which we terme *Emerill*. This ſtone is ſerviceable for many purpoſes, and many Trades, as Glaſiers, &c. but eſpecially for the Goldſmiths and Lapidaries, to cut their precious ſtones.

7 It hath a head of Land upon the North part thereof, the paſſage into which is ſo narrow, that a man would thinke that at every Tyde (the Sea beating ſtrongly on both ſides) it were in a continuall danger to be ſundred from the other part of the Ile. This place is called S. *Michael in the Vale*, where (in former times) ſtood a Priory, or a Covent of religious perſons, the ruines whereof are at this day to be ſeene.

8 The government of this Ile, in nature and forme reſembles the other of *Jerſey*, of whom ſhall be ſaid. The people in their Originall and Language alike alſo, but in their cuſtomes and conditions they come neerer the civill faſhions of the *Engliſh*. Other matters of moment I finde not worthy to be recorded.

It hath ten Pariſhes, and one Market-Towne, being alſo a Haven, and is called S. *Peters Port*, built cloſe by the *Peere*, and *Caſtle Cornet*.

IERSEY.

THe two Ilands *Jerſey* and *Garnſey*, being the onely remaines of the Dukedome of *Normandie*, that in former times many yeares together was in the poſſeſſion, and under the command of the Kings of *England*, annexing thereunto a large Territory and glorious title to the Crowne, are both ſeated in the Sea called *Mare Britannicum*, the Ocean parting them a good diſtant aſunder, and are now both adjuncts, and within the circuit of *Hampſhire*. For the firſt (being the Iſle of *Ierſey*) it lyeth upon the *Britiſh Sea*, having on the North parts the coaſts of *Hampſhire*, and on the South the Country of *Normandy*.

2 This Iland is long, not much unlike the faſhion of an Egge. It containes in length from *Sentwon Poole* upon the Weſt, to *Mount Orguil* Caſtle on the Eaſt, ten miles, and in bredth from *Duben point* to *Plymouth-bay*, ſix miles: the whole circuit of the Iland being thirtie eight miles. It is diſtant from a little Iland called *Alderney*, about foure leagues. It was in old time called *Ceſaria*; whether from *Iulius Octavius*, or any the other *Ceſars* that followed, is unknowne. But the *French-men* have by corruption of ſpeech long time called it *Ierſey*.

3 It is a very delightſome and healthfull Iland, and giveth a pleaſant aſpect unto the Seas. It lyeth Southward not farre from a craggie ridge of rocks, which is much feared of the Mariners, and makes the paſſage that way very dangerous, howbeit it ſerves for a forcible defence againſt Pirats, or any ſtrangers that attempt invaſion, and they are termed *Caſquets*.

4 The Soile is very fertile, bringing forth ſtore of Corne and Cattle, but eſpecially of ſheepe, that are of reaſonable bigneſſe, the moſt of them bearing foure hornes a peece: Their wooll very fine and white, of which the inhabitants make their *Jerſey* ſtockings, which are ordinarily to be had in moſt parts of *England*, and yeeld a great commoditie unto the Iland.

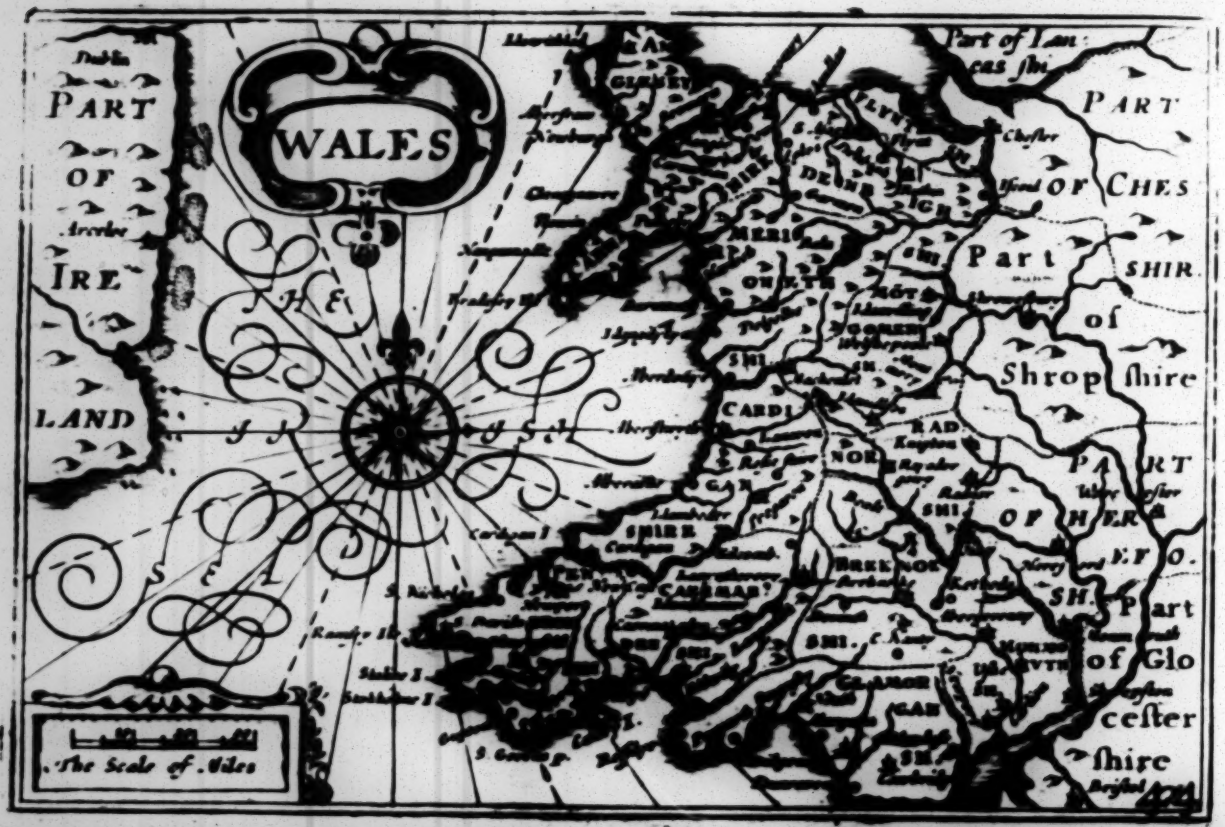
5 The firſt originall of the Inhabitants ſprung either from the *Normans*, or *Britaines*, or both. They

They ſpeake *French*, though after a corrupt manner, and have continued their names, language, cuſtomes, and Country, without any, or little intermixture, theſe many hundred yeare, having been under the juriſdiction of the *Engliſh* ever ſince the untimely and unnaturall death of *Robert* Duke of *Normandie*, eldeſt ſonne to *William* the *Conqueroure*.

6 The people of this Country live very pleaſantly, as well by the profits of the Land, as the helpes and furtherances of the Sea, that yeelds unto them (and eſpecially in Summer ſeaſon) great ſtore of fiſh, but principally Conger and Lobſters, the greateſt and fatteſt upon the coaſt of *England*. Wood is very ſcant, for their beſt fuell is Turffe: ſome Coale they have brought unto them, but it is very deare; ſtraw, furre, and ferne ſerving their ordinary uſes. The midle part of the Iland hath many pretty Hils riſing in it, yeelding a delightfull object unto the vallies, that receive from one another a mutuall pleaſure.

7 The Governour of this Ile is the Captaine thereof, who appointeth certaine Officers under him: the principall of whom, carrieth the name and title of a Bailiffe, that in civill cauſes hath the aſſiſtance of twelve Jurats to determine of differences, and miniſter Juſtice: in criminall matters ſeven: in matters of reaſon and conſcience, five. Their twelve are choſen out of the twelve Pariſhes: ſo that no man goeth further to complaine, then to his owne Jurate in ordinary Controverſies; but matters of moment and difficultie are determined before the Bailiffe in a generall meeting.

8 This Ile hath two little Ilands adjacent; the one S. *Albons*, the other *Hillary Iland*. It hath twelve Pariſhes, and foure Caſtles. No other Monuments of name or note.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THE DESCRIPTION OF WALES.

CHAPTER I.

ANtiquitie hath avouched, that the whole Isle of *Britaine* was divided into three parts. The first and faireſt lay contained within the *French* Seas, the Rivers of *Severne*, *Dee*, and *Humber*, caled then *Lhoyger*, which name yet it retaineth in *Welsh*; in *English* called *England*. The ſecond part occupied all the land Northward from *Humber*, to the *Orkney* Sea, called by the *Latines*, *Mare Caledonium*, or *Deucaledonium*, now famouſly knowne by the name of *Scotland*. The third part was this, lying betwixt the *Iriſh* Seas, the Riyers *Severne* and *Dee*, and was called *Cambria*, which name doth yet continue with them, though we, the *Engliſh*, call it *Wales*, as the people *Welſhmen*, which is, *ſtrange* & *ſtrangers*; for ſo at this day the dwellers of *Tyroll* in the higher *Germany*, whence our *Saxons* are ſaid to have come, doe name the *Italian* (their next neigbour) a *Welſhman*, and his language *Welſh*.

2 This opinion *Verſtegan* doth altogether contradict, rather judging by the ancient *Teutonicke* tongue, which the *Germans* ſpake, and wherein the *G.* is pronounced for W. that theſe *Saxons* called them *Galliſh* from the *Gaules*, whence their originall proceeded, rather then *walliſh* from ſtrangers: which he thinketh could not be, conſidering their habitations ſo neere unto them; and that the like was in uſe, he proveth by the words of *French Gardian* for *Wardian*, *Cornugalles* for *Cornwalles*, yea and *Galles* for *Walles*, calling our moſt famous *Edward* Prince of *Galles*, not Prince of *Walles*; inſomuch that the County of *Lombardy*, bordering along upon the *Germans*, was of them called *Gallia*

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Cis-alpina, and at this day *Welsh-land*. So likewise doe the *Netherlanders* call the Inhabitants of *Henalt* and *Artois*, *Wallen* or *Wallons*, and some parts of *Brabant* and *Flanders*, *Welsh-Brabant*, and *Welsh-Flanders*, and all because of the language or lineage of the *Gaules*. Neither do the meere Natives of *Wales* know any other name of their Country then *Cambria*, of themselves, then *Cambri* or *Cumri*, or of their language then *Cambraec*. But leaving this opinion free to his affection, we will proceed.

(3) *Wales* therefore being anciently bounded as before, the *Saxons* did afterwards win by force from the *Britaines*, all the plaine and champion Countrey over the River *Dee*; and especially *Offa* King of *Mercia*, made their limits straiter, by making a ditch of great bredth & depth, to be a Meere betwixt his Kingdome and *VVales*. This ditch is in many places to be seene at this day, and beares the name of *Clawh Offa*, that is, *Offaes Ditch*. The Countrey betweene it and *England* is commonly called the Marches, and is for the most part inhabited by *VVelshmen*, especially in *North-Wales*, even to the River *Dee*. This admirable Trench began at *Bassingwerke* in *Flintshire*, betweene *Chester* and *Ruthlan*, and ran along the hils to the South Sea, a little from *Bristow*, reaching above an hundred miles in length.

(4) *Silvester Giraldus* makes the River *VVye* to be the Meare betweene *England* and *Wales*, on the South part, called *South-Wales*: whence he ascribeth the breadth of *Wales* unto *Saint Davids* in *Menevia*, to be an hundred miles; and the length from *Caerleon* upon *Viske* in *Gwentland*, to *Holly head* in *Angleysey*, an hundred miles, he might have said thirtie more.

(5) About the yeare of Christ 870. our *Alfred* raigning in *England*, *Rodericus Magnus* King of *VVales* did divide it into three, Talaiths, Regions, or Territories, which were called Kingdomes. This *Rodericus Magnus* gave *Venedotia*, *Gwineth* or *North-Wales*, to *Anarawd* his eldest sonne; to *Cadelh* his second sonne, *Demetia*, *Debeubarth* or *South-VVales*; and to *Mervin* his third sonne, *Powys*.

6 North-

6 *North-Wales* had upon the North ſide, the *Iriſh* Sea, from the River *Dee* at *Baſſingwerke* to *Aberdyvi*: upon the Weſt and South-Weſt, the River *Dyvi*, which divideth it from *South-Wales*, and in ſome places from *Powysland*. And on the South and Eaſt, it is divided from *Powys*, ſometimes with high hils, and ſometimes with Rivers, till it come againe to the River *Dee*. It is generally full of high mountaines, craggie rockes, great woods, and deepe vallies, many ſtrait dangerous places, deepe and ſwift Rivers.

7 This Land was of old time divided into foure parts, *Mon*, *Arvon*, *Meryonyth*, and *y Bervedh-wlan*, or the middle Countrey, and each of theſe were againe divided into ſeverall Cantreves, and they ſubdivided into their Cymeden or Commots, wherein we follow that diviſion which was in the time of *Llewy'yn ap Gruffin*, laſt Prince of *Wales*, according to a Copie imparted to me by a worſhipfull friend and learned Antiquarie, as ſeeming farre more exact then that of Doctor *Powels*.

8 *Anglyſey* the chiefeſt, is ſeparated from the maine Land with the River *Menai*, wherein at *Aberfraw* was the Princes Court, now a meane village. In this Iland is a faire Towne called *Beaumariſh*, and a common paſſage to *Ireland* at *Caergybi*, in *Engliſh*, *Holly-head*.

9 *Arvon*, the ſecond part of *North-Wales*, is now called *Carnarvonſhire*, the ſtrongeſt Countrey within that Principalitie, given place to none for fertilitie of the ground, or for plentie of Wood, Cattle, Fiſh, and Fowle, &c. Here are the Townes of *Caernarvon*, in old time called *Caer-Segont*, and *Bango* the Biſhops See, with divers other ancient Caſtles, and places of memory. This portion hath on the North, the Sea and *Menai*; upon the Eaſt and South-eaſt, the River *Conwy* which divideth it from *Denbigh ſhire*: and on the South-weſt is ſeparated from *Merioneth*, by Rivers, Mountaines, and Meares.

10 *Merioneth* was the third part of *Gwyneth*, and keepeth the name till this day: is full of hilles, and much noted for the reſort of people that repaire thither to take Herrings. Vpon the North it hath

hath *Arvon* and *Denbigh-land*; upon the South, *Caerdigan-ſhire*; and upon the Eaſt, *Montgomery-ſhire*, heretofore part of *Powys*. In this Countie ſtandeth the Towne of *Harlech*, and a great Lake called *Llyn Tegyd*. This Country is likewiſe full of Cattle, Fowle, and Fiſh, and hath in it great ſtore of redde Deere and Roes, but there is much ſcarcitie of Corne.

(11) *Y Bervedhwlad* was the fourth part of *Gwyneth*, and may be called in *Engliſh*, The middle Countrey: is incloſed with hilles, on the Eaſt, Weſt, and South-parts, and with the Sea Northward. It is plentifull of Cattle, Fiſh, and Fowle, as alſo of Corne: and is divided in the middeſt with the River *Clwyd*, to which run a number of other Rivers from the hilles. In this part is *Dyffrya Clwyd*, the faireſt Valley within *Wales*, containing eighteene miles in length, and ſeven in breadth. In which is the Towne and Caſtle of *Ruthlan*, neere unto the Sea; and not farre thence, S. *Aſſaph*, an Epiſcopall ſeat, betweene the Rivers *Clwyd* and *Elwy*. Herein ſtands the faire Towne and goodly Caſtle of *Denbigh*, ſituated upon a Rocke, the greateſt Market-Towne of *North-Wales*: and from thence is ſeene the Town and Caſtle of *Rathyn*, faire for proſpect, and fruitfull for ſite. This part of *North Wales*, hath the Sea upon the North; *Dee* toward the Eaſt; *Arvon*, The River *Conwey*, and *Merionyth* upon the Weſt; and the Countrey then called *Powys*, upon the South.

And theſe were the Meares and bounds of the foure parts of *Venedotia*, *Gwyneth*, or *North-wales*.

(12) The ſecond *Talath* or Kingdome, was *Mathraval* or *Powys*. To this belonged the Countrey of *Powys*, and the Land betweene *Wye* and *Severne*. It had *South-Wales* upon the South and Weſt, with the Rivers *Wye* and *Tywy*, and other Meares: upon the North, *Gwyneth*; and upon the Eaſt, the Marches of *England*, from *Cheſter* to *Wye*, a little above *Hereford*. This part was divided into *Powis Vadoc*, *Powis* betweene *Wye* and *Severne*, and *Powis Wenwynwyn*. In *Powis Vadoc* is the Caſtle of *Holt* in *Bromeſfield*, and the Caſtle of *Clarke* in *Chirkeland*; the Caſtle likewiſe of *Whittington*; and Lordſhip of *Oſweſtrie*, with others.

(13) The

13 The ſecond part of *Powis*, or the Territory belonging to *Mathraual*, is *Powis* betweene *Wye* and *Severne*, (or *Guy* and *Hauren*) whereof ſome is at this day in *Montgomery-ſhire*, ſome in *Radnor-ſhire*, and ſome in *Brecknock ſhire*; and among ſundry other, hath theſe Townes and Caſtles following.

Montgomery: The Caſtle of *Clyn*: The Towne of *Knighton*: The Caſtle of *Cymaron*: *Preſteyn*: The Towne and Caſtle of *Radnor*, called in *Welſh*, *Maeſyvet*, which is at this day the Shire-Towne: The Towne of *Kinton*, and the Caſtle of *Huntington*.

14 The third part belonging to *Mathravall* (the chiefe ſeat of *Powis*, after the *Welſh* were driven from *Pengwern* or *Shrewsbury*) was *Powis Wenwynwyn*, a Country full of Woods, Hilles, and Rivers, having in it among others, the Townes of *Welſh-Poole*, *Newtowne*, *Machinhaeth Aruſtly* was anciently in this part, but afterward it came to then of *Gyneth*.

This may ſuffice, for the deſcription of that which in old time was called *Gwyneth* and *Powis*.

15 It now remaineth that we deſcribe the laſt kingdome of *Wales*, called *Demetia Dehenbarth*, or the *Talaith of Dinevowr*, which although it was the greateſt, yet was it not the beſt, becauſe it was much moleſted with *Flemings* and *Normans*, and for that alſo divers parts thereof would not obey their Prince, as in *Gwent*, and in *Morganwc*.

16 This was divided into ſixe parts, of which *Caerdigan* was the firſt, and is a Champion Country, without much Wood. It hath *Merionyth-ſhire* on the North: part of *Powys* upon the Eaſt: *Carmarden-ſhire* and *Pembroke-ſhire*, with the River *Tivi*, upon the South: and upon the Weſt, the *Iriſh* Sea. In this part is the Towne of *Caerdigan* upon *Tivi*, not farre from the Sea; as alſo the Towne of *Aberſtwyth* upon the River *Iſwyth*; and *Lhanbadarnevowr*, which in times paſt was a great Sanctuary: there were alſo many Caſtles; as of *Stratmyre*, of *Walter*, of *Lhanyſted*, of *Dyverth*, and of *Aber Royd H*, &c.

17 The

17 The ſecond part was called *Dyvet*, and at this day *Pembroke ſhire*. It hath upon the North and Weſt, the *Iriſh* Sea; upon the Eaſt, *Carmarden-ſhire*; and upon the South, *Severne*. There are in it ſundry Townes and Havens: among others, theſe: *Pembroke*: *Tenby*: *Hereford weſt*, with the goodly and many branched Haven of *Milford*, called in *welſh*, *Aberdangledhett*: S. *Davids*, or *Menevia*, which is the chiefeſt See in *Wales*: *Fiſcard*, called *Aberwayn*: and *Newport*, named *Treſdreth*.

18 The third part was *Caermarden-ſhire*, which is a Country accounted the ſtrongeſt part of all *South-Wales*: as that which is full of high Mountaines, great Woods, and faire Rivers.

19 The fourth called *Morganwe*, now *Glamorgan ſhire*, hath on the South, the *Severne* Sea, which divideth it from *Devonſhire* and *Cornwall*: upon the Weſt and North-weſt, *Carmarden-ſhire*: upon the North eaſt, *Brecknock-ſhire*; and upon the Eaſt, *Monmouth-ſhire*.

20 The fift, now called *Gwent*, and in *Monmouth-ſhire*, hath in it the ancient Citie of *Caerlheon* upon *Vske*. There are alſo divers Townes and Caſtles, *Chepſtow*, *Glynſtrygul*, *Ros*, *Tynterne* upon the River *Wye*, &c. This is a faire and fertile Country. It hath on the Weſt, *Glamorgan* and *Brecknock-ſhires*: upon the North, *Hereford-ſhire*: upon the Eaſt, *Glocester-ſhire*: with the River *Wye* and the River *Severne* upon the South and South-eaſt.

21 The laſt is *Brecnock-ſhire* for the moſt part full of Mountaines, Woods, and Rivers. This Country is both great and large, being full of faire plaines and vallyes for Corne: it hath plentie of thicke Woods, Forreſts, and Parkes. It is full alſo of cleere and deepe Rivers, of which *Severne* is the chiefeſt; although there be other faire Rivers, as *Vske* and the like.

22 Thus farre concerning the ancient *Welſh* diviſion by *Talaiths*: but the preſent diviſion diſtributeth them more compendiouſly into two Countries, and twelve Shires, enacted ſo by Parliament under King *Henry* the eight. The Countries are *North-Wales* and *South-Wales*, which have ſhared,

red, and as it were devoured betweene them, all *Powysland*; each of which Countries containes fix Shires.

North-Wales.	*Angleſey.*	South-Wales.	*Cardigan.*
	Caernarvon.		*Pembroke.*
	Merionyth.		*Carmarden.*
	Denbigh.		*Glamorgan.*
	Flint.		*Brecknocke.*
	Montgomery.		*Radnor.*

But whereas *Monmouth-ſhire* and *Radnor*, were anciently parts, the firſt of *South-Wales*, the other of *Powys-land*: *Monmouth-ſhire* by Act of Parliament alſo under the ſame King, was plucke away wholly from *Wales*, and laid to *England*, one of whoſe Countries and Shires, it was from that time forward, and is at this preſent reckoned: and *Radnor-ſhire* (as it were in lieu thereof) is comprehended in *South-Wales*. *Humphrey Lhuyd* a *Welſh*-Gentleman, in his Epiſtle and Map of old *Wales*, maketh mention of a *Weſt-Wales*, which he calleth *Demetia* and *Dyfed*, the one the *Latine*, and the other the *Britiſh* name there: but becauſe it is wholly ſwallowed up by this laſt diviſion, we will not perplex the Reader with ſuperfluous and impertinent recitals.

PEMBROK Shire
Septentrio
MARE
HIBER
NICUM
Occidens
Oriens
Meridies
Cardigan
Pars
CAR
MAR
THEN
PARS
Newport
Fiscard
S. Davides
Herford west
Pembroke
Tenbye
Scala Miliarium
5
10
45

PEMBROKE-SHIRE.

CHAPTER II.

PEMBROKE-SHIRE, the furtheſt Promontory of all *Weſt-Wales*, lieth parted on the North from *Cardigan-ſhire* with the Rivers *Tyvy* and *Keach*; and on the Eaſt is confronted by *Caermarden-ſhire*; the South and Weſt ſhooting farre into the *Iriſh Seas*, is with the ſame altogether waſhed.

(2) The forme thereof is longer then it is broad; for from S. *Govens* South-point to *Cardigan-bridge* in the North, are twentie-ſixe miles; the Eaſterne *Landenie* to S. *Davids* point in the Weſt, are twentie miles; the whole incircumference is nintie three miles.

(3) The Aire is paſſing temperate, by the report of *Giraldus*, who confirmeth his reaſon from the ſite of *Ireland*, againſt which it butteth, and ſo neere adjoyned, that King *Rufus* thought it poſſible to make a Bridge of his Shippes over the Sea, whereby he might paſſe to *Ireland* on foot.

(4) Anciently it was poſſeſſed by the *Demetia*, further branched into *Cardigan* and *Caermarden-ſhires*, as in that County hath beene ſaid, and in the *Saxons Conqueſt* and *Heptarchie*, by the *Britaines* forced into thoſe parts for refuge, whither *Henry* the firſt, and third of the *Normans* King, ſent certain *Flemings* (whoſe Countrey was over-whelmed with the breaking in of the Seas) to inhabite the maritime Tract called *Roſſe*, lying Weſt upon the River *Dougleeye*. *Theſe Dutchmen* (ſaith *Giraldus*) *were a ſtrong and ſtout Nation, inured to VVarres, and accuſtomed to ſeeke gaine by Clothing, Traffique, and Tillage, and ever readie for the Field to fight it out:* adding withall, that *they were moſt loyall to the Engliſh, and moſt faithfull to the Engliſh men.* Whereupon *Malmesbury* writeth thus: *Many a time did King* William Rufus *aſſaile the VVelſh, but ever in vaine: which is to be wondred at, conſidering*

his

his other fortunate ſucceſſe. But (ſaith he) *it may be the unevenneſſe of the ground, and ſharpeneſſe of the aire, that maintained their courage, and impeached his valour: which to redreſſe,* King Henry *his brother found meanes; for thoſe Flemings, who in regard of his mothers kindred by the fathers ſide, ſorely peſtred and endammaged the Engliſh, he ſent into Wales, both to purge and diſburden his owne Kingdome, and to quell and keepe backe the courage of his enemies.* Theſe men here ſeated, deceived not his expectation, but ſo carried themſelves in his quarrell, that they ſeldome communicated with their neighbours, ſo that to this day they ſpeake not the Language, and the Countrey is yet called *Little England beyond Wales.*

(5) The commodities of this Shire are Corne, Cattle, Sea-Fiſh, and Fowle, and in *Giraldus* his dayes of ſaleable Wines, the Havens being ſo commodious for Ships arrivage: ſuch is that at *Tenby*, and *Milford*, an Haven of ſuch capacitie, that ſixteene Creekes, five Bayes, and thirteene Roades, knowne all by ſeverall names, are therein contained, where *Henry* of *Richmond*, of moſt happie memory, arrived with ſignall hopes of *Englands* freedome from under the government of an uſurping Tyrant.

(6) Neere unto this is *Pembroke* the Shire-Towne ſeated, more ancient in ſhew then it is in yeares, and more houſes without Inhabitants, then I ſaw in any one Citie thorowout my ſurvey. It is walled long wiſe, and them but indifferent for repaire, containing in circuit eight hundred and foureſcore paſes, having three Gates of paſſage, and at the Weſt end a large Caſtle, and locked-cauſey, that leads over the water to the decayed Priory of *Monton*. The ſite of this Towne is in the degree of Longitude, as *Mercator* doth meaſure, 14. and 55. minutes, and the elevation from the North pole in the degree of Latitude 52.

(7) A Citie as barren is old *Saint Davids*, neither clad with Woods, nor garniſhed with Rivers, nor beautified with Fields, nor adorned with Meadowes, but lieth alwayes open both to winde and ſtormes.

ſtormes. Yet hath it beene a Nurſery to holy men; for herein lived *Calphurnius*, a *Britaine Prieſt*, whoſe wife was *Concha*, ſiſter to *Saint Martin*, and both of them the parents of *Saint Patricke* the Apoſtle of *Ireland*. *Devi* a moſt religious Biſhop, made this an Archiepiſcopall See, removed from *Iſca Legionum*. This the *Britaines* call *Ty Dewy*, the houſe of *Devi*; we *Saint Davids*: a Citie with few Inhabitants; yet hath it a faire Cathedrall Church, dedicated to *Saint Andrew* and *David*, in the middeſt of whoſe Quire lieth intombed *Edmund* Earle of *Richmond*, father to King *Henry* the ſeventh: whoſe Monument (as the *Prebends* told me) ſpared their Church from other defacements, when all went downe under the hammers of King *Henry* the eight. About this is a faire wall, and the Biſhops Palace, all of free ſtone, a goodly houſe I aſſure you, and of great receit, whoſe uncovered tops cauſe the curious workes in the walles daily to weepe, and them to feare their downefall ere long.

(8) But *Monton* the *Priorie*, and S. *Dogmels*, places of devout pietie erected in this Countie, found not the like favour, when the commiſſion of their diſſolutions came downe againſt them, and the axes of deſtruction cut downe the props of their walles.

(9) This Shire hath beene ſtrengthned with ſixteene Caſtles, beſides two *Block-houſes*, commanding the mouth of *Milford Haven*, and is ſtill traded in five Market-Townes, being divided into ſeven Hundreds, and in them ſeated one hundred fortie five Pariſh-Churches.

RADNOR BREK
NOK CARDIGAN
and CAERMAR:
THEN discribed
Salopiae
pars.
HEREFORDIAE
PARS.
Oriens.
Occidens
PENBROK
PARS
Monumen
sis pa:
rs
GLAMOR
GAN: PARS
Meridies
46

RADNORSHIRE.

CHAPTER III.

RADNOR-SHIRE, lieth bordered upon the North with the County *Monmouth*; upon the East toucheth *Shropshire* and *Herefordshire*: the Rivers *Clarwen* and *Wy* divide it from *Brecknock* in the South: and the West part doth shorten point-wise into *Cardigan-shire*.

2 The forme thereof is in proportion triangle, every side almost containing alike distance: for from West to North are twentie miles; from North to South, twenty two miles; and from South to West are twenty foure miles: the whole in circumference extending to foure-score and ten miles.

3 The Aire thereof is sharpe and cold (as most of *Wales* is) for that the snow lyeth and lasteth long unmelted under those shadowing high Hils and over-hanging Rockes.

4 The Soile is hungry, though not barren, and that in the East and South the best: the other parts are rough and churlish, and hardly bettered by painfull labour; so that the riches of the North and West consisteth chiefly in the brood of Cattell.

5 Anciently this County was possessed by the *Silures*, a warlike people, and great withstanders of the *Romans* impositions, who had not onely them to fight against, but withall the unaccessible *Mountaines*, wherewith this Shire is so overpressed and burdened, that many times I feared to looke downe from the hanging *Rockes*, whereunder I passed into those deepe and darke dales, seeming to me an entrance into *Limbo*. Among these (as say our *Historians*) that hatefull *Prince* to *God* and *Man*, *Vortiger*, his *Countries* scourge, and last *Monarch* of the *British* bloud, by fire from Heaven was consumed with his incestuous wife, from whom *Ninius* nameth the *Country* wherein his *Castle* stood, *Guarti-*

ger-

ger-Maur, of whoſe rubbiſh the *Caſtle Gwhremion* was raiſed, as ſome are of opinion. Yet they of *North-Wales* will have his deſtruction and *Caſtle* to ſtand in their parts neere unto *Beth-Kellock*, whereof we will further ſpeake in the relation of his life. Fatall was this place alſo to *Llewellin* the laſt *Prince* of the *Britiſh Race*, who being betrayed by the men of *Buelth*, fled into thoſe vaſt *Mountaines* of *Radnor*, where by *Adam Frankton* he was ſlaine, and his head (crowned with *Ivy*) ſet upon the *Tower* of *London*.

6 Places moſt worthy of note in this Shire, are as enſueth: The firſt is *Radnor*, from whom the *County* receiveth her *Name*, anciently *Magi*, where the *Commander* of the *Pacenſian Regiment* lay, and thought to be the *Magnis* in *Antonine* the *Emperours Survey*. This Towne is pleaſantly ſeated under a hill, whereon ſtandeth mounted a large and ſtrong Caſtle, from whoſe *Bulwarke* a *Trench* is drawne along the Weſt of the Towne, whereon a wall of ſtone was once raiſed, as by the remaines in many places appeareth. This *Trench* doth likewiſe inverge her Weſt ſide ſo farre as the *River*, but after is no more ſeene: whoſe Graduation is obſerved to have the *Pole* elevated for *Latitude* 52. degrees, and 45. minutes; and for *Longitude*, from the firſt point of the Weſt ſet by *Mercator* 17. degrees and one minute.

Preſtayn for beautious building is the beſt in this Shire, a Towne of Commerce, wonderfully frequented, and that very lately. Next is *Knighton*, a Market-Towne likewiſe, under which is ſeene the *Clawdh-Offa*, or *Offas-Ditch*, whoſe tract for a ſpace I followed along the edge of the *Mountaine*, which was a bound ſet to ſeparate the *Welſh* from the *Engliſh* by the *Mercian* King *Offa*: and by *Egbert* the *Monarch* a Law made, by the inſtigation of his Wife, that it ſhould be preſent death for the *Welſh* to paſſe over the ſame, as *Iohn Bever* the *Monke* of *VVeſtminſter* reporteth: and the like under *Harald* as *Iohn* of *Salisbury* writeth; wherein it was ordained, that what *VVelſh-man* ſoever ſhould be found with any weapon on this ſide of that *Limit*, which was *Offas Ditch*, ſhould have his right hand

hand cut off by the *Kings Officers*. The fourth place for account is *Raibader Gowy*, who besides the great fall of *VVye* with a continuall noise, hath her Markets there kept upon the *Sabbath*, which I there observed, and here note for an offence.

7 Many *Rivers* arise and run thorow this *Shire*, which were it not that the hils so cluster together, might make the soyle both fertile and fat. Such are *Teme*, *Lug*, *Ithon*, *Chwdok*, *Dulas*, *Comarton*, *Somegill*, *Guithel*, *Arro*, *Machaway*, *Edway*, *Hawye*, *Eland*, *Curwen and VVye*, besides other *Loughs* that stand betwixt the hilles.

This *Shire* is divivided into sixe *Hundreds*, wherein are seated three *Forrests*, foure *Market-Townes*, sixe *Castles*, ane fiftie two *Parish Churches*.

BREKNOCK-SHIRE.

CHAPTER IIII.

BREKNOCK-SHIRE, in the *Britiſh* language *Brechinnan*, (ſo called, as the *Welſhmen* relate, of a Prince named *Brechanius*, the father of an holy *off-ſpring*, whoſe twentie foure daughters were all of them Saints) is a County neither very large, nor greatly to be prayſed or diſliked of, whoſe bounds upon the North is parted from *Radnor* with the Rivers *Clarwen* and *Wye*: the Weſt lieth butted upon by *Cardigan* and *Caermarden-ſhires*: the South is confined by *Glamorgan*: and the Eaſt with *Monmouth* and *Radnor-ſhires*, is wholly bound.

2 The length of this Shire from North to South, betwixt *Llanuthel* and *Iſtradgunles*, are twentie eight *Engliſh* miles; and her bredth from Eaſt to Weſt, extended betwixt *Fentriſſo* and *Elywell*, are twentie miles; the whole in circumference, about one hundred and two miles.

3 This County is full of hils, and uneven for travell, which on the South part mount in ſuch height, that as *Giraldus* hath written, *They make the aire much colder, and defend the Country from the exceſſive heat of the Sunne, whereby a certaine naturall wholeſomeneſſe of ayre maketh it moſt temperate: and on the Eaſt ſide, the Mountaines of Talgar and Ewias doe as it were fore ſence the ſame.* Among which, there ariſe and run ſo many fruitfull ſprings, that their vallies are thereby made moſt fertile, yeelding in plentie both Corne and Graſſe.

4 The ancient Inhabitants and poſſeſſors of this Shire, with the reſt in this South Tract, were the *Silures*, much ſpoken of, and great oppoſites to the *Romanes*, whoſe Countries were firſt made ſubject by *Julius Frontinus*, *who beſides the valour of the enemy, had to ſtrugle with the Mountaines and Straits*, as *Tacitus* tels us; neither any more hard, we may well ſay, then them of this Shire; where-

of

of one in the South, and three miles from *Brekneck*, is of ſuch height and operation, as is uncredible: and were it not, that I have witneſſe to affirme what I ſhall ſpeak, I ſhould bluſh to let the report thereof paſſe from my pen: In my perambulations in theſe parts, remaining in *Brekneck* to obſerve the ſite of that Town, the Aldermen or chiefe Seniors thereof regarding my paines, with friendly and courteous entertainments at my departure, no leſſe then eight of them, that had beene Bailiffes of the Towne, came to viſit me; where they reported upon their credit and trials, that from the top of that hill, in the *Welſh* called *Mounth-dewy*, or *Cadier Arthur*, they had oftentimes caſt from them, and downe the North-Eaſt Rocke, their Cloaks, Hats, and Staves, which notwithſtanding would never fall, but were with the aire and winde ſtill returned backe, and blown upe neither, ſaid they, will any thing deſcend from that Cliffe being ſo caſt, unleſſe it be ſtone or ſome metalline ſubſtance: affirming the cauſe to be the Clouds, which are ſeene to racke much lower then the top of that Hill. As ſtrange tales are told of the *Meer Llyſcavathan*, two miles by Eaſt from *Brekneck*, which at the breaking of her frozen Ice, maketh a feareſull ſound like unto thunder. In which place, as is reported, ſometimes ſtood a faire Citie, which was ſwallowed up in an Earthquake, and reſigned her ſtone-wals unto this deep and broad water: whither unto this day leadeth all the wayes in this Shire: which, as learned *Cambden* conjectureth, might be that *Leventium*, which *Ptolemy* in this tract placeth; and the more confirmed by the Rivers name adjoyning, being alſo called *Leveny*, which River alſo paſſeth thorow this *Meere* without any mixture of her waters, as by the colour thereof is well perceived, which glideth through it with the ſame ſtreame, and no greater then wherewith ſhe firſt entred in.

§ The Townes for Commerce, are *Hay*, *Beali*, and *Brekneck*, two of them unfortunate of their former greatneſſe, whom warres and ſedition have defaced and caſt down. *Hay* upon *Wye* and *Dulas*, pleaſant for ſituation, in the rebellion of *Owen Glendowerdwy*, was diſwalled, depopulated, and burnt,

burnt, in whose foundations for new repaires, many *Romane* Coines have beene found; and thereby thought to be the seat of their Legions: and *Bueith*, now *Beult*, though of good frequencie, yet not so great as when *Ptolemie* observed her position for graduation, who calleth it *Bulæum Silurum*, neither when it with the Countrey was possessed by *Aurelius Ambrosius*, by whose permission *Pascentius* the sonne of *Vortiger* ruled all, as *Ninius* writeth; nor yet as of later times, when *Leolin* the last Prince of the *Britaines*, was therein betrayed and slaine.

(6) *Brekneck* the Shire-Towne, for buildings and beautie retaineth a better regard, whose walles in Ovall-wise are both strong and of good repaire, having three Gates for entrance, with tenne Towres for defence, and is in circuit six hundred and fortie paces about, upon whose west part a most sumptuous and stately Castle is seated, the like whereof is not commonly seene, whose decayes approaching doe increase her ruins daily, and in the end is feared will be her fall. This Towne is seated upon the meeting of two Rivers, *Hondy* and *Vske*, whose yearely government is committed to two Bailiffes, fifteene Aldermen, two Chamberlaines, two Constables, a Towne-Clerke, and two Sergeants their Attendants: having the Poles elevation in 52. 21. minutes of Latitude, and for Longitude is placed in the 16. and 32. minutes, as the Mathematicians doe measure them.

(7) This Shire is strengthened with nine Castles, divided into sixe Hundreds, wherein are seated three Market-Townes, and sixtie one Parish-Churches.

CARDIGAN-SHIRE.

CHAPTER V.

CARDIGAN-SHIRE, (in the *Welsh* called *Sire Aber-Tivi*) is parted on the North from *Merioneth-shire* with the River *Dovi*; by the *Plinillimon* hilles from *Montgomery-shire* in part of her East; and the reſt from *Brekuock-shire*, with the water *Towy*, and with *Tyvy* altogether on the South from *Caermarden-shire*: the Weſt is wholly waſhed with the *Iriſh Sea*.

(2) The forme thereof is horne-like, bowing compaſſe, long and narrow, and growing wider ſtill towards the North: ſo that from *Cardigan*, the Shire-Towne and uttermoſt point in the South, unto the River *Dovi*, her fartheſt North bounder, are thirtie two miles: and from the head of *Clarwen* in the East, to *Aberyſtwyth* on her Weſt, the broadeſt part in the Shire, are onely fifteene: the whole in circumference is one hundred and three miles.

(3) The Aire is open and ſomewhat piercing; The ſoyle is hillie, and (*Wales*-like) uneven: yet more plaine and champion towards the Sea, then in the East or North of the Land. For beſides that great and high hill called *Plinillimon*, a continuall range of leſſer doth ſhoote along, yeelding in their vallies both goodly rich Paſtures, and very large Pooles, which being aſſiſted with Springs from the Rockes, doe branch themſelves, as veines in the body, and make fruitfull their paſſages unto the Sea. In *Tyvy* one of theſe, as *Giraldus* hath written, the *Beaver* hath beene found, a creature living both by land and water, whoſe ſtones the Phyſicians hold in great price. His fore-feet are like unto a dogge, but the hinder whole skinned, as is the Gooſe: the dogge-like ſerve him on ſhore for to run; and the Gooſe-like as Oares give him ſwift motion in ſwimming: his taile broad and grittly, he uſeth as a ſterne, wherewith on the ſudden he can divert his ſwift floating courſe.

But

But this creature in theſe parts a long time hath not been ſeene, whoſe roome we may well ſay the *Salmon* hath poſſeſſed, who ſtill coveting into freſh water Rivers, at their down-right falles uſeth this policie: He bendeth himſelfe backward, and taketh his taile in his mouth, and with all his ſtrength unlooſing his circle on the ſudden (as a lath let goe) mounteth up before the fall of the ſtreame; whereupon ſuch water-falles are called the *Salmons leape:* and in theſe Rivers many ſuch *Salmons* are caught.

4 The commodities of this Shire chiefly conſiſt in Cattle, Sea-fowle, and Fiſh; Corne ſufficient, but of Woods ſome ſcarcitie: and at the head of *Iſtwyd* are certaine veines of Lead, a merchandize of no meane regard or wealth.

5 The ancient people that poſſeſſed this Province, were the *Dimetæ*, by *Ptolemie* branched thorow the Tracts of *Caermarden*, *Pembrooke*, and this Shire; who in their ſtruglings againſt the *Romans*, did not a little relie upon *Caractacus* their moſt warlike King, (from whoſe name, though unlikely, ſome will have the Shire called *Cardigan*) yet laſtly felt the fortune of ſubjection with the reſt, when *Julius Frontinus* warred with theſe Mountaines. Scarce had the *Normans* ſetled their Kingdome in *Britaine*, but that they aſſailed this Countie, as well to enjoy ſo faire a Poſſeſſion, as to ſecure thoſe Seas from any invaſion againſt them: ſo that *Rufus* firſt wreſted from the *welſhmen* the maritime Coaſts, and *Henry* the firſt gave the whole Countie to *Gilbert de Clare*.

6 This *Gilbert* fortified *Cardigan*, the Shire-Towne, with a Wall and ſtrong Caſtle, whoſe aged lineaments doe to this day ſhew the induſtry both of Nature and Art: for the Towne is ſeated upon a ſteepe banke, her South ſide guarded with the deepe River *Tyvy*, and paſſable no way but by a bridge under the Caſtle. The walles take the advantage of the riſing rocks, and circulate the Town even round about. The Caſtle is higher built upon a Rocke, both ſpatious and faire, had not ſtormes impaired her beautie, and time left her carkaſſe a very Anatomie. The walls range as thou ſeeſt,

and

and are indifferent for repaire, having three wayes for entrance, and containe in compaſſe ſix hundred and foureſcore paſes: whoſe poſition for Latitude is ſet in the degree 52. 33. minutes from the North-pole, and for Longitude from the firſt Weſt-point by *Mercator*, in the degree 15. and 10. minutes.

7 This Shire, as it is little in circuit, ſo accordingly is beſprinkled with Towne-ſhips, whereof foure onely have the trade of Markets: neither finde I other remembrance of religious foundations, but at *Cardigan*, *Iſtradfleet*, and at *Llan-Badern-Vaur*, where ſometimes was ſeated an Epiſcopall See, which (as *Hoveden* writeth) *was decayed many yeares ſince, when the people had wickedly ſlaine their Paſtour.* And yet *Llan-Devi-brevi*, built and ſo called in memory of the moſt famous *David* Biſhop of *Menevia*, was in great eſteeme, where in a frequent Synod there holden, he refuted the *Pelagian Hereſie*, ſprung up againe in *Britaine*, both by the authority of holy Scripture, and alſo by miracle, as is reported, while the earth whereon he ſtood and preached, roſe up unto a certaine height under his feet.

8 The Shires diviſion, for buſineſſes belonging either to the Crowne or Common-wealth, is into five Hundreds, wherein are ſeated foure Market-Townes, and ſixtie foure Pariſh Churches for Gods divine and daily ſervice.

CAERMARDEN-SHIRE.

CHAPTER. VI.

CAERMARDEN-SHIRE, ſo called from the chiefe Towne *Caermarden*, lieth bordered upon the North with *Cardigan-ſhire*; upon her Eaſt, by *Brecknock* and *Glamorgan-ſhires*; upon the South, with a Bay of the *Britiſh* Seas; and upon the Weſt with *Pembroke-ſhire*.

2 The forme of this County is long, and ſhooteth it ſelfe from the South-weſt into the North and by Eaſt, betwixt whoſe furtheſt bounds are thirtie five *Engliſh* miles, and in her broadeſt part twentie miles; the whole in circumference about one hundred and two miles.

3 This Shire is not altogether ſo peſtred with hils as her bordering neighbours are: and thoſe that ſhe hath, neither ſo high nor ſo thicke, and therefore is better for Corne and Paſturage, yea and in Woods alſo, ſo that for victuals this Countie is very well ſtored, which the ſtomacke doth as well digeſt, the aire being wholeſome, temperate, and pleaſing.

4 Anciently theſe parts were poſſeſſed by the *Dimetree*, as *Ptolemy*, *Gildas*, and *Ninius* doe name them: though *Plinie* holds opinion that they were part of the *Silures*, with whom no doubt they were ſubdued to the *Romans* yoke by *Julius Frontinus*, when he ſtruggled with the rockie hils in thoſe Southerne parts. And this Countie is accounted by Writers to be the very ſtrength of *South-Wales*. In the Weſt thereof, at *Kilmanlloid* (as it ſhould ſeeme) their Legions were kept, where lately an earthen Pot hoarded with ſtore of *Roman Coynes*, was by the ſpade digged up, being ſtamped upon imbaſed ſilver, from the time of *Commodus* unto the firſt *Tribuneſhip* of *Gordian* the third, which fell in the yeare of Chriſt two hundred fortie three: and amongſt theſe were the Coines of *Helvius Pertinax*, *Marcus Opellius*, *Antonius Diadumenianus*, *Iulius Verus Maximus*, the ſonne of *Maximus*, of *Celius Balbinus*,

Balbinus, of *Clodius Pupienus*, of *Aquilia Severa*, the wife of *Heliogabalus*, and of *Sall. Barbia Orbiana*, peeces rarely found.

5 The commodities of this Shire chiefly consist in *Cattle*, *Pit-coale*, *Fowle*, and *Sea-fish*, whereof the *Salmon* is common among them, and that of such greatnesse and plentie, as no place is better furnished therewith then the Shire-Towne *Caermarden* is.

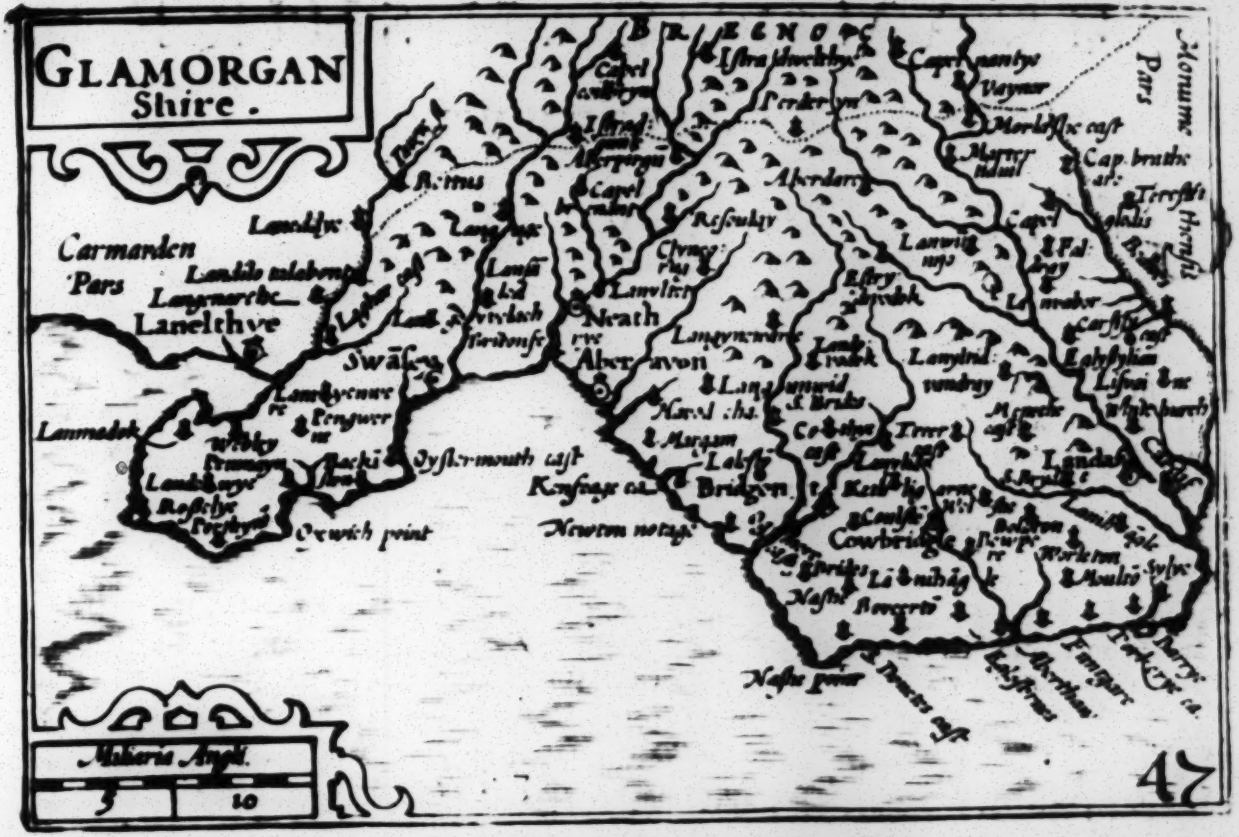
6 Which Towne by *Ptolemie* is called *Maridunum*; by *Antonine* the Emperour, *Muridunum*; by the *Britaines*, *Caer-fridhin*; and by us *Caermarden*. It is pleasantly seated upon the South west side of the River *Towy*, that runneth thorow the middest of this Shire, and falleth South from hence into the *British Sea*, where before times was a convenient Haven for Ships arrivage, but now is sore pestred with Sands and Shelfes: notwithstanding some small Vessels ascend up the River, even unto the Bridge of this Towne, which is fairely built of free-stone. And over the same, upon a hanging Rocke, standeth a very large Castle, from whose stone-wall another intermingled with bricke rangeth about the Towne, being in circuit one thousand and foure hundred paces. The Inhabitants of this place doe not a little glory of their *Merlin*, who (as they say) was therein borne, the sonne of a bad Angell, or of an *Incubus* spirit, the *Britaines* great *Apollo*, whom *Goffiy ap Arthur* would ranke with the *South-saying* Seer, or rather with the true Prophets themselves; being none other then a meere Seducer and phantasticall Wizard? which howsoever *Alanus de Insulis* in his Commentaries hath laboured to unlocke those darke and hidden Similies, wherewith his booke is pestred and full, yet was it not without cause forbid the reading by the *Councell of Trent*, as vaine, and not worthy of countenance or credit.

At the entrance of the *Normans*, this Towne was brought under their obedience, and for a long time was distressed with the calamities of warre, yet afterwards was made by the *English* Princes the *Chauncery* and *Exchequer* for all *South-Wales*: and at this day is yearely governed by a Maior.

ever after is an *Alderman* and Juſtice of the Peace, two *Sheriffes* elected out of ſixteene *Burgeſſes*, all of them in skarlet, a *Sword-bearer*, a *Towne-Clerke*, and two *Sergeants* with *Maces*: from whence the *Pole* is raiſed 52. degrees 15. minutes in Latitude, and for Longitude is in the degree 15. and 30. minutes from the firſt point in the Weſt, according to *Mercator*.

7 Eaſt from this place are the ruines of *Carreg-Caſtle*, which ſtood mounted on a high hill, under the which many vaults and ſpacious Caves farre into the ground are ſeene, wherein is thought the people unable to fight, were therein ſecured in time of their Warres. Where alſo is a Well (take the report from *Giraldus*; who writeth it) *that in this place twice in foure and twentie houres ebbing, and twice flowing, reſembleth the unſtable motions of the maine* Sea.

8 This Shire is watered with twentie eight Rivers and Rivelets of name, ſtrengthned with ten Caſtles, traded in ſixe Market-Townes, divided into ſixe Hundreds, wherein are ſeated foureſcore and ſeven Pariſh-Churches.


GLAMORGAN
Shire.
Carmarden
Pars
Lanelthye
Swāsey
Lanmadok
Oyster-mouth cast
Oxwich point
Neath
Aberavon
Bridgen
Newton notage
Kenfeage ca.
Cowbridge
Nashe point
Monume
Pars
Miliaria Angli.
5
10
47

GLAMORGAN-SHIRE.

CHAPTER VII.

GLAMORGAN-SHIRE, as ſome thinke, named from Prince *Morgan* the poſſeſſor thereof, or according to others, is taken from *Morgan* an Abbey, founded by *William* Earle of *Glocester*, upon the Sea-ſhoare in the South of this Shire, lyeth bounded upon that part altogether with the *Britiſh Sea*; the Weſt by *Logor*, is parted from *Carmarden-ſhire*; the North butteth upon the Countie of *Brecknock*; and the Eaſt by *Remney* is divided from *Monmouth*.

(2) The forme of this Shire groweth ſtill wider from her Weſt-point, ſpreading her broadeſt touch in the Eaſt, betwixt which extreames I finde by meaſure to be well-neere fortie *Engliſh* miles, and from North to South, not altogether twentie miles: the whole in circumference, about one hundred and twelve miles.

(3) The aire is temperate, and gives more content to the minde, then the ſoile doth fruit or eaſe unto Travellers. The hils being high and very many, which from the North notwithſtanding are leſſened as it were by degrees; and towards the Sea-coaſts, the Countrey becommeth ſomewhat plaine, which part is the beſt both for plentie of Graine, and populous of Inhabitants. The reſt all Mountaine, is repleniſhed with Cattell, which is the beſt meanes unto wealth that this Shire doth affoord; upon whoſe Hils you may behold whole Heards of them feeding; and from whoſe Rockes, moſt cleare ſpringing waters thorow the vallies trickling, which ſportingly doe paſſe with a moſt pleaſant ſound, and did not a little revive my wearied ſpirits among thoſe vaſt Mountaines, imployed in their ſearch: whoſe infancie at firſt admitted an eaſie ſtep over; but growne unto ſtrength, more boldly forbade me ſuch paſſage, and with a more ſterne countenance held on their journey unto the *Britiſh Seas*: and *Tave* among theſe is accounted for a chiefe.

(4) Vpon

4 Vpon whoſe fall, and Eaſt-banke, the faireſt Towne of all *South-Wales* is ſeated, the *Britaines Caerdid*, the *Engliſh Caerdiffe*, which *Fitz-Haimon* fortified with a Wall and Caſtle, in the raigne of King *Rufus*, when he and his *Norman Knights* had overcome *Rheſe* the Prince of theſe parts, and thruſt out *Ieſtine* from his lawfull poſſeſſion. This Towne he made his owne Seat and Court of Juſtice, enjoyning his Conſorts to give ayde to this honour, and to hold their portions in vaſſallage of him. Strong was the Caſtle, as by the truſt therein repoſed may well appeare, where the youngeſt brother *Beauclark* kept captive the eldeſt *Curthoſe*, both of them ſonnes to the Conqueroar, the ſpace of twentie ſixe yeeres. This Caſtle is large, and in good repaire, whence the Town-wall went both South and Eaſt to the Rivers ſide, thorow which, foure Gates enter into the foure windes, and containe in compaſſe nine hundred and twentie paſes; and along the River (a ſure defence) upon her Weſt ſide, three hundred more; ſo that the Towne containeth in circuit twelve hundred and foureſcore paſes. But as the *Taue* is a friend to the Towne, in making a Key for arrivage of ſhipping; ſo is ſhe a foe to S. *Maries* Church in the South, with undermining her foundations, and threatning her fall. The Towne is governed by a Maior, yeerely elected out of twelve Aldermen, aſſiſted with other twelve Burgeſſes, a Towne-Clerke, foure Conſtables, and two Sergeants with Maces: whoſe ſite is obſerved from the North-Starre to lie in the degree of Latitude, 51. and 49 ſcruples, and from the firſt point in the Weſt, 16. and 53. ſcruples.

5 In the ſame graduation almoſt is ſited the Citie *Landaf*, wherein is a Caſtle and Cathedrall Church, dedicated to S. *Telian*, Biſhop of the ſame, without any other memorable matter worthy the ſpeaking of.

6 But things of ſtrange note are theſe, by the report of *Giraldus*, who affirmeth that *in a Rocke or Cliffe upon the Sea ſide, and Iland Barry, lying neere the South-Eaſt point of this Countie, is heard out of a little Chinke* (let him take heed what he ſaith) *the noiſe as is were of Smiths at their worke; one whoſe*

the blowing of Bellows to increase the heat, then the stroakes of the Hammer, and sound of the Anvile; sometimes the noise of the Grind-stone in grinding of Iron tooles; then the hissing sparks of Steele-gads, as they flie from their beating, with the puffing noise of flames in a Furnace. And whether this is the place whereof *Clemens Alexandrinus* speaketh, I determine not; where in his writings he hath these words: *They that have recorded Histories* (saith he) *doe say that in the Ile of Britaine, there is a certaine Hole or Cave under the bottome of an Hill, and on the top thereof a gaping Chinke, into the which when the winde is gathered, and tossed to and fro in the wombe or concavitie thereof, there is heard above, a sound of Cymbals: for the winde being driven back: from his hole, is forced to make a loud sound at her vent.*

(7) More Westward from hence, upon the River *Ogmore*, and neere unto *Newton*, in a sandie plaine about an hundred pases from *Severne*, there springeth Well, though not of the cleerest water, where at the flowing and fulnesse of the Sea, can hardly any water be gotten; but at the ebbe and fall of tyde it wafloweth up amaine. The cause may be, as *Polybius* reports of the like at *Cadys*; *wherein the windie ayre, when it is deprived of his wonted issues, forcibly returneth, shutting and stopping upf the passages and veines of the Spring, whereby the waters are kept in. But contrariwise, when the surface thereo is voyd and emptie of water, the veines of the Source or Spring are unstopped and set free, which then boyleth up in great abundance.*

(8) And upon the same shoare more North and by West, on the top of a hill called *Minyd-Margan*, is erected a Monument inscribed with a strange Character, and as strange a conceit held thereof by the by-dwellers, whose opinions are possessed, that if any man reade the same, he shall shortly after die.

This Shire, as it is the furthest Coast of *South-Wales*, and lay open to forraine invasion; so was it fortified with twentie-five stronger Castles, whereof times and stormes have devoured the most: such were *Barry, Saint Donats, Denispowis, Morlashe, Meneshe, Loghor, Llandden, Llanquian, Oxwich, Ostermouth*,

Oyſtermouth, *Ogmor*, *Pile*, *Penkey*, *Penmarth*, *Winſton*, *Newcaſtle*, *Caerſly*, *Coche*, *Peullyn*, *Kethligarne*, *Kenſeage*, *Tallavan*, *Treer*, and *Coetty*.

Neither was the Countie ſo ill ſeated for ſufficiency of life, or barren of graine, but that therein were planted places for divine pietie: ſuch were *Neath*, *Margan*, and *Caerdif*, beſides the Epiſcopall See of *Landaf*: which laſt ſtill remaineth; the other three ſuppreſſed among the fall of their like, under King *Henry* the eight.

This Shire is divided into ten Hundreds, wherein are ſeated ſixe Market-Townes, and one hundred and eighteene Pariſh-Churches.

Mounmouth Shire
BRECKNOR
GLAMORGAN
GLO:
CES:
TRIÆ
Miliaria Angl.
Cardyff
Bristol
Mounmouth
Cheptow
Newport
Sabrina fl.
Newport haven
Lantony
Roulston
Garwey
Lannoyth
English bickner
Stanton
Newland
Brackwere
Capelbrathetere
Kethlygaer
Caserfilye cast
Leymgrant
Goldcliffe
Denny I.
48

MONMOVTH-SHIRE

CHAPTER VIII.

MONMOVTH-SHIRE, from *Monmouth* Towne, and that from *Mamuye*-water bearing name, is altogether inclosed on the North, and is separated from *Hereford-shire* with the ſame River, upon the Eaſt both it and *Wye* divides this County from *Glocester-ſhire*. The South-ſide wholly is waſhed by the *Severne* Sea, and ſome of her Weſt part by *Rempey* is parted from *Glamorgan*, and the reſt lyeth bordered upon by *Brecknock-ſhire*.

2 The forme thereof is Scallop-wiſe, both long and broad, ſhooting her North point to *Llantony*, and her South to the fall of *Rempey*, betwixt which two are twentie foure Engliſh miles: and from *Chepſtowe* Eaſt to *Blanegwent* Weſt, are not altogether nineteene miles; the whole in circuit draweth ſomewhat neere to ſeventie ſeven miles.

3 The Ayre is temperate, healthfull and cleare, the ſoile is hilly, wooddy and rich, all places fruitfull, but no place barren. The Hils are graſed upon by Cattle and Sheepe, the Vallies are laden with Corne and Graſſe, never ungratefull of the Husbandmans paines, nor makes fruſtrate his hope of expected increaſe; whoſe ſpringes abundantly riſing in this Countie with many ſtreames, doe fatten the ſoile even from ſide to ſide.

4 Anciently the *Silures* inhabited this Shire, whoſe chiefe Citie by the Emperour *Antonine* is named *Venta Silurum*, by the *Welſh Caer-went*, and was by *Tathaie* the *Britiſh* Saint, made an *Academie*, and a divine place for worſhip. So likewiſe *Caer-lion* now, once *Iſca*, was, where the ſecond *Roman* Legion called *Augeſtalay*, as by their Coines, Altars, Tables, and Inſcripcions there found, and daily therein digged up, doth evidently appear.

By

By the report of *Giraldus*, in this Citie was the Court of great *Arthur*, whither the *Romane* Embaſſadours reſorted unto him, and as *Alexander Elſebienſis* writeth, therein was a Schoole of two hundred Philoſophers, skilfull in *Aſtronomie* and other Arts. Which is the more credible, for that *Amphibalus*, S. *Albans* inſtructer, was therein borne, and *Julius* and *Aaron*, two noble *Proto-Martyrs* of great *Britaine*, in this Citie received the Crowne of *Martyrdome*, where their bodies were alſo interred. But as all things finde their fatall period, ſo this Citie for beautie, circuit, and magnificall reſpect is laid in the ruines of her owne decay; neither may any more lament the loſſe of glory then *Munmouths* Caſtle, which captive-like doth yeeld to conquering Time. Her downe-caſt ſtones from thoſe loftie turrets doe ſhew what beautie once it bare, ſtanding mounted round in compaſſe, and within her wals another mount, whereon a Towre of great height and ſtrength is built, which was the birth-place of our Conquering *Henry*, the great Triumpher over *France*, but now decayed, and from a Princely Caſtle, is become no better then a regardleſſe Cottage. In this Towne a beautifull Church built with three Iles is remaining, and at the Eaſt end a moſt curiouſly built (but now decayed) Church ſtands, called the *Monkes*-Church: In the Monaſtery whereof, our great Antiquarie *Geffrey*, ſurnamed *Munmouth*, and *Ap Arthur*, wrote his Hiſtory of *Great Britaine*: whoſe paines as they were both learned and great, ſo have they bred great paines among the learned both to defend and to diſprove. The Townes ſituation is pleaſant and good, ſeated betwixt the Rivers *Monnow* and *Wye*: three Gates yet ſtand, beſides that Tower or Locke of the Bridge, and a Trench or tract of wall running betwixt them on each ſide downe to the River, containing in circuit about eight hundred paces. The Towne is in good repaire, and well frequented, governed by a Maior, two Bailiffes, fifteene Common Counſellers, a Towne-Clerke, and two Sergeants for their Attendance. It is in Latitude removed from the Equitor 52. degrees and 8. minutes, and from the Weſt point of Longitude is ſet in the degree 17. 36. minutes.

Religious

Religious Houſes erected and ſuppreſſed in this Shire, for greateſt account have beene in *Caerlion*, *Chepſtow*, *Gold-cliffe*, *Munmouth* and *Llantony*; which laſt ſtood ſo ſolitary, and among hils, that the Sunne was not ſeene to ſhine there, but onely betwixt the houres of one and three.

This Shire is ſtrengthned with fourteene Caſtles, traded with ſix Market-Townes, divided into ſix Hundreds, wherein are ſituated one hundred twentie and ſeven Pariſh-Churches, and is not accounted among the *Welſh ſhires*, being ſubdued by *Henry* the ſecond, who paſſing the *Nant Pen-caine*, a ſmall Brooke and of no danger, yet held fatall by the *Welſh*, over credulous to a Trophecy of *Merlin Silveſter* the *Britiſh Apollo*, who had foreſhewed that when a ſtout and freckled fac'd King (ſuch as *Henry* was) ſhould paſſe over that Ford, then the power of the *Welſhmen* ſhould be brought under; whereby their ſtout courage was ſoone abated, and the whole Countie the ſooner in ſubjection to the *Engliſh*.

Carnarvan Pars.
Denbigh
Montgomeri e Merionidh Shires
Bethkelert
Spitycevan
Llanwrothen
Kenhay con chap
Festiniog
Maynturog
Bala
Pars.
Llanarmon
Harlech
Llanullyn
Llanuaghrethy
Llanaber
Barmouth
Dolgelhe
Llanilling
Wellhe poole.
Willas ton
Heldray
Shelues
Oriens
Occidens
MARE
HI
BERNI
EUM
Llanwrin
Renus
Dorowen
Machenllet
Talgarth chap
Bettus
Mont gomeri
Newto wne
Kery
Carno
Trueglaies
Sabrina
Llan id los
Llangunuellyn
CARDIGAN
PARS.
Meridies
RAD
NOR. PARS
Scala Miliarium
5
10
49

MOVNTGOMERY-SHIRE.

CHAPTER IX.

MOVNTGOMERY-SHIRE, in the *British* speech called *Siretrefaldwin*, and that of the principall Towne *Mountgomery*, lyeth bounded upon the North with *Denbigh-shire*, upon the East with *Shrop-shire*, on the South with *Radnor* and *Cardigan-shires*, and on the West with *Merioneth-shire*.

(2) In forme it somewhat resembleth a Peare or Pine-apple, as it were growing out of the West, and rising thence with many high Hills and plentifull Springs, which water and make fruitfull the Soyle every where: whose searching rilles with a longing desire haste ever forward to finde an increase, and to augment their growth into a bigger body, whereof the *Severne* is the chief, and the second River in the Land: whose head rising from the spired mountaine *Plymillimon*, runneth not farre without the receits of other rivelets into her streame, and with many wings doth sport her selfe thorow all the East part of this Shire.

(3) That this River tooke her name from *Abren*, the beautifull base daughter of *Locrinus*, begotten out of wedlock upon *Estrildis* the daughter of *Humber* the *Scythian* King, that invaded this Land, and both of them drowned in this River by *Guendolena* King *Locrinus* surviving widow: let *Jeffrey* relate, and Poets enlarge, whereof one among them in good account, thus writeth:

——— *In flumen præcipitatur Abren,*
Nomen Abren fluvio de Virgine, nomen eidem
Nomine corrupto, deinde Sabrina datur.

Into

MOVNTGOMERY-SHIRE.

Into this ſtreame faire Abren *head-long caſt,*
Gave name of Abren *to thoſe waters vaſt,*
Corruptly call'd Sabrina *now at laſt.*

(4) The River maketh the Eaſt part of this Shire for fruitfulneſſe to be compared with moſt of the Land, and to exceed any other Shire in *Wales*: the Weſt ſide is more hilly and leſſe inhabited, yet ſurely thoſe mountains breed innumerable of Cattle, eſpecially of horſes, whoſe portraiture for making and incomparable ſwiftneſſe, *Giraldus Cambrenſis* Arch-deacon of *Brecknock* doth greatly commend.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants that were ſeated in *Gwineth* and *Powiſland*, whereof this Shire was a part, were to the *Romans* knowne by the name of ORDOVICES, a puiſſant and couragious Nation, whoſe hearts and hils held them the longeſt free from the yoke of ſubjection, either of the *Romans* or *Engliſh*, for unto the dayes of *Domitian*, they kept plea with the *Romans*, & were not brought to the will of the *Engliſh* before the reigne of King *Edward* the firſt. Thoſe ORDOVICES inhabited the Counties of *Mountgomery*, *Merioneth*, *Caernarvan*, *Denbigh*, and *Flint*, which are of us called now *North-Wales*, a people generous and of affable conditions, goodly for feature, faire of complexion, couragious of minde, courteous to ſtrangers, and that which is moſt commendable, moſt true and loyall to the *Engliſh* Crowne.

Townes for Trades and Commerce in this Countie are ſix: the chiefeſt thereof and Shire-Town is *Mountgomery*, very wholeſome for ayre, and pleaſant for ſituation, upon an eaſie aſcent of an hill, and upon another farre higher mounted, ſtands a faire and well-repaired Caſtle, from the Eaſt Rock whereof, the Towne hath beene walled, as by ſome part yet ſtanding, and the tract and trench of the reſt even unto the North-ſide of the ſaid Caſtle, may evidently be ſeene: whoſe graduation for

Latityde

MOVNTGOMERY-SHIRE.

Latitude is placed in the degree 53. and for Longitude 17. the lines cutting each other in the ſite of this Towne.

This Towne hath lately received the honour and Title of an Earledome, whereof *Philip Herbert* the ſecond ſonne of *Henry* Earle of *Pembroke*, was created the firſt, in *Anno* 1605. And the Shire divided into ſeven Hundreds, wherein are ſeated ſixe Market-Townes, and fortie ſeven Pariſh-Churches.

D

MERIONETH-SHIRE.

CHAPTER X.

MERIONETH-SHIRE, which the *Britaines* call *Sire-Verioneth*, and in Latine *Marvia*; is bordered upon the North by *Carnarvon* and *Denbigh-shires*, upon the East with *Montgomery*, upon the South by the River *Dowy*, is parted from *Cardigan-shire*, and the West side altogether washed with the *Irish Seas*, whose rage with such vehemency beateth against her bankes, that it is thought and said, some quantitie of the Land hath beene swallowed up by those Seas.

2 In forme this Shire somewhat resembleth a *Welsh-Harpe*, though small is the Musicke that to her Inhabitants she makes, being the roughest, and most ungpleasant to see to (as *Giraldus* their owne *Historian* writeth) in all *Wales*. The ayre for great pleasure, nor soyle for great profit, I cannot greatly commend, unlesse it be for the many and mightie great winds, that for the most part therein doe rage, and the spired hils clustered together so neere and so high, as the same *Author* affirmeth, that Shepheards upon their tops falling at oddes in the morning and challenging the field for fight, before they can come together to try out the quarrell, the day will be spent, and the heate of their fury shut up with their sleepe.

3 These mountaines formerly did abound with *Wolves*, for whose avoydance *Edgar* the peaceable, did impose (as *Malmesbury* writeth) a yearely Tribute of three hundred *Wolves*, upon *Ludwall* Prince of that Countrey, whereby in three yeares space they were quite destroyed: and now their faces are covered with fruitfull flockes of sheepe, besides Neat and other Cattell that therein abundantly doe grase, wherein the onely riches of this Shire doth consist: for by reason of the unevennesse

evenneſſe of the ſoile and rocks ſo neere the face of the earth, the Plough cannot be drawne, nor the Corne proſper, which ſome have imputed to the idleneſſe of the Inhabitants, wherein they have beene greatly wronged.

4 Theſe people are a part of the *Ordovices*, of whom we have ſpoken, who by the advantage of theſe mountaines held out with the longeſt againſt the *Romans*, and their necks not brought under the yoke of bondage, before the dayes of King *Edward* the firſt; ſince when they have attempted to caſt off their ſubjection to the *Engliſh*, upon thoſe ſtirres raiſed by *Owin Glendover*, who having beene a favorite of King *Richard* the ſecond, and diſcontented by King *Henry* the fourth, in a quarrell with the Lord *Grey* of *Ruthin*, that intruded upon his demaines, quarrelled with the King, and entred into open rebellion and confederacie with all other his rebels, drawing the *Welſh-men* wholly to his ſide, in hope to haye had Princes reſtored of their owne bloud: and he maintained the ſame with wonderfull pride, policie, and obſtinacy for a long time, untill his confederates, followers and favorites, and his owne courage, credit, and maintenance, were brought ſo low by that powerfull King, that in the end he periſhed for very want of food.

5 Their Townes are not many, neither thoſe that they have of any ſtately buildings, whereof *Bala*, *Dolgelhe*, and *Harleth* are the Markets. By *Bala* in the North-eaſt of this Countie, in the *Welſh Llinſtegid*, in *Engliſh*, *Pimble-meere*, a great poole of water doth drowne at leaſt eight-ſcore Acres of ground: whoſe nature is as the report doth paſſe, that the high-land flouds though never ſo great, cannot make her ſwell bigger by thier receipts; but if the ayre be troubled with over great blaſts and tempeſts of windes, ſhe in as greate a rage riſeth and paſſeth her bankes, as if ſhe would encounter that enemy in fight. Into the South whereof the two-headed *Dee* with a pretie ſharpe ſtreame entreth, and thorow the ſame glideth without any mixture of the ſame water, as the Inhabitants beleeve: more ſtrongly conceited in their opinion for that the *Salmon*, uſually taken in *Dee*, is never found

found in that Poole; and the fiſh called *Guiniad*, bred in that *Meare*, never is ſeene in the River *Dee*. South thence neere *Dolgelhe*, in a lower hill, a great Rampire of ſtone and compaſſe is ſeene, and hath beene ſome fortification or defence in warre: which whilſt we were curious to finde out ſome inſtructions thereof, by report this onely we learned, that it was called *Caddergrita Dren*, according to the name of her neighbour and farre higher hill.

6 Vpon the Weſt and Sea-ſhore of this Shire, *Harlech* a Market and Maior Towne ſtandeth, bleake enough and barren, but onely for Fowle and Fiſh; houſes not many, neither curiouſly built, wherein ſtandeth a little Chappell decayed and without uſe, in which lyeth buried Sir *Richard Thimblebye*, an *Engliſh* Knight, who for the delight he tooke in that game, removed his abode from a farre better ſoyle. Here alſo ſtandeth a moſt ſtrong and beautifull Caſtle, mounted upon a hill, and with a double Bulwarke walled about, commanding the Sea, and paſſage of entrance of ſuch as ſeeke to invade the Coaſt: And ſurely a great pitie it is to ſee ſo faire a worke fall to decay: the Conſtable whereof by *Patent* is ever the Maior of this Towne; neere unto which are two great Inlets of Seas, which at low water may be paſſed upon the Sands with Guides. Vpon whoſe ſhore, as upon the Sea-coaſts in this Countie, aboundance of *Herrings* are caught, for which cauſe they are much frequented in the ſeaſon of the yeare, by many people from divers Countries.

7 This Towne being the chiefeſt of the Shire, the Pole ſhall be elevated onely from thence, whoſe height for Latitude ſtandeth in the degree 53. 29. minutes, and for Longitude in the 15. 47. minutes. The whole being divided into ſixe Hundreds, wherein are ſeated thirty ſeven Pariſh-Churches.

Septentrio
CESTRIE PARS
Dee flu
Chester
Flint
S. Asaph
Ruthin
Wrexham
Bala
Merioneth
Pars
Scala Miliarium
DENBIGH and FLINT discribed
Meridies
Montgomeria Pars

DENBIGH-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XI.

DENBIGH-SHIRE, called in *Welsh*, *Sire Denbigh*, retiring more from the Sea within the Countrey, on this side of the River *Conwey* shooteth Eastward in one place as farre as to the River *Dee*: on the North, first the Sea (for a small space) and then *Flint-shire* encompasseth it: on the West, *Caernarvon* and *Merioneth-shire*; on the East, *Cheshire* and *Shrop-shire*; and on the South, *Montgomery-shire*.

(2) The forme thereof is long, growing wider still towards the North-west, and narrower towards the East. It is in length from East to West, one and thirtie miles, and in bredth from North to South, seventeene miles: in the whole circuit and circumference, one hundred and foureteene miles.

(3) The ayre is very wholesome and pleasant, yet bleake enough, as exposed to the windes on all sides, and the high hilles, wherewith it is in many places environed, long retaining the congealed snow. The tops whereof, in the Summer time, are the harvest-mens Almanacks, by the rising of certaine vapours thereon in the mornings, and foreshew a faire day ensuing.

(4) The soyle is but barren towards the West part: yet the middle, where it lyeth flat in a valley, is most fertile. The East side, when it is once past the valley, findeth Nature to be a very sparing niggard of her favours: but next unto *Dee* it feeleth a more liberall extent of her blessings. The West part is but here and there inhabited, and mounteth up more then the other with bare and hungry hils: yet the leanenesse of the soyle (where the hils settle any thing flatting) hath beene now a good while begun to be overcome by the diligent paines and carefull industry of the husbandmen;

for

for they paring away the upper coat of the earth into certaine Turffes, with a broad kinde of ſpade, pile them up artificially on heapes, and fire them, ſo as being turned into aſhes, and throwne upon the ground ſo pared, they fructifie the hungry barrenneſſe and ſterilitie of ſoyle, and make the fields bring forth a kinde of *Rie* or *Amell-corne*, in ſuch plentie, as is hardly to be beleeved.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants of this Countrey were the *Ordovices*, who being alſo named *Ordevices*, or *Ordovica*: a puiſſant and courageous people, by reaſon they kept wholly in a mountainous place, and tooke heart even of the ſoyle it ſelfe: for they continued longeſt free from the yoke both of *Roman*, and alſo of *Engliſh* dominion. They were not ſubdued by the *Romans*, before the dayes of the Emperor *Domitian* (for then *Iulius Agricola* conquered almoſt the whole Nation) nor brought under the command of the *Engliſh*, before the raigne of King *Edward* the firſt; but lived a long time in a lawleſſe kinde of libertie, as bearing themſelves bold upon their owne magnanimitie, and the ſtrength of the Countrey.

(6) The Mountaines of this Countie yeeld ſufficiency of Neat, Sheepe, and Goats. The Vallies in moſt places are very plenteous of Corne, eſpecially Eaſtward on this ſide, betwixt the Rivers of *Alen* and *Dee*; but the more Weſterly part is heathy, and altogether barren. The heart of the Shire ſhews it ſelfe beneath the hils, in a beautifull and pleaſant Vale, reaching ſeventeene miles in length from South to North, and five miles, or thereabouts, in bredth, and lyeth open onely toward the Sea. It is environed on every ſide with high hils, amongſt which, the higheſt is *Moilenllis*, on the top whereof is a warlike Fenſe with Trench and Rampier, and a little fountaine of cleare water. From theſe hils, the River *Clwyd* reſorts unto this Vale, and from the very ſpring-head (increaſed with beckes and brookes) doth part it in twaine, running thorow the midſt of it; whereof in ancient time it was named *Strat Clwyd*: for *Marianus* maketh mention of a King of the *Strat Clwyd* of the *Welſh*: And at this day it is commonly called *Diffryn Clwyd*, that is, *The Vale of Clwyd*.

This

This thing is worthy obſervation, as a matter memorable, both for admiration and antiquity, that in the Pariſh of *Llan-ſanan* within this Country, there is a place compaſſe cut out of the maine rocke by mans hand, in the ſide of a ſtony hill, wherein there be foure and twentie ſeats to ſit in, ſome leſſe, ſome bigger, where children and young men, coming to ſeeke their Cattell, uſe to ſit, and to have their ſports. And at this day they commonly call it *Arthurs round Table.*

(7) *Henry Lacy* Earle of *Lincolne*, obtaining *Denbigh* by the grant of King *Edward* the firſt, after the conviction and beheading of *David* brother of *Llewellin* for high Treaſon, was the firſt that fortified it with a wall about, not large in circuit, but very ſtrong, and on the South-ſide with a faire Caſtle, ſtrengthned with many high Towers. But he gave it over, and left the worke unfiniſhed, conceiving griefe (as a ſorrowfull father) that his onely ſonne came to untimely death, and was drowned in the Well thereof: The fame of this Towne ſpreads it ſelfe farre for repute, as being reckoned the moſt beautifull place in all *North Wales:* and it is of no leſſe report, for the Caſtle adjunct unto it is impregnable for fortification. And this ſtrange accident hapning there in the yeere 1575. deſerves not to be omitted, being left as a continuall remembrance of Gods mercifull providence and preſervation at that time: that where by reaſon of great Earth-quakes, many people were put into great feare, and had much harme done unto them both within and without their houſes, in the Cities of *Yorke*, *Worceſter*, *Gloceſter*, *Briſtow*, *Hereford*, and in other Countries adjacent, yet in the Shire-hall of *Denbigh* the bell was cauſed to toll twice, by the ſhaking of the earth, and no hurt or hindrance at all either done or received. The government of this Towne is managed by two Aldermen, and two Bailiffes, who are yeerely elected out of twenty five Burgeſſes, that are their aſſiſtants. It hath one Recorder, one Towne-Clerke, and two Sergeants at Mace: and by obſervation of the *Mathematicks*, the Pole is elevated in the degree of Latitude 53. and 49. ſcruples, and from the firſt point in Longitude 16. and 45.

(8) This

DENBIGH-SHIRE.

8 This County, with them of *Flint* and *Carnarvon-ſhires*, are not divided by prickes into their ſeverall hundreds, according to the reſt of this worke, the want of their particulars in the Parliament Rowles ſo cauſing it, which for the good of theſe three Shires, I earneſtly ſought to have ſupplied from the *Nomina Villarum*, in their Sheriffes bookes, and had promiſe of them that might eaſily have procured the ſame. But whether a feareleſſe jealouſie poſſeſſed their ſpirits, leſt the riches of theſe Shires, by revealing ſuch particulars, ſhould be further ſought into, I cannot ſay: yet this I have obſerved in all my Survey, that where leaſt is to be had, the greateſt feares are poſſeſſed. Take theſe Shires therefore to be done as I could, and not as I would, that wiſh both the wealth of them all, and their eſteeme to be of better regard by thoſe that may doe them good.

6 This Shire then is divided into twelve Hundreds, for the readier ordering of buſineſſes neceſſary to the State of the Country; wherein are placed three Market-Townes, fit for buying and ſelling, and other negotiations. It hath five Caſtles to defend her ſelfe, and to offend her enemies, and fifte ſeven Pariſhes for Gods divine ſervice and worſhip.

FLINT-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XII.

FLINT-SHIRE, ſtretching out in length, broad at one end, and narrow at another, is not much unlike in faſhion to a wedge, a peece of which is cut off by the meeting of *Cheſhire* and *Denbigh-ſhire*, South-Eaſt in diſtance ſome foure miles. It borders Eaſt-ward with part of *Cheſhire*, from whence it is guarded in length with the River *Dee* unto the North, which parteth *Wirrall* and *Flint-ſhire*, till you come to a little Iland called *Hell-bree*. Northward it is bounded with the *Virginian Sea*: on the Weſt, a little River, called *Clwyd*, parteth her and *Denbigh-ſhire* aſunder: and on the South altogether by *Shrop-ſhire*.

2 This Country is nothing mountainous, as other parts of *Wales* are, but riſing gently all along the River *Dee*, makes a faire ſhew and proſpect of her ſelfe to every eye that beholds her, as well upon the River, being in moſt places thereabouts foure or five miles broad, as upon the other ſide thereof, being a part of *Cheſhire*.

3 The Aire is healthfull and temperate, without any foggie clouds or fennie vapours, ſaving that ſometimes there ariſeth from the Sea, and the River *Dee*, certaine thicke and ſmoky-ſeeming miſts, which nevertheleſſe are not found hurtfull to the Inhabitants, who in this part live long and healthfully.

4 The Clime is ſomewhat colder there then in *Cheſhire*, by reaſon of the Sea, and the River that engirts the better part of her; by which, the Northerne windes being long carried upon the waters, blow the more cold; and that ſide of the Country upward, that lieth ſhoaring unto the top, having neither ſhelter nor defence, receiveth them in their full power, and is naturally a Bulwarke from

from their violence unto her bordering neighbours, that maketh the ſnow to lie much longer there then on the other ſide of the River.

5 The Soile bringeth forth plentie both of Corne and Graſſe, as alſo great ſtore of Cattle, but they be little. To ſupply which defect, they have more by much in their numbers then in other places where hey tbe bigger Great ſtore of Fiſh they take in the River of *Dee*, but little from the Sea, by reaſon they have no Havens or Creekes for boats. No great ſtore of woods either there or in any other part of *Wales* are found, it having beene a generall plague unto all the Country ever ſince the head-ſtrong rebellions of their Princes and great men againſt the Kings of *England*, that (in time) tooke away the principall helpes of their Innovations, by cutting downe their woods, whereof in this Shire there hath heretofore been great plentie. Fruits are ſcarce, but milk, butter, and cheeſe plentie, as alſo ſtore of hony, of the which they make a pleaſant wine, in colour like (in taſte not much unlike) unto Muskadine, which they call *Methegin*. Yea, and in the dayes of *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, neere the place now called *Holy-well*, was a rich Mine of Silver, in ſeeking after which, men pierced and pried into the very bowels of the earth.

6 The ancient Inhabitants of this Country were the *Ordovices*, a ſturdie people againſt the *Romans*, but now moſt kinde and gentle towards the *Engliſh*, and indeede make much of all ſtrangers, except they be croſſed, and then they are the contrary.

7 Places of defence are the Caſtles of *Flint*, *Hawarden*, vulgarly *Harden*, *Yreer*, *Rudland*, *Mold*, *Yowley*, and *Hope*: of which, *Flint* and *Harden* are the two principall. The Caſtle of *Flint*, famous for the benefit it received from two Kings, and for the refuge and reliefe it gave unto the third. It was founded by *Henry* the ſecond, finiſhed by *Edward* the firſt, and long after gave harbour and entertainment to that noble, but unfortunate Prince, *Richard* the ſecond, comming out of *Ireland*, being within her walles a free and abſolute King, but no ſooner without, but taken priſoner by *Henry Bullingbrooke*,

Bingbroke, Duke of *Lancaster*, loſing at that time his libertie, and not long after his life. This ſtandeth in the graduation of Latitude 53. 55. minutes, in Longitude 17.

For the Caſtle of *Hawarden*, no record remaines of the firſt founder, but that it was held a long time by the Stewards of the Earles of *Cheſter*. Howbeit their reſiſtances did not ſo generally conſiſt in the ſtrength of their Caſtles and Fortifications, as in their Mountaines and Hils, which in times of danger ſerved as naturall Bulwarkes and Defences unto them againſt the force of enemies. As was that which ſtandeth in a certaine ſtrait ſet about with woods, neere unto the River *Alen*, called *Coles-hull*, that is, *Coles-hill*, where the *Engliſh*, by reaſon of their diſordered multitude, not ranged cloſe in good array, loſt the field, and were defeated, when King *Henry* the ſecond had made as great prepararion as might be to give battle unto the *Welſh*, and the very Kings Standard was forſaken by *Henry* of *Eſſex*, who was Standard-bearer to the Kings of *England* in right of inheritance.

8 This Country hath many ſhallow rivers in it, but none of fame and note, but *Dee* and *Clayde*. Howbeit, there is a ſpring not farre from *Rudland Caſtle*, of great report and antiquitie, which is termed *Fons Sacer*, in Engliſh, *Holy-well*, and is alſo commonly called *S. Wineſrids well*; of whom antiquitie thus reporteth: That *Wineſrid* a Chriſtian Virgin, very faire and vertuous, was doated upon by a young luſtfull Prince or Lord of the Country, who not long able to rule his head ſtrong affections, having many times in vaine attempted and tryed her chaſtity, both by rich gifts and large promiſes, could not by any meanes obtaine his deſires; he therefore (in a place of advantage) ſuddenly ſurpriſed and raviſhed her weake (yet reſiſting) body. After the deed done, the cruell Tyrant, to ſtop her cries and acclamations, ſlew her, and cut off her head: out of which place did ſuddenly ariſe a Spring that continueth to this day, carrying from the Fountaine ſuch a forcible ſtreame and current, as the like is not found in Chriſtendome. Over the head of the Spring there is built a Chappell of free ſtone, with Pillars curiouſly wrought and engraved, in the Chancell whereof, and

glaſſe

glaſſe window, the picture of the Virgin is drawn, together with the memoriall of her life and death. To this Fountaine Pilgrims are accuſtomed to repaire in their zealous, but blind devotion; and divers others reſort to bath in, holding firmely that the water is of much vertue.

There be many red ſtones in the bottome of this Well, and much greene moſſe growing upon the ſides: the ſuperſtition of the people holding that thoſe red ſpots in the ſtones were drops of the Ladies bloud, which all the water in the Spring can never waſh away; & that the moſſe about the wall was her haire, which though ſome of it be given to every ſtranger that comes, yet it never waſteth. But howſoever this be carried for truth by the tradition of time, the moſſe it ſelfe ſmels exceeding ſweet.

There is alſo hard by *Kilken* (a ſmall village) within this Countie, a little Well of no great note, that at certaine times riſeth and falleth, after the manner of Sea-tydes.

9 In the South part of this Country, divided from the reſt, is a place (in ſome written Coppies of *Antonine*, called *Bovium*) which we now terme *Bancher*, firſt a Citie, and afterwards a Monaſtery of famous memory, and the firſt that is read of in the world: wherein (as *Beda* ſaith) were a great number of Monks, and them divided into ſeven Companies, every one having his ſeverall Ruler aſſigned. None of theſe Companies had leſſe then three hundred perſons devoted to prayer, and to get living by their owne labour, for themſelves and the poore: although it hath long ſince beene utterly ruinate, ſo as now there is ſcarce ſeene the face and outward ſhew of a dead Citie or Monaſtery. It hath onely the names of two Gates remaining, one ſtanding a mile diſtant from another, and betwixt which the River *Dee* now runneth, where are often times found many pieces of *Romane* Coyne, and other tokens of antiquitie. But of theſe ſhall be more mention made in the following Hiſtory.

Another like Monaſtery, but of leſſer account, ſtood in the Vale beneath *Varis* (a little Citie placed

eed by the *Romans* in the confines of this Shire and *Denbigh-ſhire)* and upon the Banke of *Elwy* and *Clwyd*: This the *Britaines* call *Llan-Elwy*, of the River; the *Engliſhmen*, *Aſaph*, of the Founder; and the *Hiſtoriographers*, *Aſaphenſis*. It is more famouſed for antiquitie, then for building or bravery: for about the yeere 560 *Kentigern* Biſhop of *Glaſco*, being fled hither out of *Scotland*, placed here a Biſhops See, and erected a Monaſtery, gathering together 663. in a religious brotherhood, whereof 300. that were unlearned, gave themſelves to husbandry, and to worke within the Monaſtery; the reſt to prayer and meditations. When he returned into *Scotland*, he ordained *Aſaph*, a godly and upright man, to be governour over this Monaſtery, of whom it tooke the name, and is called *Saint Aſaphs*.

Another Monaſtery of great account was at *Baſingwarke* in this Countie, neere unto which begin that admirable Ditch drawne thence unto the mouth of *Severne* by King *Offa*, the Tract whereof I have expreſſed thorow this Shire, and will further ſpeake thereof in the following Hiſtory.

(10) This Shire is divided into five Hundreds, fortified with ſeven Caſtles, hath onely one Market-Towne, and twenty eight Pariſhes, in which there is a continuall celebration of divine Service.

Septentrio
Flynt Pars
DEN
BYGH
PARS
MARE
HIBERNI
CUM.
SIVE
VERGI
VIUM
MERIONETH
PARS
Occidens
Oriens
ANGLESEY
and.
CARNARVAN

ANGLESEY.

CHAPTER XIII.

ANGLESEY was in the time of the *Romans* called *Mona*, by the *Britaines Mon*, and *Vir-Mon*, (that is) the Land of *Mon*, of the ancient *Engliſh-Saxons Moneg*: And at laſt, after the *Engliſhmen* had by their ſharpe and ſeverall aſſaults brought it under their rule, and became Lords thereof, it was termed *Angleſey*, as one would ſay, *The Engliſhmens Iland*.

2 For an *Iland* it is, albeit it be ſevered from the Continent of *Britaine*, but with a ſmall and narrow ſtraight of the River *Menai*, and on all other parts beaten upon with the ſurging & troublous *Iriſh Sea*, in which it lyeth ſomewhat ſquare-wiſe, not much different in length and breadth; being, where it reacheth out in length, from *Beau-mariſh* Eaſtward, to the utmoſt Promontory Weſt ward, which we call *Holy-head*, twentie miles; and in breadth from *Llanbederik* North-ward, to the point of *Menai* South-ward, ſeventeene miles; the whole circuit or circumference amounting towards ſeventie miles.

3 The aire is reaſonable grateſull and healthſull, and not generally ſubject to diſeaſes, excepting certaine Agues at ſome times, which are occaſioned by the fogs and miſty exhalations, which ariſe from the Sea called *Mare Virginium*, with the which this Ile is encompaſſed.

4 The Commodities that commend (or rather beautifie) this Country, are in Corne and Cattle, wherewith it not onely enricheth it ſelfe exceedingly, but ſendeth out great proviſion thereof to others to ſupply their defects, and although the ground may ſeeme dry and ſtony, or unpleaſant and nothing ſightly, wherein for the outward qualitie it reſembleth ſome other parts of *Wales*, that are not ſo fruitfull, yet for the inward bounties of nature, it is farre unlike: for above all thes

Coaſt

Coaſts of *Wales* it is moſt plentifull of Wheat, inſomuch as by *Giraldus Cambrenſis* report, they are wont to ſay in *Welſh*, by way of a Proverbe, *Mon Mam Combry*, which is to ſay, *Mon* is the mother of *Wales*; for that when other Countries harveſt failes round about, or their proviſion is exhauſt and drawne dry, this alone, like a provident and full-breſted mother, is able to ſuſtaine the reſt. Whereunto Nature moſt providently hath added another benefit ſerviceable and neceſſary to the former, in that the Country produceth alſo thoſe kind of ſtones which are called *Molares*, as of all other fitteſt to make *Mill-ſtones* or *Grind-ſtones*. In ſome places alſo it yeeldeth an earth of *Aluminous* qualitie, out of which ſome not long ſince began to make *Alum* & *Copperoſe*, who (like unfleſht Souldiers) gave over their enterpriſe without further hope, becauſe at firſt they ſaw it not anſwer their over-haſtie expectations.

5 The ancient Inhabitants of this Country were the *Ordovices*, mentioned before in the precedent Provinces of *Denbigh-ſhire*, *Flint-ſhire*, and *Carnarvon-ſhire*. And this very Iland was that ancient, and ſo much ennobled ſeate of the *Britiſh Druyds*, who ſo amated the Army of *Romane* invaders, as *Tacitus* reports, and as elſe-where we have related in the ſixt Booke and ſeventh Chapter of our enſuing Hiſtory.

6 This Nation was attempted firſt by *Paulinus Suetonius* in the raigne of *Nero*, but brought under the *Romane* Empire by *Julius Agricola*. When the Empire of the *Romanes* in *Britaine* began to decline and goe downeward, ſome out of *Ireland* entred into this Iſle by ſtealth, and neſtled themſelves there, as may be gathered by certaine mounts of earth entrenched about, and yet to be ſeene, which they call the *Iriſh-mens Cottages*: as alſo by a place named of the *Iriſh-men*, *yn Hiericy Gwidil*, who did there (as is recorded) put the *Britaines* to flight under the leading of *Sirigus*. The *Norwegians* alſo were often infeſtuous to this Iland; but King *Elthelreds* Fleet, having in the yeere 1090. ſcowred the Seas round about this Iſle, farre exceeded all both *Iriſh* and *Norwegian* depopulations, for they waſted the Country in all hoſtile manner.

7 After

7 After this, two *Hughs*, both *Normans*, did greatly afflict this Iland: The one being Earle of *Chester*, the other of *Shrewsbury*; at which very time *Magnus* the *Norwegian* arriving there, thot *Hugh* Earle of *Shrewsbury* through with an Arrow, and departed after he had ransacked the Iland. It was afterwards grievously infested by the *Englishmen*, who never gave over from time to time to invade it, untill in the raigne of King *Edward* the first, it was wholly brought under his subjection.

8 The principall Towne in this Isle is *Beaumaris*, which the said King *Edward* the first built in the East side thereof, and for the faire situation, though in a Morish place, gave it the name which it now beareth, whereas in times past it was called *Bonover*; which he also fortified with a goodly Castle.

9 The Maior is the chiefest Magistrate of the Towne, who is yearely chosen, and hath the assistance and helpe of two Bailiffes, two Sergeants at Mace, and one Towne-Clerke: by whose carefull diligence the affaires of this Towne are orderly managed and commanded: whose Latitude is 54. and Longitude 15. 45. minutes.

10 Not farre from hence is *Lhanvais*, in times past a faire religious house of the *Friers Minors*, which although it be now in a manner rased out of memory, yet antiquitie maketh mention that it hath been of great regard among the Kings of *England*, who have shewed themselves very bountifull Patrons unto that Covent, both in respect of the sanctimonious life of such as conversed there, as also because there the bodies of very eminent persons, as the daughter of King *John*, the sonne of a King of the *Danes*, as likewise of many great Lords, Knights and Squires, were enterred, that were slaine in the warres against the *Welsh*, in the time of many illustrious Kings of *England*.

11 This Isle is reckoned to have had anciently many Villages in it, even to the number of three hundred threescore and three; and the same even at this day is very well peopled.

The

ANGLESEY.

The diuiſion of this Ile for diſpoſition of affaires that belong either to the ſtate of the Crowne or to the condition of the Country, is into ſix Hundreds: in which are ſeated two Market-Townes, and ſeuentie foure Pariſh-Churches for Gods diuine honour and worſhip.

CAERNARVON-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XIIII.

CAERNARVON SHIRE, in *Welſh*, Sire *Caer-ar-von*, ſo called becauſe it is juſt over againſt *Angleſey*, (which the *Britaines* call *Mon*) and in compoſition was termed alſo *Snowden Forreſt*, before *Wales* was laid into Shires; the North ſide whereof and the Weſt butteth upon the *Iriſh Sea*, the South-ſide is incloſed with *Merioneth*, and the Eaſt with *Denbighſhires*, from which it is ſevered by the River *Conwey*.

2 The forme thereof is much like a wedge, long and narrow toward the South and growing ſtill wider towards the North: ſo that from *Pevenkel-point* South-ward, to *Orme-head-point* Northward, are fortie miles, from the River *Conwey* Eaſtward, to the River *Llenoy* Weſtward, miles twentie: and the whole circumference one hundred and ten miles.

3 The Aire is ſharpe and piercing, by reaſon that the Country hath not naturall proviſion to enſconce her ſelfe againſt the extremitie of winds and weather: but eſpecially as may be thought, through the continuance of the Snow on the hils, which alſo exclude the Suns aſpect and warmth.

4 The ſoile cannot be much commended for the fertilitie, except thoſe parts of the Sea-coaſts, which lye on the Weſt towards *Ireland*: but for the heart of this Shire, it is altogether mountainous, as if nature had a purpoſe here, by rearing up theſe craggie hils ſo thicke together, ſtrongly to compact the joynts of this our Iland, and to frame the Inland part thereof for a fit place of refuge to the *Britaines*, againſt thoſe times of adverſitie which afterward did fall upon them; for no army though never ſo ſtrongly, or ſcarce any Travellers, though never ſo lightly appointed, can finde paſſage among thoſe ſo many rough and hard Rockes, ſo many Vales and Pooles here and there, croſſing

all

all the wayes, as ready obſtacles to repell any Inroades of forraine aſſailants. Theſe Mountaines may not unfitly be termed the *Britiſh Alpes*, as being the moſt vaſte of all *Britaine*, and for their ſteepneſſe and craggineſſe not unlike to thoſe of *Italy*, all of them towring up into the Aire, and round encompaſſing one farre higher then all the reſt, peculiarly called *Snowdon-Hill*, though the other likewiſe in the ſame ſenſe, are by the *Welſh* termed *Craig Eiry*, as much as *Snowy Mountaines*, taking their name as doth (by *Plinies* teſtimony) *Niphates* in *Armenia*, and *Imaus* in *Scythia*: For all the yeere long theſe lye mantelled over with Snow hard cruſted together, though otherwiſe for their height they are open and lyable both to the Sunne to diſſolve them, and the windes to over-ſweepe them.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants of this Country were the *Ordovices*, of whom we have ſufficiently ſpoken in the deſcription of the former Provincees; neither need I inſiſt either upon the pleaſures or profits that this Country yeeldeth, by reaſon of the great affinitie it hath both of Climate and Commodities with *Denbigh-ſhire* and *Flint-ſhire* before mentioned: But this beyond the other in ſome places breeds certaine *Shel-fiſhes*, which being conceived by an heavenly dew bring forth Pearles, in ancient times more reckoned of then now they are.

(6) Touching places of note, that Citie is very ancient which the Emperour *Antonine* calleth *Segontium*, taking name of a River running by, which at this day is called *Seiont*: ſome reliques of the walls whereof doe yet appeare, neere unto a little Church conſecrated to the honour of *Saint Publicius*. This Citie *Nennius* calleth *Caer Cuſtenith*, which ſome interpret the Citie of *Conſtantine*. Indeed *Matthew Weſtminſter* ſaith (how true I know not) that *Anno* 1283. here was found the body of *Conſtantius* (Father to great *Conſtantine*) which King *Edward* the firſt cauſed to be ſumptuouſly beſtowed in the Church of the new Citie, which he raiſed out of the ruines of the old, and is now called *Caernarvon*, which giveth name to this whole Shire. The Towne it ſelfe yeeldeth a moſt

ex-

excellent proſpect towards the Sea, and is incompaſſed (in a manner) round with the wals of the Caſtle: ſo as we may ſay, it is a Citie within a Caſtle, which taketh up the whole Weſt-ſide of it: and great pitie it is, that ſo famous a worke ſhould not be perpetuous, or ever become the ruine of time, which is much feared, for the mercileſſe underminings of the Sea, that with her daily and forcible irruptions never ceaſeth to waſh away the foundations of the Key. The people of this Towne are well approved for courteſie, and alſo Civill government, which is adminiſtred by the Conſtable of the Caſtle (who is ever Maior by Patent) having the aſſiſtance of one *Alderman*, two *Bailiffes*, two *Sergeants* at *Mace*, and one *Towne-Clerke*. The Townesmen doe not a little glory that King *Edward* the ſecond was borne there, in a Tower of the Caſtle called *Eagle-Tower*, and ſurnamed of *Caer-nar-von*, he being the firſt Prince of *Wales* of the *Engliſh* line. The ſite of this Towne according to Mathematicall obſervation is in the degree of Longitude 15. and 50. ſcruples from the firſt Weſt-point, and the Pole elevated in Latitude 53. and 50.

Bangor the Biſhops See, though it be now but a ſmall Towne, yet it was in time paſt ſo large, that for the greatneſſe thereof it was called *Banchor Vaur*, that is, *Great Banchor*; which *Hugh* Earle of *Cheſter* fortified with a Caſtle: But it hath beene long ſince utterly ruinated and laid levell with the ground, in ſo much as there is not any footing to be found, or other monuments left thereof, although they have been ſought with all diligent enquiry. This Biſhops See hath within the Dioceſſe ninetie ſix Pariſhes. But the ancient Church which was conſecrated unto *Daniel*, ſometime Biſhop thereof, was defaced and ſet on fire by that notorious Rebell *Owen Glendowerdwy*, who had a purpoſe alſo to deſtroy all the Cities of *Wales*, for that they ſtood for the King of *England*. And though the ſame Church was ſince repaired about the time of King *Henry* the ſeventh, yet hath it ſcarce recovered the reſemblance of her former dignitie.

The

The River *Conwey* (which limitteth this Shire on the East-side) is in *Ptolemy* by corruption or ignorance of Transcibers called *Toissonius*, in stead of *Cononius*, whence *Canonium* (a Towne mentioned by *Antonine*) tooke name : and albeit both it and its name be now utterly extinct, yet is there a covert remembrance thereof in the new name of a poore Village, standing among the rubbish thereof, called *Caer-hean*, (that is) The ancient Citie : Out of the spole whereof King *Edward* the first, built a new Towne at the Rivers mouth, termed thereupon *Aber-Conwey* : (that is) the mouth of *Conwey*, which being formerly fortified by *Hugh of Chester*, and strongly situate and fenced both with wals & a faire Castle by the Rivers side, deserves rather the name of a City then a Towne, if it were more populous and traffiqued with inhabitants. Neither must I here forget *Nowin*, though but a small Market-Towne, for that it pleased the English Nobles *Anno* 1284. to honour it and the memory of King *Arthur*, with triumphant celebritie, after they had subdued the rebellious Ringleaders of *Wales*.

7 Other matters of memorable note this Country affordeth not much, unlesse perhaps this ; That just over against the River *Conwey*, where it issueth into the Sea, there sometimes stood an ancient Citie named *Diganwey*, which many yeares agoe was consumed by lightning, and so made utterly desolate, as many other monuments have beene, of ancient and worthy memory. As likewise that in the Poole *Lin-Peris*, there is a kind of Fish called there *Torcoth*, having a red belly, no where else seene. For touching these two other miracles famoused by *Giraldus* and *Gervasius*, that on those his high hils there are two Pooles called the *Meares*, the one of which produceth great store of fish, but all having onely one eye, and in the other there is a moveable Iland, which as soone as a man treadeth thereon, it forthwith floateth a great way off, whereby the *Welsh* are said to have often scaped and deluded their enemies aflailing them : these matters are out of my Creed, and yet I thnike the Reader had rather beleeve them, then to goe to see whether it be so or no.

It is traded with five Market-Townes fit for bargaining, buying and selling, fortified with foure Castles, and hath sixtie eight Parish-Churches in it, where the Inhabitants concurre and meete together for the celebration of Divine-Service.

THE KINGDOME OF SCOTLAND
The Yles of Orknay
Lewys
The Yles of Hebrides
Mula
Ila
of Ireland
THE GERMANE SEA

SCOTLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

CHAPTER I.

SCOTLAND, the ſecond Kingdome of *Great Britaine*, and the North part of the Iland, hath on the Eaſt the *Germane Ocean*, on the North, the *Orkneys*, and *Deucalidon Sea*, the Weſt affronted with *Ireland*, and the South hath the River *Tweed*, the *Cheviot Hils*, and the adjacent Tract, reaching to the *Sulway* Sands, whereby it is ſeparated from *England*.

2 This Kingdome is faire and ſpacious, and from theſe South borders ſpreadeth it ſelfe wide into the Eaſt & Weſt, till againne it contracts it ſelfe narrower unto the Northerne Promontories: furniſhed with all things befitting a famous Kingdome; both for Ayre and Soyle, Rivers, Woods, Mountaines, Fiſh, Fowle, and Cattle, and Corne ſo plenteous, that it ſupplieth therewith other Countryes in their want. The people thereof are of good feature, ſtrong of body, and of courageous minde, and in warres ſo venturous, that ſcarce any ſervice of note hath beene performed, but that they were with the firſt and laſt in the field. Their Nobilitie and Gentry are very ſtudious of learning, and all civill knowledge; for which end they not onely frequent the three Vniverſities of their owne Kingdome (S. *Andrewes*, *Glaſco*, and *Edenborough*, the Nurſeries of Pietie, and Manſions of the ſacred *Muſes*) but alſo much addict themſelves to travell into forraine Countries.

3 The Counties contained in this Kingdome are many, and every where beſtrewed with Cities, Townes, and Burrowes, as is that of *England*: and, as *England*, I entended to deſcribe it, had I not beene happily prevented by a learned Gentleman of that Nation, who hath moſt exactly begun,

Comberland
ANGLIÆ
The South pt of Scotland wherin are contayned Edinbrough S.t Andrew and Glasco Archbisho
PARS
Northumber-
land.
53

gun, and gone through the greateſt difficulties thereof; to build upon whoſe foundations, I hold it injurious: and am ſo farre from any ambition to prevent his noble purpoſes, that I heartily wiſh all happie furtherances thereto, with a longing deſire to ſee, by his induſtrious labours, another *Scene* added to the perfecting of the *Theatre of Britaines glory.*

4 Yet, in the meane while, leaſt I ſhould ſeeme too defective in my intendments, let me without offence (in this third, though ſhort Booke) give onely a generall view of that Kingdome, upon obſervations from others; which to accompliſh by mine owne ſurvey (if others ſhould hap to fail, and my crazy-aged-body will give leave) is my chiefe deſire; knowing the Iland furniſhed with many worthy remembrances, appertaining both unto them and us, whom God now hath ſet under owne Crowne: and the rather, for that their more Southerne people are from the ſame Originall with us the *Engliſh*, being both alike the *Saxon* branches: as alſo, that the *Picts* anciently inhabiting part of that Kingdome, were the inborne *Britaines*, and ſuch as thither fled to avoide the *Romans* ſervitude: whoſe names began firſt to be diſtinguiſhed under *Diocleſian* the Emperour, when they were termed *Picts* for painting their bodies, like the *Britaines*, as ſaith *Flavius Vigetius*: which is more ſtrengthned, for that the Northerne *Britaines* converted by Saint *Columb*, are called *Britaine Picts.*

5 But the *Highland-men* (the naturall *Scot* indeed) are ſuppoſed to deſcend from the *Scythians*, who with the the *Getes* inſeſting *Ireland*, left both their Iſſue there, and their manners, apparant in the *Wild-Iriſh* even to this day: And from *Scytha* (as is thought) the name of *Scot* grew; for ſo the *Netherlanders* by *Scutten* expreſſe indifferently the *Scythian* or *Scot*: ſo *Gillus* calleth the *Iriſh-Britaines*, *Scythians*: ſo King *Elfred* in tranſlating the Hiſtory of *Oroſius*, turneth *Scotos* into *Scytas*: and ſo ſaith *Walſingham*, from one and the ſame originall, *Scythæ*, *Scythi*, *Scotæ*, *Scoti*, take their names, as from *Getæ*, *Getici*, *Gothi*, *Gothici* have done.

6 Their

HIBERNIAE PARS
MARE HIBERNICUM
Ila
Mula
Knapdayll
Lorna
Lo: qua
Argadia
Lennox
Pruyngham
Quhythyrna
S. Maria
The Southern part of Scotland wherin is Strangae Lake Lamund
Antiquaria Scotica

6 Their Manners were alike, ſaith *Diodorus Siculus*, and *Strabo*, and their garments not much different, as by *Sidonius Apollinaris* may be gathered, where he ſeemeth rather to deſcribe the moderne *Wild-Iriſh*, then the antike *Gete*. Notwithſtanding this Nations Originall by ſome hath beene derived from *Scota*, the ſuppoſed Daughter of the *Egyptian* King *Pharaoh*, that nouriſhed *Moſes*, afterwards married unto *Gaithelus*, the ſon of *Cecrops*, (Founder of *Athens*) who firſt ſeating in *Spaine*, paſſed thence into *Ireland*, and laſtly into *Scotland*, where his Wife *Scota* gave *Name* to the *Nation*; if we beleeve that they hit the marke, who ſhoot at the *Moone*.

7 But that the *Scythians* came into *Spaine*, (beſides the Promontory bearing their name *Scythicum*) *Silius Italicus*, a *Spanyard* borne, doth ſhew, who bringeth the *Concani*, a Nation therein ſeated, from the *Maſſagetæ*, which were the *Scythians*; and the *Sarmatæ*, whom all confeſſe to have beene *Scythians*, were the builders (as he ſaith) of the City *Suſanna* in *Spaine*. And how from *Spaine* they poſſeſſed themſelves of *Ireland*, (at the time when the Kingdome of *Judah* flouriſhed) *Ninius* the Diſciple of *Elvodugus* doth tell, and their owne Hiſtories of *Nemethus* and *Delas*, beſides *Ciſnerus* and others, doe ſhew; who were firſt knowne by the name of *Scots*, as is gathered out of *Porphyry* (alledged by S. *Jerome*) in the raigne of *Aurelianus* the Emperour. *Gildas* calleth them the *Iriſh-Spoilers*: *Giraldus*, *A Scotiſh Nation deſcended from Ireland*: which in regard of them by *Eginhardus* is termed *The Ile of Scots*: by *Beda*, *The Ile inhabited by the Scots*; and by other Hiſtorians, *Scotland the great*; as their ſeate in *Britaine* was called *Scotland the leſſe*.

8 Theſe, when the *Romane Empire* was farre in the wane, burſt into *Britaine* under *Renda* their Captaine, who entring amitie with the *Picts*, poſſeſſed the North part of the Iland, and aſſiſted them againſt the *Britains*, then ready to fall, when the *Romans* were gone. But theſe afterward entertaining diſſentions amongſt themſelves, put the hazard of their eſtates on the tryall and chance of one dayes battle, fought betwixt them in the yeare of Salvation, 740. wherein the *Picts* not onely loſt their

lives

The Eastern part of Scotland wher in ther are diuers Shires and the Vniuersity of Aberdyn
Milliaria Scotica
Cathnes pars
LAND
Spaye flu.
Eynlator
Thylorth brigges
Petrus Kerius celavit

lives, but ſoone after even their very name alſo, and *Fortune* crowning the *Scots* with victory, advanced their Kingdome unto ſuch fame and ſtrength, that the ſame hath long continued without any abſolute conqueſt or ſurpriſe, againſt the aſſaults of whatſoever enemies.

9 *Scotlands* South part in *Galloway*, waſhed with the water of *Solway-Bay*, toucheth degree 56. of *Latitud*, and thence inboſoming many Loughes and In-lets upon the *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, extendeth it ſelfe unto the degree 60. and 30. minutes: whoſe *Longitude* is likewiſe laid betwixt the degree 13. and 19 and the ſame growne very narrow, being ſo neere the North Pole, as lying directly under the hindermoſt Starres of the *Greater Beare*.

10 The whole Kingdome is divided into two parts by the great River *Tay*; the *South* whereof is the more populous, and more beautified in manners, riches, and civilitie: the North more rude, retaining the cuſtomes of the *Wild-Iriſh*, the ancient *Scot*, in whoſe ſeverall Territories theſe Counties enſuing are contained.

South.			North.	
Teiſidale.	*Galloway.*	*Stirling.*	*Loquabrea.*	*Buquhan.*
Merch.	*Carricke.*	*Fife.*	*Braidalbin.*	*Murray.*
Laudien.	*Kyle.*	*Strat'erne.*	*Perth.*	*Roſſe.*
Liddeſdale.	*Cunningham.*	*Menteith.*	*Athol.*	*Sutherland.*
Eskedale.	*Arran.*	*Argile.*	*Anguis.*	*Cathanes.*
Annandale.	*Cluideſdale.*	*Cantire.*	*Merns.*	*Strathnavern.*
Nidd ſaal..	*Lennox.*	*Lorne.*	*Mar.*	

11 And

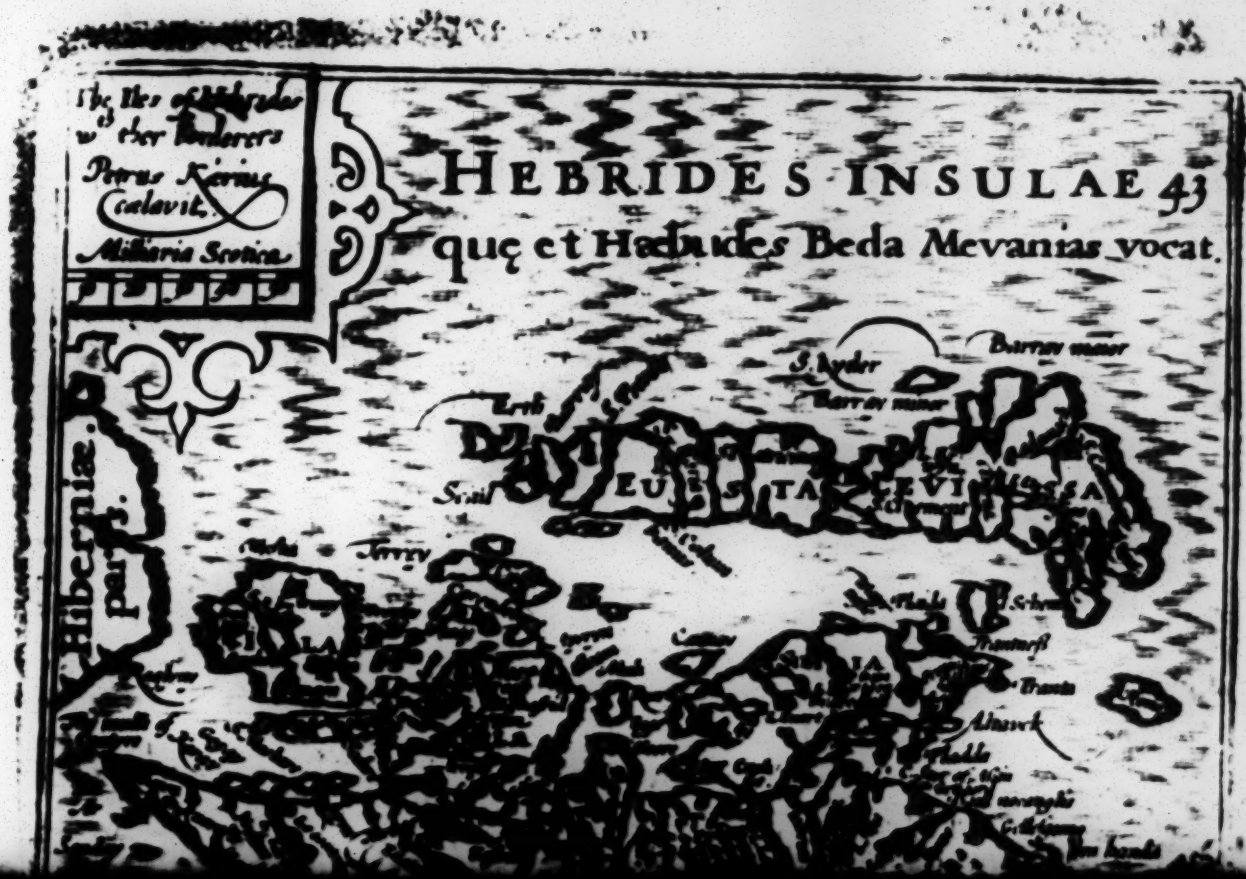
Part of Scotland
itis called of the
inhabitance Stra
nauene with
his borderers
The Scale of
Scotish Miles
10
20
30
40
Petrus
Kerius
celavit
1599
SUDDRLAND
Rona
Stra
Brea
albyn
Aqui
Stra
Stra
Stra

11 And theſe againe are ſubdivided into Sherifdomes, Stewardſhips, and Balliwickes, for the moſt part inheritory unto honourable Families. The Eccleſiaſticall Government is alſo ſubject under two Metropolitan Arch-biſhops, which are of S. *Andrewes*, (the *Primate* of *Scotland*,) and of *Glaſco*; whoſe Juriſdictions are as followeth.

S. Andrewes.		Glaſco.
Dunkeld.	*Brechin.*	*Galloway.*
Aberdon.	*Roſſe.*	*Argile.*
Murray.	*Cathenes.*	*Iles.*
Dunblan.	*Orkney.*	

Amongſt the things worthy of note of Antiquitie in this Kingdome, moſt memorable was that Fortification drawne from *Abercorne* upon the *Frith* of *Edenburough*, unto *Aklud*, now *Dunbritton*, opening upon the Weſt Sea, where *Iulius Agricola* ſet the the limit of the *Romane* Empire; paſt which, ſaith *Tacitus*, there was no other bounds of *Britaine* to be ſought for: and that here the ſecond Legion *Auguſta*, and the 20. Legion *Victrix*, built a part of the Wall, certaine Inſcriptions there digged up, and reſerved at *Dunlop* and *Cadet* doe witneſſe: as alſo an ancient coped monument of an high and round compaſſe, which, as ſome thinke, was a Temple conſecrated unto the God *Terminus*: others, a *Trophey* raiſed by *Carauſius*, who fortified this Wall with ſeaven Caſtles, as *Nimius* doth declare.

12 At this place began the great and darke Wood *Caledonia*, famous for the wild white Buls that


HEBRIDES INSULAE 43
quę et Hæbudes Beda Mevanias vocat.
Petrus Kærius
cælavit.
Milliaria Scotica
Hiberniae.
Barray minor
S. Ayder
Barray minor
Erth
Scail
Terrey
Trantness
Altavek

that therein were bred whose Manes were Lion like, thicke and curled, of nature fierce and cruell, and so hatefull to mankinde, that they abhorred whatsoever was by them handled or breathed upon: these Woods stretched farre and wide with many turnings, darke shades, and dreadfull dens, and so famous in the *Romane* Writers, that they often used that name for all *Britaine*; whose Inhabitants were the last in this Iland, that yeelded their neckes to the yoake of subjection, as shall appeare in our following Story.

13 *Ninian* a *Britaine* is recorded to have converted the *South-Picts* unto the Faith of Christ in the raigne of *Theodosius* the younger, and the Church in *Galloway* bearing his name doth witnesse it: so likewise in the same age *Palladius* sent from Pope *Celestine*, became an Apostle unto the *Scots*, whose reliques lay enshrined at *Fordon* in *Mernis*, as was verily supposed: but that Christianitie had beene formerly planted in this uttermost Province, is testified by *Tertullian*, in saying the *Britaines* hade imbraced the faith further then the *Romanes* had power to follow or persecute them, whereupon *Peter* Monke of *Clun* in *Spaine*, concludeth their conversion to be more ancient then the Southerne *Brittaines*.

14 But touching things observable for the present, surely admirable is the report of the plenty of Cattle, Fish, & Fowle there abiding: their Neat but little, yet many in number: Fish so plentifull, that men in some places (for delight) on horse-backe hunt *Salmons* with Speares: and a certaine Fowle, which some call *Soland-Geese*, spreading so thicke in the ayre, that they even darken the Suns light; of whose flesh, feathers and oyle, the Inhabitants in some parts make great use and gaine; yea, and even of Fishes brought by them, abundant provision for diet, as also of the sticks (brought to make their nests) plentifull provision for fuell.

15 With these, as of wonders I might speake of the natures of those two famous Loughes, *Lomund* and *Ness*, the latter whereof never freezeth in Winter, though never so extreame, and the waters

Occidens.
ORCADES INSULÆ.
The iles of Orkney.
Septentrio.
Meridies.
Orientis.
CATHANES And
ORKNAY INS:
Scotish Mil:
58

waters of the other moſt raging in the faireſt and calmeſt weather, wherein alſo floateth an Iland that removeth from place to place, as the winde forceth her ſpongeous and unfaſtned body. In *Buquhan* upon the bankes of *Ratra* is a Well, whoſe trickling drops turne (in Piramidy-wiſe) into hard ſtone, and another neere *Edenbrough* that floteth with *Bitumen*. In *Dee* and *Done*, beſides the admired plenty of *Salmons*, is found a Shell fiſh, called the *Horſe-muskell*, wherein Pearles are engendred, moſt precious for Phyſicke, and ſome of them ſo Orient, that they give not place to the choiſeſt.

16 No leſſe ſtrange then any the fore-mentioned waters, but more lamentable is the remembrance of the great inundation, hapning, by the ſodaine riſing of *Tay*, which beare away the Walles and Towne of *Berth*, and with it the Cradle and yong ſonne of King *William* into the Sea, wherein the Royall Infant with many others periſhed, the King and his Courtiers hardly eſcaping the danger with life. The ruine of this Towne raiſed another more famous, and more commodiouſly ſeated, even *Perth*, ſince called Saint *Iohns-Towne*.

17 Ilands and Ilets yeelding both beautie and ſubjection to this *Scottiſh* Kingdome, are the *Weſterne*, the *Orkneys* and the *Shetlands*, reckoned to be above three hundred in number; the Inhabitants for the moſt part uſing the frugalitie of the ancient *Scot*.

18 The *Weſterne* lying ſcattered in the *Deucalidonian* Sea, were anciently ruled by a King of their owne, whoſe maintenance was out of their common Coffers, and the Regall Authoritie never continued in lineall ſucceſſion, for (to prevent that) their Kings were not permitted to have wives of their owne, but might by their Lawes accompany with other mens: as the like Law was in the other parts of *Scotland*, that the Virginitie of all new wives, ſhould be the Landlords prey, till King *Malcolme* enacted, that halfe a marke ſhould be paid for redemption. The reſidence of thoſe fore-mentioned Kings, was chiefly in *Ila*, *Bumals*, and *Iona*, now *Columbkill*, where (as *Donald Munro*, who travelled through theſe Ilands, reporteth) are three Tombes, having the ſeverall Inſcriptions of the Kings of *Scotland*, of *Ireland*, and of *Norway*.

19 A-

19 Among theſe *Weſterne* Ilands, the *Hebrides*, *Skie*, *Mula*, *Ila*, and *Arran*, are the greateſt: All of them plentifull of Corne, Woods, Salmons and Herrings, as others of Conies, Deere, Horſes, and Sheepe, where in ſome they are wild, and in others without any owners; but the people uncivill, and lacking Religion, they rather live rudely in ſtate of neceſſitie, then as Lords of theſe portions which God hath allotted them; and with a ſufferable eaſe, ignorant of ambition, enjoy thoſe contentments, which ſome others (though they no great ſumme) doe more laborioufly attaine unto by the precepts of Philoſophie: for, feeding themſelves with competencie without any exceſſe, they returne all the over-plus unto their Lords, as doe the Inhabitants of *Hirta* and *Rona*; but alas, Religion not knowne among them, theſe penurious vertues are rather the curſes of *Cham*, then the followings of Chriſt, who forbids us *to be too carefull for the morrow.*

20 The Iles of *Orkenay* upon the North of *Scotland*, lying in a moſt raging and tempeſtuous Sea, are about three and thirtie in number, whereof thirteene are inhabited, and the other repleniſhed with Cattle: in theſe are no venomous Serpents, nor other ugly vermin; the aire ſharpe and healthfull, and the ſoile apt to beare onely Oats and Barley, but not a ſtick of wood: among theſe, *Pomonia* is the greateſt, accounted and called the Main-land, affording ſixe Minerals of Lead and Tinne, and in her chiefe Towne a Biſhops See. wherein are ſeated twelve Pariſh-Churches, one of them very magnificent for ſo remote a Country.

21 Of all the *Romanes*, *Iulius Agricola* firſt diſcovered the *Orkenays*; yea, and ſubdued them, if we will beleeve *Tacitus*: but *Pomponius Mela*, that wrote thirtie yeeres before him, doth mention them, and *Iuvenal* in *Hadrians* time after him, tels us the *Romanes* had won them; and laſtly, *Claudian* nameth *Saxons* that were ſlaine in them, and ſo doth *Ninius* name *Oliba* and *Ebiſſus*, *Saxon* Commanders, who in their roving Pinnaces waſted the *Orkneys*. Theſe Ilands *Donald Bane* the uſurper of the *Scottiſh* Crowne, gave to the King of *Norway* for his aſſiſtance, and by the *Norwegians* were they

held the ſpace of an hundred and ſixtie yeeres, untill that *Alexander* the third King of *Scotland*, with ſword and compoſition got them from *Magnus* the fourth, King of *Norway*, which afterward King *Haquin* confirmed unto King *Robert Bruce*: but laſtly, *Chriſtian* the firſt, King of *Norway* and *Denmarke*, utterly renounced all his right to thoſe Ilands, when he gave his daughter in marriage unto King *James* the third, which deed was further ratifi d by the Pope, who openeth the way to the poſſeſſion of Kingdomes with his own key.

(22) More North, and further then this Chart could well expreſſe, lie the Iſles of *Shetland*, of ſome thought to be *Thule*, and by the Commenter upon *Horace*, the *Fortunate Iland*, where, as *Tzetzes* fabuleth, the ſoules of good men are ferryed into thoſe *Elizian* fields that ever grow greene, and whence *Julius Cæſar* could hardly be drawne, as *Muretus* hath written: but their fictions intended onely that the vertuous ſoules of the dead paſſed the uttermoſt bounds of earthly abode, and attained to an ever-pleaſing repoſe, and ever-flouriſhing happineſſe; which whether they borrowed from the deſcription of Paradiſe, (taken both for a faire Garden and the ſoules happy reſt) I cannot define; but ſure they would not have made thoſe fields alwayes greene, if they had ſeene how they lye ever covered with Ice and Snow, being in the 63. degree of Latitude, as *Ptolemie* hath placed it, where (for the moſt part) is a continuall Winter: but for proofe that this was the *Thule*, beſides *Ptolemies* Poſiture, *Saxo Grammaticus* betwixt *Norway* and *Scotland* hath placed it; and *Solinus*, two dayes ſayling from the point of *Caledonia*; and *Tacitus* ſaith, that the *Romanes* kenned *Thule* a farre off, as they ſayled about *Britaine* by the *Orcades*: and laſtly, *Mela* maketh it to face *Berge* a Citie in *Norway*.

THE KINGDOME OF IRLAND
Part of Scotland
The Anglesey
Irish Sea
Man Is.
PART OF ENGLAND
THE WEST OCEAN
The Scale of Miles

IRELAND DESCRIBED

CHAPTER I.

THe Traditions of time have delivered unto us divers names, whereby this famous Iland is recorded to have beene called: yet none of more faire probabilitie, then that of *Orpheus*, *Aristotle* and *Claudian*, by whom it is named *Ierna*: by *Iuvenal* and *Mela* called *Iuverna*: by *Diodorus Siculus*, *Iris*: by *Martian* of *Heraclea*, *Ioyepnia*: by *Eustachius*, *Oyernia*, and *Bernia*: by the native Inhabitants, *Eryn*: by the *Britaines*, *Yuerdon*: the *Welsh-Bards* in their Ballads, *Tirvolas Toidanan*, and *Banno*: and by the *English*, *Ireland*. But from whence these diversities were derived, arise many opinions. Doubtlesse it is, that *Hibernia*, *Iuverna*, and *Overnia*, came from *Ierna*, spoken of by *Orpheus* and *Aristotle*; and the same *Ierna*, as also *Iris*, *Iuerdhon*, and *Ireland*, from *Erin*, the terme that the Inhabitants now use. From this *Erin* therefore (a word proper to the Nation) the originall is most likely to be deduced.

2 Some derive *Hibernia* from *Hiberno tempore*, that is, from the winter season; some from *Hiberus* a *Spaniard*; some from a Duke named *Irnalph*; some againe from the ancient River *Iberus*, and some from *Hiere*, an *Irish* word, which signifieth the west, or a westerne coast, whence *Erin* may also seeme to fetch the derivation: for it lieth furthest Westward of any region in all *Europe*. As also for that the River running in the most remote west-part of this Iland, is in *Ptolemy* called *Iernus*: like as the furthest Westerne Promontory in *Spaine*, from whence our *Irish* men came, is by *Strabo* called *Iernè*,

Ierne, and the River next unto it, by *Mela*, *Iernа*: yea, and *Spaine* it ſelfe, for the Weſterne ſituation, is called *Heſperia*: the Weſt-Cape of *Africke*, *Heſperium*; and in *Germany*, *Weſtrich* and *Weſtphalen* from their poſition have their names. *Poſtellus* (a man that rather followed his owne fancy, then the judgement of others) fetcheth the originall of *Ireland* from the *Hebrewes*, as if *Irin* ſhould be as much as *Iwim*, that is, the *Iewes* land: which opinion I hold no better then thoſe that would have it from the Winter-like ſtormes, although upon every winde the aire is cold there.

3 *Feſtus Avienus*, in that little booke which he entituled *Ora maritimæ*, calleth *Ireland*, *Sacram Inſulam*, that is, the holy Iland: to which opinion the people are ſoone drawne, by reaſon of the many Saints that the Iland is ſaid to produce, and the bleſſed ſoile that affords no venomous creatures to retaine life. It is thought that *Plutarch* meant *Ireland* by his *Ogygia*, for her great antiquitie; and of latter times by *Iſidore* and *Bede* it was called *Scotia*, of thoſe *Scots* that inhabited it: and that thence the name of *Scotland*, together with the *Scots* themſelves, came into *Britaine*.

4 For largeneſſe and circuit, in times paſt, this Iland challenged the third place in ranke of all the Iles of the then knowne world: for thus have Geographers left us, that the *Indian Taproban* for greatneſſe was the firſt, the Ile of *Britaine* the next, and this of *Ireland* the third: and for that cauſe doth *Ptolomy* call it the little *Britaine*. But howſoever *Strabo* hath extended the bredth, as broad as the length, and others have formed it in ſhape like an egge, yet later dimenſions have found it farre otherwiſe, twice longer then broad, and may be compared to the forelegge of a Beare, if the *Simile* breed no offence. Whoſe Eaſt-ſide hath on it that tempeſtuous ſea that cutteth her channell betwixt *England* and this *Ireland*: the Weſt is waſhed with the Weſterne Ocean; the North with the *Deucaledonian*; and the South with the *Virginian Sea*.

5 The aire of this Iland is delectable and wholeſome, though neither ſo cleere nor ſubtile as is

ours

ours of *England*, which (as *Atela* saith) is nothing favourable for the ripening of Corne: but so gratefull to the ground, that it causeth grasse to grow abundantly, not onely fresh and long, but withall very sweet for all Cattle, and in Winter is more subject to winde then snow: and that I may use the words of *Giraldus*, *It is of all Countries most temperate, neither forcing the inhabitants to seeke shade from the frying heat of Cancer, nor the chilling cold of Capricorne to drive them to the fire:* but at all seasons most milde, betwixt a sufferable cold, and gentle warme heat.

6 The soile (saith *Cambrensis*) is uneven, wooddy, wilde, wateriſh and boggy, so full of Loghs and Meeres, that great ponds of water are found upon the high Mountaines. These in deed make the places somewhat dangerous unto all new commers, by breeding of rheums, dysenteries and fluxes, whose usuall remedie is *Vshebah*, a wholesome *Aqua vitæ*, that dryeth more, and enflameth lesse, then many other hot confections.

7 The Commodities of this Kingdome chiefly consist in Cattle, whose feed is so sweet and so ranke, that they will soone graze to a surfeit, if they may be suffered to feed as they will. Their sheep are many, but beare not the best wooll, which twice are shorne within one yeere. Of these they make Mantles, Caddowes, and Coverlets, vented from thence into forraine Countries. Their Hobbies likewise are of great esteeme, and are answerable to the Iennets of *Spaine*. Bees are there in such abundance, that honey is found in holes of old trees, and in rifts of the rocks. No annoyance of hurtfull Snake or venomous creatures; and to speake all in a word, nothing wanting for profit or pleasure: for so much doth *Giraldus* affirme, in saying, that *Nature had cast into this westerne Kingdome of Zephyrus a more gracious eye then was ordinary.*

3 Touching the originall peopling of this faire Iland, if we will beleeve their records, they make antiquitie it selfe but young unto themselves, affirming the damsell *Cæsara*, and niece unto *Noah*,

Noah, to have found it out before the Floud; and that three hundred yeeres after; when *Japhets* posteritie tooke into these West-parts of the world, one *Bartholanus* of his progeny, a *Scythian* by birth, encouraged by the late successe of *Nimrod* (who now had intruded upon the Monarchy of *Syria*) wandred so farre West, that *Fortune* at last cast him and his people upon the coast of *Ireland*. There he setled with his three sonnes, *Languinna*, *Salanus*, and *Rutlurgius*, who searching through every creeke and corner of the Land, left their own names by three notable places, *Languini*, *Stragrus*, and Mount *Salanga*, which the revolution of times hath since called by other names, as S. *Dominick-hill*, *Rutlurgi*, and *Stagnum*. Vnder the government of these three sonnes, and their off-spring, this land was kept about three hundred yeeres; at which time there arrived also in *Ireland* a Giant-like kinde of people of *Nimrods* race, who in bodily shape exceeded the proportion of usuall men, using their strengths to winne soveraignties, and to oppresse with rapine and violence. These growing to numbers, accounted it necessary to prevent dominion, lest the curse of slavery (prophecied by *Noah*) should light upon them: to prevent the which, they set up a King of their own; then quarrels bred daily, either parties purposing to hold their interest by their swords: against whom, lastly a battle was fought, and an infinite company of Giants slaine; when also died most of those of the posteritie of *Iapheth*, leaving them of *Cham* Lords of the Iland.

(9) Whereupon *Nemethus* a *Scythian*, with his foure sonnes, arrived in *Ireland*, and by strong hand seated themselves among these Giants; where for two hundred and sixtie yeeres they kept, but then no longer able to hold out against them, they left their standings, and departed the land.

(10) Soone after, the five sons of *Dela*, descended from the said *Nemethus*, came into these coasts, and with manly prowesse drove these miscreants out of *Ireland*, whereby the seed of *Cham* was utterly expelled, & these of *Iapheth* divided the land into five parts, whereof they became themselves Kings:

but

but falling at variance, gave advantage unto others, among whom the BRITAINES ſet in a foot.

11 But to make this Iland more famous, certaine Hiſtorians have fetched their Kings from moſt uncertaine Records, as namely from *Gaothel* the *Grecian*, and *Scotia* (the daughter of King *Pharao*, and nouriſher of *Moſes*) his wife: who at that time, when *Iſrael* were in *Egypt*, with a Colony came into *Spaine*, and after into *Ireland*, where he was made King, and in honour of his Queene, the land named *Scotia*, from whom alſo the Inhabitants tooke name: his poſteritie increaſing in the parts of *Spaine*, where firſt they had ſeated, in proceſſe of time ſought further adventures under the foureſonnes of *Mileſius* King of *Spaine*, whoſe names were *Hibernus*, *Hermion*, *Euer*, and *Erimon*.

12 Theſe, by the direction, ſufferance, and aſſiſtance of *Gurguntius*, King of the *Britaines*, after that *Ireland* had beene very much diſpeopled by a contagious peſtilence, ſeated themſelves, and from the eldeſt, *Hibernus*, called the Iſland *Hibernia*, as ſome are of opinion: theſe divided the whole into five Provinces, famouſly knowne by the names of *Mounſter*, *Leinſter*, *Connaught*, *Vlſter*, and *Meath* in their midſt: and from theſe the preſent *Iriſh* repute themſelves to come. Yet ſurely, as I make no queſtion, but that this Iland became inhabited even of old time, when mankinde againe over-ſpred the face of the earth, ſo doubt I not, but that our *Britaines* paſſed thereinto themſelves, ſuch infinite number of words in the *Iriſh* language yet in uſe, ſuch ancient names of Waters, Iſles, Mountaines, and places, meerely *Britiſh* words, yet remaining, and the teſtimony of *Tacitus*, who ſaith, that their manners were faſhioned to the *Britaines*, inforceth ſo much; and *Ptolemy* before him, calleth that Iland by the name of *little Britaine*: all which ſhew a former intereſt for *Ireland*, then that which by conqueſt under *Henry* the ſecond was made.

13 That

13 That it ever was ſubject to the *Romans*, is doubtfull, though *Agricola* did wiſh it, and *Tacitus* held moſt neceſſary: yea, and in the diviſion of their Empire, *Ireland*, with *Britaine* and *Thule*, fell unto *Conſtantine* the ſonne of *Conſtantine* the great; yet their manners unreclaimed, and barbariſme retained long after thoſe dayes, doe witneſſe no ſuch civilitie ſowne, to be in that plot. But when *Romes* great Empire began to grow leſſe, the *Scots* or *Scythians* grew mightie in *Ireland*: and as *Oroſius* writeth, that Iſland was wholly inhabited by the *Scotiſh* Nation in the dayes of *Honorius*, and *Arcadius*, the Emperours: whoſe warres and ſlaughter, *Claudian* doth lightly touch in this his Verſe.

Scotorum cumulos flevit glacialis Iverne.
The frozen Ireland wept to ſee, her Scots all ſlaine on heapes to be.

14 As theſe for the moſt part, by the teſtimony of *Ninius*, were the ancient Inhabitants, ſo by other ancient Writers, their cuſtomes and manners are thus ſet forth: *Strabo* ſaith, *The Inhabitants of* Ireland *are more rude then the* Britaines, *they feed upon the fleſh of men, yea, and thinke it a point of worth to eate their dead parents: wantonly they accompany with women, making no difference of other mens wives, their owne ſiſters, nor of their naturall mothers: but of theſe things* (ſaith he) *we have no certaine witneſſe of ſufficient credit. Pomponius Mela* recordeth, that *the* Iriſh *are uncivill, ignorant of vertues, and voyd of religion.* And *Solinus* affirmeth, that *after victory they drinke the blood of the ſlaine, and beſmeare their owne faces therewith; ſo given to warre, that the mother at the birth of a man-childe, feedeth the firſt meat into her infants mouth, upon the point of her husbands ſword, and with heathenſh imprecations, wiſheth that it may die no otherwiſe then in warre or by ſword.*

15 But from theſe ancient and barbarous manners, let us come to the conditions of their middle time; whom *Giraldus Cambrenſis* deſcribeth as followeth: *The Iriſh* (ſaith he) *are a ſtrong and bold people,*

people, martiall and prodigall in warre, nimble, ſtout, and haughtie of heart; careleſſe of life, but greedy of glory; courteous to ſtrangers, conſtant in love, light of beliefe, impatient of injury, given to fleſhly luſts, and in enmitie implacable. At the baptizing of their Infants, their manner was, not to dip their right armes into the water, that ſo (as they thought) they might give a more deepe and incurable blow; never calling them by the names of their Parents whileſt they lived together, but at their death tooke it upon them. Their women nurſed not the children they bare; and they that nurſed others, did affect and love them much more then their owne.

16 So much were they given to fantaſticall conceits, that they held it very ominous to give their neighbours fire upon *May-day:* to eat an old egge, endangered the death of their horſe: and before they caſt in their ſeed, they ſend ſalt into the field: to hang up the ſhelles in the roofe, was a preſervative of the chickens from the Kite: to ſet up greene boughes at their doores in the Moneth of May, increaſed their Kines milke; and to ſpit upon Cattle, they held it good againſt Witchery, whereof *Ireland* was full.

17 Superſtitious Idolatry among the wilde *Iriſh* was common, yeelding divine honour unto the Moone after the change, unto whom they both bowed their knees, and made ſupplications; and with a loud voice would thus ſpeake unto that Planet: *we pray thee leave us in as good eſtate as thou foundſt us.* Wolves they did make their Godſibs, terming them *Chari Chriſt*, and ſo thought themſelves preſerved from their hurts: the hoofes of dead horſes they accounted and held ſacred: about childrens necks they hung the beginning of Saint *Iohns* Goſpel, a crooked naile of an horſe ſhooe, or a peece of a Wolves skinne; and both the ſucking-childe and nurſe were girt with girdles finely plated of womans haire; ſo farre they wandred into the wayes of errour, in making theſe armes the ſtrength of their healths.

18 Their wives were many, by reaſon of divorcements, and their maids marryed at twelve yeeres

yeeres of age, whoſe cuſtomes were to ſend to their lovers, bracelets plated, and curiouſly wrought of their owne haire, ſo farre following *Venus* in the knots of theſe allurements. The men wore linnen ſhirts exceedingly large, ſtained with Saffron, the ſleeves wide, and hanging to their knees, ſtrait and ſhort truſſes plated thicke in the skirts, their breeches cloſe to the thighes, a ſhort skeine hanging point downe before, and a mantle moſt times caſt over their heads. The women wore their haire plated in curious manner, hanging downe their backs and thoulders, from under foulden wreathes of fine linnen, rolled about their heads, rather loading the wearer, then delighting the beholder: for as the one was moſt ſeemely, ſo the other was unſightly: their necks were hung with chaines and carkanets, their armes wreathed with many bracelets, and over their ſide-garments the ſhagge rugge mantles purfled with a deepe Fringe of divers colours, both ſexes accounting idleneſſe their onely libertie, and eaſe their greateſt riches.

19 In warres they were forward, and fought with battle-axes, whoſe bearers were called *Gallogla ſſes*, the common Souldier but lightly armed, who ſerved with darts and ſharpe skeines; their Trumpet was a Bagge-pipe, and word for encounter, *Pharrob*; which at the firſt onſet with great acclamation they uttered, and he that did not, was taken into the ayre, and carryed into the vale of *Kerry*, where transformed (as they did beleeve) he remained untill he was hunted with Hounds from thence to his home.

20 For the dying and dead they hired women to mourne, who expoſtulated with the ſicke, why he would die; and dead, at his Funerall ſuch out-cries were made, ſuch clapping of hands, ſuch howlings, and geſtures, that one would thinke their ſorrows unrecoverable, holding the opinion of *Pythagoras* for the ſoules departed.

21 Their dyet in neceſſitie was ſlender, feeding upon water-creſſes, roots, muſhromes, ſham rogh, butter tempered with oat-meale, milke, whey, yea, and raw fleſh, the bloud being cruſhed out-

their:

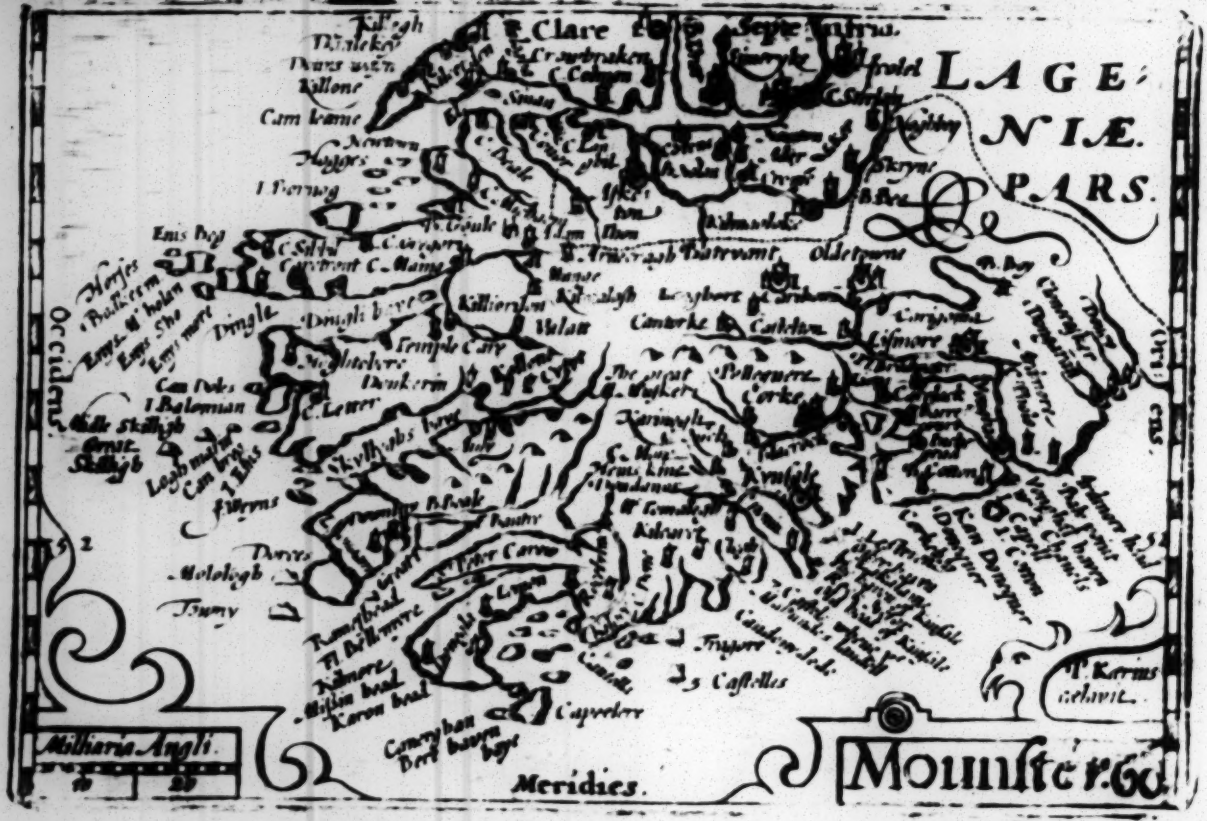
their uſe was alſo to let their kine bloud, which ſtanding a while, and comming to a jelly, with butter they did eat, as a very good diſh.

22 That the Goſpell of Chriſt ſhould be preached in *Ireland* by *James* the Apoſtle, I will not affirme, though *Vincentius* hath ſaid it: neither will I, with the *Scots*, bring the Ilands converſion from a Chriſtian woman, who (as their Hiſtorians doe avouch) firſt inſtructed the Queene, and the Queene her husband, and he againe his Subjects, till all became Chriſtians. But moſt true it is, that the *Scots* firſt received the doctrine of Chriſt in this Kingdome of *Ireland*; for thus writeth *Proſper*: *Celeſtin Pope of Rome ſent his Archdeacon Palladius into Britaine to withſtand the Pelagian hereſie, who at one time did drive out theſe enemies of grace, and ordained a Biſhop among the Scots, whereby that barbarous Nation embraced Chriſtianitie.* Yet *Ninius* reporteth, that *Palladius* did nothing in neither, being taken away by untimely death: but that S. *Patricke*, borne at *Eiburne* in *Cluedſdale*, the ſonne of *Calphurus*, by the ſiſter of S. *Martin*, was the firſt Apoſtle for *Ireland*, who ſowed his heavenly ſeede with ſuch plentifull increaſe, that the ſoile it ſelfe ſhortly was called *Sanctorum patria, the Country of Saints*: for whoſe Sepulchre after his death roſe as great variance, as was for *Homer* amongſt them of *Greece*: they of *Downe* challenged his grave to be with them, upon certaine Verſes written on a Tombe, which aſcribes *Patricke*, *Bridget*, and *Columbe* to be buried therein: they of *Armagh* lay claime by the warrant of S. *Bernard*, who ſaith, that *Patricke in his time there ruled, and after death there reſted.* *Glaſtenbury* in *England* by ancient records will have his bodie interred with them; and *Scotland* avoucheth his birth to be at *Glaſco*, and bones to reſt at *Kirk Patricke* with them: of ſuch reverent eſteeme was this *Iriſh* Apoſtle.

23 This *Patricke* in his youth had beene taken captive by the *Iriſh* Pirats, and for ſixe yeares continuance ſerved *Macbuain* as his ſlave, and keeper of his ſwine: in which dejected condition, ſo deſirous he was of the Lands ſalvation, that in his dreames he thought the Infants unborne cryed

unto

unto him for Baptiſme; and redeeming himſelfe thence for a peece of gold found in the field, which a ſwine had turned up, in his aged yeares came backe againe into *Ireland*, preached the Goſpell, converted the people, and laſtly became Archbiſhop of *Armagh*. Of whoſe miracles and Purgatorie, I leave others toſpeake; that are more credulous in the one, and have better leiſure to relate the other; and will ſhew thee *Ireland* as now it is, firſt in generall, and then in parts.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Cashel
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Galway
Athlone
Roscommon
Boyle
Sligo
Ballyshannon
Donegal
Lough Erne
Lough Neagh
Belfast
Carrickfergus
Down
Newry
Dundalk
Drogheda
Trim
Kells
Navan
Kilkenny
Clonmell
Fermoy
Mallow
Bandon
Kinsale
Castles
Cashel
Limerick
Ennis

THE PROVINCE OF MOUNSTER.

CHAPTER II.

THis Province, called in *Iriſh*, *Mowa*; in a more ordinary conſtruction of ſpeech; *Wown*; in *Latine*, *Momonia*; and in *Engliſh*, *Mounſter*; lyeth open South-ward to the *Vergivian Sea*: North-ward it affronteth part of *Connaught*: The Eaſt is neighboured by *Leinſter*: and the Weſt is altogether waſhed with the Weſt Ocean.

2 The length thereof extended from *Ballatimore*-Bay in her South, unto the Bay of *Galway* in her North, are about ninetie miles. Her broadeſt part from Eaſt to Weſt, is from *Waterford Haven* to *Feriter Haven*, and containeth an hundred miles. The whole circumference, by following the promotaries and indents, are above five hundred and fortie miles.

3 The forme thereof is quadrant or foure-ſquare. The ayre milde and temperate, neither too chilling cold, nor too ſcorching hot. The ſoyle in ſome parts is hilly, looking aloft with wooddy, wilde, and ſolitary mountaines: yet the vallies below are garniſhed with Corne-fields. And generally, all, both pleaſant for ſight, and fertile for ſoyle.

4 This Province is at this day divided into two parts: that is, the Weſt-*Mounſter*, and the South-*Mounſter*. The Weſt-*Mounſter* was inhabited in old time by the *Luceni*, the *Velabri*, and the *Vterini*: the South-*Mounſter* by the *Oudie* or *Vodie*, and the *Coriondi*. The *Velabri* and *Luceni* are ſaid (by *Oroſius*) to have dwelt in that part of the Countrey, where it lyeth outmoſt Weſtward, and paſſing towards the *Cantabrian* Ocean, looketh a farre off to *Galitia* in *Spaine*. The *Luceni* of *Ireland* (who ſeeme to have derived their name and originall from the *Lucenſis* of *Gallitia*, and of whom there ſtill remaine ſome reliques in the Barony of *Lyxnouw*) are ſuppoſed to have been ſeated in thoſe parts that lye neighbouring upon the banke of the River *Sheenon*.

5 The

5 The generall Commodities of this Province, are Corne, Cattle, Wood, Wooll, and Fish. The last whereof, it affords in every place plenty and abundance of all sorts. But none so well known for the store of Herrings that are taken there, as is the Promontory called *Eraugh*, that lies betweene *Bantre* and *Ballatimore* Bay, whereunto every yeere a great Fleet of *Spaniards* and *Portugals* resort (even in the middest of Winter) to fish also for Cods.

6 The principall Citie of the Province is *Limericke*, which the *Irish* call *Loumeagh*, compassed about with the famous River *Shennon*, by the parting of the Channell. This is a Bishops See, and the very Mart-Towne of *Mounster*. It was first wonne by *Reymond le Grosse* an *Englishman*, afterwards burnt by *Dunenald* an *Irish* pettie King of *Thuetmond*. Then in processe of time, *Philip Brees* an *Englishman* was infeoffed in it, and King *John* fortified it with a Castle, which he caused therein to be built. In this Castle certaine Hostages making their abode in the yeere 1332 grew (as is reported) so full of pride and insolency, that they slew the Constable thereof, and seized the Castle into their owne hands. But the resolute Citizens, that could neither brooke nor beare with such barbarous crueltie, did in revenge then shew such manly courage and vivacitie, as they soone after recovered the Castle againe, repaying the Hostages in such hostile manner, as that they put them all to the sword without partialitie. The position of this Towne is by *Mercator* placed for Latitude 53. degrees 20 minutes; and for Longitude, 9. degrees and 34. minutes. Neere unto the River that *Ptolemy* calleth *Daucona*, and *Giraldus Cambrensis* (by the alteration of some few letters) nameth *Saranus* and *Savarenus*, which issueth out of *Muskerey* Mountaines; is seated the Citie *Corke*, graced also with another Episcopall dignitie (and with the Bishops See of *Clon* annexed unto it) which *Giraldus* calleth *Corragia*, the *Englishmen Corke*, & the native Inhabitants of the Country *Corsach*. This Towne is so beset on every side with neighbouring molesters, as that they are still constrained to keepe watch and ward, as if there lay continuall siege against it. The Citizens of this place are all linkt together

together in ſome one or other degree of affinitie, for that they dare not match their daughters in marriage into the Country, but make contracts of matrimony one with another among themſelves. In this place, that holy and religious man *Briech* is ſaid to have his birth and breeding, who flouriſhed among the *Gaules* in that fruitfull age of Chriſtianitie, and from whom the Dioceſſe of *Sanbriech* in *Britaine Armorica*, commonly called S. *Brieu*, had the denomination.

7 The Citie which the *Iriſh* and *Britaines* call *Porthlarg*, and the *Engliſh*, *Waterford*, though it be laſt in place, yet is it not leaſt in account, as being the ſecond Citie in all *Ireland*, as well for the convenience and commodiouſneſſe of the Haven, that affords ſuch neceſſary aptitude for trade and traffique, as alſo for the faithfull loyaltie which it hath alwayes ſhewed to the Imperiall Crown of *England*: for ever ſince it was wonne by *Richard* Earle of *Pembrooke*, it ſtill performed the obedience and peaceable offices of dutie and ſeruice vnto the *Engliſh*, as they continued the courſe in the conqueſt of *Ireland*: whence it is that the Kings of *England* have from time to time endowed it with many large Franchiſes and Liberties, which King *Henry* the ſeventh did both augment and confirme.

8 Although ſince the time of S. *Patricke*, Chriſtianitie was never extinct in this Country, yet the government being haled into contrary factions, the Nobilitie lawleſſe, and the multitude wilfull, it hath come to paſſe, that Religion hath waxed (with the temporall common ſort) more cold and feeble, being moſt of them very irreligious, and addicted wholly to ſuperſtitious obſervations: for in ſome parts of this Province, ſome are of opinion, that certaine men are yeerely turned into Wolves, and made Wolfe-men. Though this hath been conſtantly affirmed by ſuch as thinke their cenſures worthy to paſſe for currant and credible; yet let us ſuppoſe that haply they be poſſeſſed with the diſeaſe and maladie that the Phyſitians call Lycanthropy, which begetteth and engendreth ſuch like phantaſies through the malicious humours of Melancholy; and ſo oftentimes men imagine themſelves

ſelves to be turned and transformed into formes which they are not. Some againe embrace another ridiculous opinion, and perſwade themſelves, that he who in the barbarous acclamation and outcry of the Souldiers, which they uſe with great forcing and ſtraining of their voyces, when they joyne battell, doth not ſhowte and make a noiſe as the reſt doe, is ſuddenly caught from the ground, and carried as it were flying in the ayre, out of any Country of *Ireland*, into ſome deſert vallies, where he feedeth upon graſſe, drinketh water, hath ſome uſe of reaſon, but not of ſpeech, is ignorant of the preſent condition he ſtands in, whether good or bad: yet at length ſhall be brought to his own home, being caught with the helpe of Hounds and Hunters. Great pitie that the foule fiend and father of darkneſſe, ſhould ſo grievouſly ſeduce this people with misbeliefe, and that theſe errours be not chaſed away with the truth of Chriſtian Religion, whereby as they carry much grace in their countenances, they may alſo not be voyd of the inward grace of their ſoules and underſtanding.

9 This Province hath beene ſore waſted in the rebellions of *Deſmond*, to whoſe ayde Pope *Gregory* the thirteenth, and *Philip* King of *Spaine*, ſent certaine companies of *Italians* and *Spaniards*, who arrived not farre from *Dingle*, fortified themſelves, and gave it the name of *Fort de Ore*, ſounding loud threats againſt the whole Country. But *Arthur* Baron *Grey*, Lord Deputie of *Ireland*, at the firſt onſet decided their quarrell, by ſheathing his ſword in their bowels; and *Deſmond* fearefully flying into the woods, was by a Souldier cut ſhorter by the head. And againe, when the Kingdome of *Ireland* lay bleeding, and put almoſt to the hazard of the laſt caſt, *Don Iohn D' Aquila*, with 8. thouſand *Spaniards* (upon confidence of the excommunications of *Pius* the fift, *Gregory* the thirteenth, and *Clement* the eight, *Popes*, all of them diſcharging their curſes like unto thunderbolts againſt Queen *Elizabeth* of bleſſed memory) landed neere unto *Kinſale*, preſuming that the rebellions of *Tyrone* had turned the hearts of the *Iriſh* for *Rome*: Sir *Charles Blunt* Lord *Mountjoy*, in the depth of Winter, and with his tired Souldiers, ſo daunted their *Spaniſh* hearts, that with one victory he repreſſed their bragging boldneſſe, and recovered the *Iriſh* that were ready to revolt.

10 God

10 God hath oftentimes ſhewed his tender love and affection to this people, in laying his fatherly chaſtiſements and afflictions upon them, ſometimes by windes, ſometimes by famine and dearth, and ſometimes again by opening his hand of plentie into their laps to convert them to himſelfe, and to divert their hearts from ſuperſtitions. In the yeere 1330. about the Feaſt of Saint *Johns Baptiſt*, there began ſuch a dearth of Corne in this Country, by the abundance of raine and the inundation of waters (which continued untill *Michaelmas* following) that a Cranoc of Wheat was ſold for twentie ſhillings, a Cranoc of Oats for eight ſhillings, a Cranoc of Peaſe, Beanes, and Barley for as much. The windes the ſame yeere were ſo mightie, that many were hurt, and many ſlain outright by the fall of houſes that was forced by the violence of the ſame. The like whereof were never ſeen in *Ireland*. In the yeere 1317. there was ſuch a dearth of Corne and other victuals, that a Cranoc of Wheat was ſold for twentie three ſhillings. And many Houſholders, that before time had ſuſtained and relieved a great number, were this yeere driven to beg, and many famiſhed. In the time of which famine, the mercy of God ſo diſpoſed, that upon the 27. day of Iune, in the yeere 1331. there came to land ſuch a mightie multitude of great Sea-fiſhes (that is) *Thurſheds*, ſuch as in many ages paſt had never beene ſeene, that the people were much comforted in this diſtreſſe, and received great reliefe and ſuſtenance by the ſame.

11 Places of Religion in this Country, were the two Abbies at *Teghall*, called the *North-Abbey* and *South-Abbey*: The two Abbeys at *Limericke*, S. *Francis* Abbey, and S. *Dominicke* Abbey: The two Abbeys at *Corke*, the Abbey of the Ile, and S. *Frances* Abbey: and the famous Abbey (in times paſt) of the holy Croſſe which hath had many priviledges and liberties granted unto it, in honour of a piece of *Chriſts Croſſe*, that was (as they ſay) ſometimes preſerved there. Thus were Chriſtians perſwaded in ancient times. And it is a wonder in what Troopes and Aſſemblies people doe (even yet) conflow thither upon devotion, as unto a place of holineſſe and ſanctitie: ſo firmely are

they

they ſetled in the Religion of their Fore-fathers, which hath been increaſed beyond all meaſure by the negligent care of their Teachers, who ſhould inſtruct their ignorance, and labour to reduce them from the errors they perſevere in.

This Province is governed by a Lord Preſident, who hath one aſſiſtant, twelve learned Lawyers, and a Secretary to keepe it in dutie and obedience. It was in times paſt divided into many parts, as *Towoun*, that is, *North Mounſter*; *Deſwoun*, that is, *South-Mounſter*; *Hierwoun*, that is, *weſt-Mounſter*; *Mean-woun*, that is, *Middle-Mounſter*; and *Vrwoun*, that is, the Front of *Mounſter*. But at this day it is diſtinguiſhed into theſe Counties; *Kerry*, *Deſmond*, *Limericke*, *Tipperary*, *Holy-roſſe*, *Waterford*, and *Corke*: which County in times paſt had beene a Kingdome, containing with it *Deſmond* alſo: for ſo in the Grant given by King *Henry* the ſecond unto *Robert Fitz-Stephen*, and to *Miles de Cogan*, it is called in theſe words: *Know ye that I have granted the whole Kingdome of Corke, excepting the Citie and Cantred of the Oſtmans, to hold for them and their heires, of me and* Iohn *my ſonne, by the ſervice of ſixtie Knights.* The County of *Waterford*, King *Henry* the ſixth gave unto Iohn *Talbot* Earle of *Shrewsbury*, with the name, ſtile, and title of *Earle of Waterford*, which was afterward againe aſſumed to the Crowne. Touching the Countie of *Holy-Croſſe*, as the opinion of that much frequented Abbey is much leſſened, ſo that Countie is ſwallowed up altogether in the Countie *Tipperary*. It is fortified with five ſtrong Caſtles, traded with ſixe Market-Townes, and divided as followeth.

MOVNSTER
- *Limericke.*
- *Kery.*
- *Corke.*
- *Waterford.*
- *Deſmond.*
- *Holy-Croſſe is*

MARE
HIBERNICUM
Orientis.
LINSTER
VERGIVIUM
MARE
Meridies.
61

LEINSTER.

CHAPTER. III.

THis Country, the Natives call *Leighnigh*, the *Britaines Lein*; in *Latine*, *Lagenia*; in the ancient lives of the Saints, *Lagen*; and in *English*, *Leinster*. It lyeth Eastward along *Hibernicum* Sea: on *Connaught* side Westward it is bounded with the River *Shenon*; the North with the Territorie of *Louth*, and the South with part of the Province of *Mounster*. This Country butteth upon *England*, as *Mounster* and *Connaught* doe upon *Spaine*.

2 The forme thereof is triangle, and sides not much unequall, from her South-East unto the West-point about 80. miles, from thence to her North-West about 70. miles, and her East Coast along the *Irish* Sea-shoare, eightie miles: the circumference upon two hundred and seventie miles.

3 The aire is cleare and gentle, mixt with a temperate disposition, yeelding neither extreamitie of heat or cold, according to the seasonable times of the yeere, and the naturall condition of the Continent. The soile is generally fruitfull, plentifull both in fish and flesh, and in other victuals, as butter, cheese, and milke. It is fertile in Corne, Cattle, and pasture grounds, and would be much more, if the husbandman did but apply his industry, to which he is invited by the commodiousnesse of the Country. It is well watered with Rivers, and for the most part well woodded, except the Countie of *Divelin*, which complaines much of that want, being so destitute of wood, that they are compelled to use a clammie kinde of fat turffe for their fuell, or Sea-coale brought out of *England*.

4 The Inhabitants of these parts in *Ptolemies* dayes were the *Brigantes*, *Menapii*, *Cauci*, and *Blani*; from which *Blani* may seeme to be derived and contracted the latter and moderne names of this Country, *Lein*, *Leighnigh*, and *Leinster*. The *Menapii* (as the name doth after a sort imply) came from

the

the *Menapians*, a Nation in *Low Germany*, that dwelt by the Sea-Coasts. These *Brigantes*, called also *Birgantes*, *Florianus del Campo* (a *Spaniard*) labours to fetch from the *Brigants* of his owne Countrey, of whom an ancient Citie in *Spaine* (called *Brigantia*) tooke the name. But they may seeme rather to derive their denomination from the River *Birgus*, about which they inhabited; for to this the very name is almost sufficient to perswade us.

5 The commodities of this Country doe chiefly consist in Cattle, Sea-fowle, and Fish. It breeds many excellent good horses, called *Irish Hobbies*, which have not the same pace that other horses have in their course, but a soft and round amble, setting very easily.

6 This Country hath in it three Rivers of note, termed in old time the three sisters, *Shour*, *Nor*, and *Barrow*, which issue out of the huge Mountaine (called by *Giraldus*, *Blacktine Montes*) as out of their mothers wombe, and from their rising tops descending with a downfall into severall Channels, before they emptie themselves into the Ocean, joyne hand in hand all together in a mutuall league and combination.

7 Places very dangerous for shipping are certaine flats and shallowes in the Sea, that lye over against Holy-point, which the Mariners call the *Grounds*. Also the shelves of sand that lye a great way in length opposite to *Newcastle*, which over-looketh them into the Sea from the top of an high hill adjoyning.

8 In this Province are placed many faire and wealthy Townes, as *Kilkenny*, which for a Burrough-Towne excels all the midland Burroughs in this Iland. *Kildare*, which is adorned with an Episcopall See, and much graced in the first infancy of the *Irish* Church, by reason of Saint *Bridgid* a venerable Virgin, had in great account and estimation for her virginitie and devotion, as who was the Disciple of S. *Patricke* of so great fame, renowne, and antiquitie: Also *Wexford* (a name given unto it by these *Germans*, whom the *Irish* terme *Ousmans*) a Towne though inferiour to some, yet as

memo-

memorable as any, ſo that it became the firſt Colony of the *Engliſh*, and did firſt ſubmit it ſelfe unto their protection, being aſſaulted by *Fitz Stephen*, a Captaine worthily made famous for his valour and magnanimitie.

9 But the Citie which fame may juſtly celebrate alone, beyond all the Cities or Townes in *Ireland*, is that which we call *Divelin*, *Ptolemie Eblana*, the *Latiniſts Dublinium*, and *Dublinia*; the *Welſh-Britaines*, *Dinas Dulin*; the *Engliſh-Saxons* in times paſt, *Duplin*; and the *Iriſh*, *Balaclaigh*, that is, the Towne upon hurdles: for it is reported that the place being fenniſh and mooriſh, when it firſt began to be builded, the fonndation was laid upon hurdles.

10 That it is ancient, is perſwaded by the authoritie of *Ptolemie*. That it was grievouſly rent and diſmembred in the tumultuous warres of the *Danes*, and brought afterwards under the ſubjection of *Eadgar* King of *England*, (which his Charter alſo confirmeth, wherein he calleth it the noble Citie of *Ireland*) is written by *Saxo Grammaticus*. That it was built by *Harold* of *Norway*, which may ſeeme to be *Harold Harfager*, when he had brought the greateſt part of *Ireland* into an aweſull obedience unto him, we reade in the life of *Griffith ap Sinan* Prince of *Wales*. At length it yeelded unto the valour and protection of the *Engliſh*, at their firſt arrivall into *Ireland*, by whom it was manfully defended from the fierce aſſaults as well of *Auſcouph* Prince of the *Dublinians*, as afterwards of *Gotrard* King of the Iſles: ſince which time it hath ſtill augmented her flouriſhing eſtate, and given approved teſtimony of her faith, and loyaltie to the Crowne of *England*, in the times of any tumultuous ſtraights and commotions.

11 This is the Royall ſeat of *Ireland*, ſtrong in her munition, beautifull in her buildings, and (for the quantitie) matchable to many other Cities, frequent for trafficke and intercourſe of Merchants. In the Eaſt Suburbs, *Henry* the ſecond, King of *England* (as *Hoveden* reporteth) cauſed a royall Palace to be erected: and *Henry Lowndres*, Archbiſhop of *Divelin*, built a Store-houſe about the

yeere

yeere of Christ 1220. Not farre from it is the beautifull Colledge consecrated unto the name of the holy Trinitie, which Queene *Elizabeth* of famous memory dignified with the priviledges of an Vniversitie. The Church of S. *Patricke* being much enlarged by King *John*, was by *John Comin* Archbishop of *Dublin*, born at *Evesham* in *England*, first ordained to be a Church of Prebends in the yeere 1191. It doth at this day maintaine a Deane, a Chanter, a Chancellor, a Treasurer, two Archdeacons, and twentie two Prebendaries.

This Citie in times past, for the due administration of Civill Government, had a Provost for the chiefe Magistrate. But in the yeere of mans redemption 1409. King *Henry* the fourth granted them libertie to chuse every yeere a Maior and two Bailiffs, and that the Maior should have a gilt sword carryed before him for ever. And King *Edward* the sixt (to heape more honour upon this place) changed the two Bailiffes afterwards into Sheriffes: so that there is not any thing here wanting that may serve to make the estate of a Citie most flourishing.

12 As the people of this Country doe about the neighbouring parts of *Divelin* come neerest unto the civill conditions and orderly subjection of the *English*: so in places farther off they are more tumultuous, being at deadly feuds amongst themselves, committing oft times Man-slaughter one upon another, and working their owne mischiefes by mutuall wrongs: for so the *Irish* of *Leinster* wasted *Leinster* with many Townes in the same Province in the yeere 1294. And in the yeere 1301. the men of *Leinster* in like manner raised a warre in the winter season, setting on fire the Towne of *Wykinlo*, *Ratbdaw*, and others, working their owne plague and punishment by burning up their sustenance, and losing their Castle by depredation.

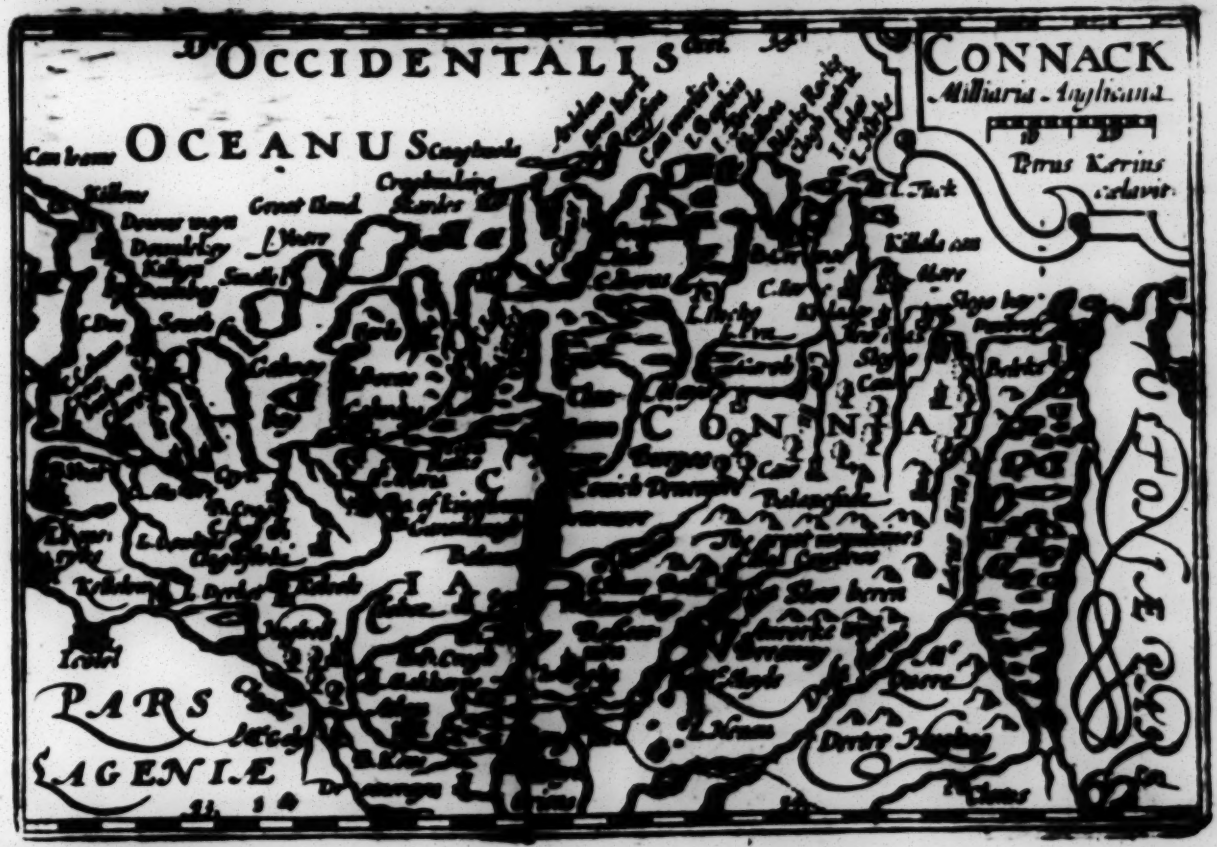
13 Matter of observation, and no lesse admiration among them, is the Giants dance, commonly so called, and so much talked of, which *Merlin* is said by Art Magicke to have transported out of this Territorie unto *Salisbury* Plaine: which how true it is, I leave to the vaine beleevers of miracles, and to the credulous observers of antiquitie.

14 In

14 In this Countie have beene erected many famous Monasteries, Abbeys, and religious houses, consecrated to devout and holy purposes: As the Monastery of Saint *Maries* of *Ousmanby*, founded for preaching Fryers, unto which of late dayes the Iudiciall Courts of the Kingdome have been translated: also the magnificent Abbey called S. *Thomas* Court at *Dublin*, builded and endowed in times past with many large priviledges and revenewes of King *Henry* the second, in expiation of the murther of *Thomas* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*. Likewise *Tenera* Monastery, or the notable Abbey which *William Marshall* Earle of *Pembrooke* founded, and called *De voto*, for that he had vowed to God (being tossed at Sea with many a sore and dangerous tempest) to erect an Abbey wheresoever he came to land, and being (after shipwracke) cast upon land in this place, he made performance of his vow accordingly.

This Province containeth the Counties of *Kilkenny*, *Caterlogh*, *Queenes Countie*, *Kings Countie*, *Kildare*, *East-Meath*, *West-Meath*, *Weisford*, and *Dublin* (to say nothing of *Wicklo* and *Fernes*, which either be already, or else are to be annexed unto it) and subdivided into fifteene Market-Townes. It hath beene fortified with the strength of many Castles against the power of enemies, and is thus divided:

Counties, { *East-Meath.* *West-Meath.* *Kilkenny.* } { *Caterlough.* *Queenes County.* *Kings County.* } { *Kildare.* *Weisford.* *Dublin.* }


OCCIDENTALIS
OCEANUS
CONNACK
Milliaria Anglicana
PARS
LAGENIÆ
ULTONIÆ

THE PROVINCE OF CONNAVGHT.

CHAPTER IIII.

THis Province named by *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, *Conachtia*, and *Connacia*, by the *Iriſh*, *Conaughty*, and by *Engliſh-men*, *Connaught*: is bounded Eaſt-ward, with part of the Countie of *Leinſter*; North-ward, with part of *Vlſter*; Weſt-ward, with the Weſt-maine Ocean; and on the South, it is confined with a part of the Provnce of *Mounſter*, cloſed in with the River *Shennon*, and butting againſt the Kingdome of *Spaine*.

2 The forme thereof is long, and towards the North and South ends, thinne and narrow; but as it growes towards the middle, from either part it waxeth ſtill bigger and bigger: extending in length from the River *Shennon* in her South, to *Enis Kelling* in her North, 126 miles, and the broadeſt part is from *Tromer* in her Eaſt, to *Barragh-Bay* in her Weſt, containing about foureſcore miles. The whole in circuit and compaſſe is above foure hundred miles.

3 The aire is not altogether ſo pure and cleare, as in the other Provinces of *Ireland*, by reaſon of certaine moiſt places (covered over with graſſe) which of their ſoftneſſe are uſually termed Boghes, both dangerous, and full of vaporous and foggy miſts.

4 This Countie as it is divided into ſeverall portions, ſo is every portion ſeverally commended for the ſoile, according to the ſeaſonable times of the yeere. *Twomond* or the County *Clare*, is ſaid to be a Country ſo conveniently ſituated, that either from the Sea or Soile there can be nothing wiſht for more, then what it doth naturally afford of it ſelfe, were but the induſtry of the Inhabitants anſwerable to the reſt. *Galway* is a land very thankfull to the painefull husbandman, and no leſſe commodious and profitable to the Shepheard. *Maio*, in the *Romane Provinciall* called *Mageo*, is repleniſhed

ed both with pleaſure and fertility, abundantly rich in Cattle, Deere, Hawkes, and plenty of Honey. *Slego* (conſiſting upon the Sea) is a plenteous Country for feeding and raiſing of Cattle. *Le-Trim* (a place riſing up throughout with hils) is ſo full of ranke graſſe and forrage, that (as *Solinus* reporteth) if Cattle were not kept ſometimes from graſing, their fulneſſe would endanger them. And *Roſcomen* is a Territory, for the moſt part plaine and fruitfull, feeding many Heards of Cattle, and with meane husbandry and tillage, yeelding plentie of Corne. As every particular part is thus ſeverally profitable by in-bred commodities; ſo is it no leſſe commended (in the generaltie) for the many accommodate and fit Bayes, Creekes, and navigable Rivers, lying upon her Sea-coaſts, that after a ſort invite and provoke the Inhabitants to navigation.

5 Such as in ancient time made their abode and habitations in this Province, were the GANGANI, who were alſo called CONCANI, AUTERI, and NAGNATAE. As the *Lucani* (that were next neighbours unto them) came from the *Lucenſii* (in *Spaine*) ſo thoſe *Gangani* and *Concani* may ſeeme alſo to have fetcht their derivation from the *Concani* (a Nation of the ſelfe-ſame Country) both by the affinitie of name, and vicinitie of place. In *Strabo*, according to the diverſitie of reading, the ſame people are named *Coniaci* and *Coniſci*: and *Silius* teſtifieth them at the firſt to have been *Scythians*, and to have uſed ordinarily to drinke horſes bloud (a thing nothing ſtrange among the wilde *Iriſh* even of late dayes.) And ſome may alſo haply ſuppoſe that the *Iriſh* name *Conaughty*, was compounded of *Concani* and *Nagnata*. Howſoever, it is ſure that theſe were the ancient Inhabitants of this Country, as is to be ſeene in *Ptolomy*.

6 The principall Citie of this Province, and which may worthily be accounted the third in *Ireland*, is *Galway*, in *Iriſh*, *Gallive*, built in manner much like to a Tower. It is dignified with a Biſhops See, and is much frequented with Merchants, by reaſon whereof, and the benefit of the Road and Haven, it is gainfull to the Inhabitants through traffique and exchange of rich commodities, both

both by Sea and Land. Not farre from which, neere the Weſt ſhoare that lies indented with ſmall in-lets and out-lets, in a row, are the Ilands called *Arran*, of which many a fooliſh fable goes, as if they were the Ilands of the living, wherein none died at any time, or were ſubject to mortalitie; which is as ſuperſtitious an obſervation, as that uſed in ſome other corners of the Countrey, where the people leave the right armes of their Infants males unchriſtned (as they terme it) to the end that at any time afterwards, they might give a more deadly and ungracious blow when they ſtrike: which things doe not onely ſhew how palpably they are carried away by traditious obſcurities, but do alſo intimate how full their hearts be of inveterate revenge.

7 This Province preſents no matter more worthy of memory, then the battell of *Knoc-toe* (that is) *The hill of axes*, under which, the greateſt rabble of Rebels, that were ever ſeene before in *Ireland* (raiſed and gathered together by the Arch-Rebels of that time, *William Burk O-Brien*, *Mac-Nemare*, and *O-Carrol*) were after a bloudy overthrow diſcomfited and put to flight by the noble ſervice of *Girald Fitz-Girald* Earle of *Kildare*. And the ſuppreſſion of certaine *Iriſh* (the poſteritie of *Mac-William*) who uſurping a tyrannie in theſe parts, raged ſometimes upon themſelves, with mutuall injuries, and oppreſſed the poore people a long time with extorting, pilling, and ſpoiling; ſo as they left ſcarce one houſe in the Countrey unrifled, or unraſed; but were bridled and repreſſed (even in our remembrance) by the ſeveritie and reſolution of the Commiſſioner of thoſe times, who in his wiſdome and policie well underſtood, that their exceſſive inſolence, and thoſe their unjuſt doings, would be a meanes to draw the people away from the due obedience to their Prince: ſuch therefore as refuſed to obey the lawes, and ſided with the tumultuous, with all care and diligence he ſoone ſcattered, forcing their Forts, and driving them into woods and lurking holes (for troubling the bleſſed eſtate of tranquillitie) till the Lord Deputie, who tooke pitie of them, upon their humble ſupplication, commanded by his miſſives, that they ſhould be received upon termes

of

of peace. But they being a ſtiffe-necked people, tooke armes againe, entred a-freſh into actuall rebellion, drave away booties, made foule uprores, and upon faire promiſes procured the ayde of the *Scottiſh* Ilanders, from out of the *Hebrides*: whereupon the Governour aſſembled an Armie, and purſued them with ſuch powerfull violence through the Woods and Forreſts, that after ſixe or ſeven weekes, being grievouſly hunger-bitten, they ſubmitted themſelves *in* all humilitie. The Auxiliarie Forces alſo of the *Scots*, he by day and night affronted ſo neere, and followed ſo hardly, that he put them to flight, after he had killed and drowned about three thouſand of them in the River *Mow*.

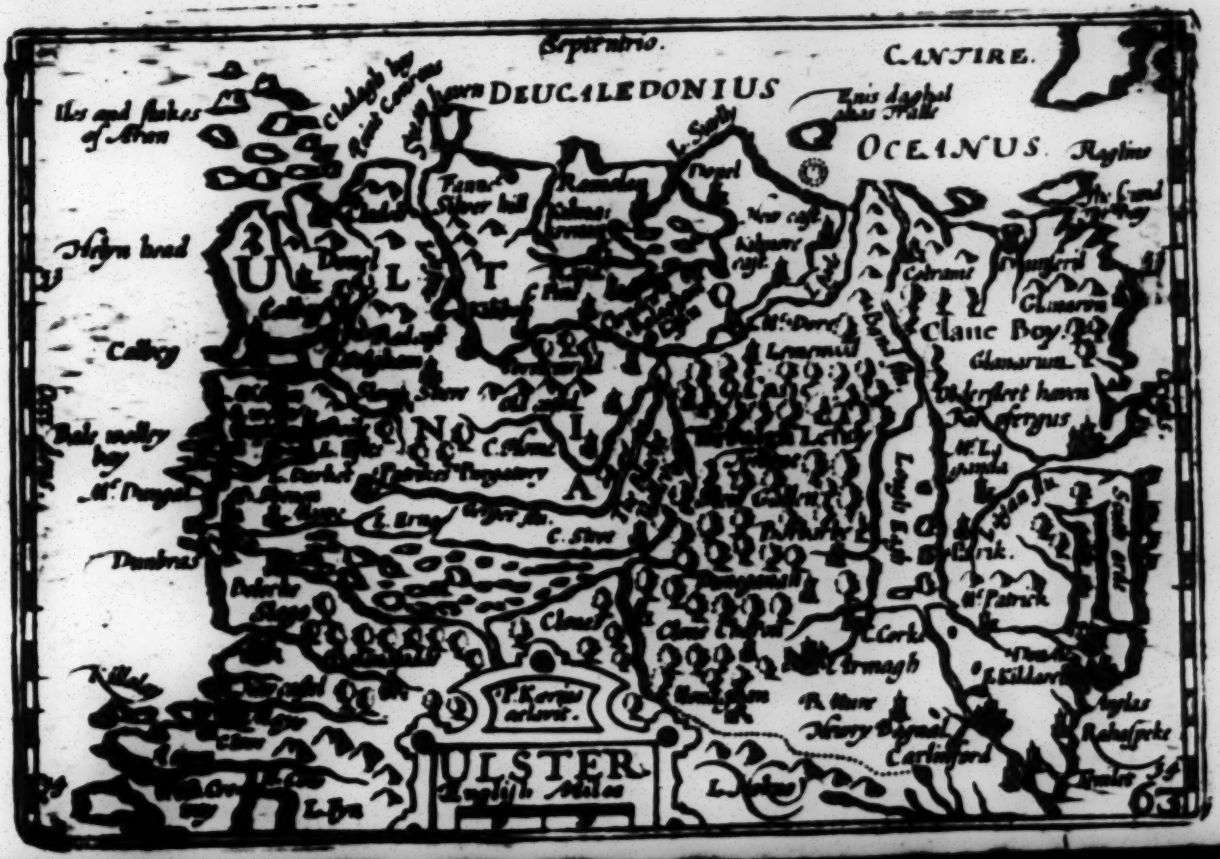
8 About the yeere 1316. there was ſuch a great ſlaughter made of the *Iriſh* in this Province of *Connaught*, through a quarrell that aroſe there between two Lords or Princes, that there were ſlaine on both ſides about foure thouſand men; and ſo great a tribulation at that time came upon the people, that they did devoure and eat one another, ſo as of 10000. there remained not above 300. living. And it is reported for truth, that the people were then ſo hunger-ſtarved, that in Church-yards they took the dead bodies out of their graves, and in their ſculs boiled the fleſh, and fed upon it: yea, and that women did eat their own children. Thus appeared the ire and anger of God, in puniſhing their ſins, and ſeeking their converſion.

9 Places memorable, are, *Inis Ceath*, well knowne by the Monaſtery of *Colman* (a devout Saint founded for *Scots* and *Engliſh-men*; and *Inis Bovind*, which *Beda* calleth, *White Calfe Iſle*. Alſo *Maio*, a Monaſtery built (as *Beda* writeth) for thirtie men of *Engliſh* Nation. Likewiſe the Barony of *Boile*, under *Cuilew* hils, wherein times paſt was a famous Abbey built, together with the Abbey of *Beatitude*, in the yeere of grace 1152. Theſe Abbeys and Monaſteries erected at the firſt for religious ſervices, and through ignorance and other obſcurities diverted ſince unto ſuperſtitious uſes, are now made the ruines of time.

THE PROVINCE OF CONNAVGHT.

¶ The Province of *Connaught* is at this day ſtrengthned with foureteene Caſtles, traded with nine Market-Townes, and divided as enſueth.

Counties. { *Clare*, or *Twomond*. *Gallway*. | *Maio*. *Slego*. *Letrim*. *Roſcomen*. }


Septentrio.
CANTIRE.
DEUCALEDONIUS
OCEANUS
ULSTER
English Miles

THE PROVINCE OF VLSTER.

CHAPTER V.

THis Province, called by our *Welsh-Britaines Vlow*, in *Irish Cui Guilly*, in *Latine Vltonia*, and *Vlidia*, in *English Vlster*; on the North is divided by a narrow Sea from *Scotland*; Southward it extends it selfe to *Connagh* and *Leinster*; the East part lieth upon the *Irish* Sea; and the West part is continually beaten with the boisterous rage of the maine West Ocean. This province and furthest part of *Ireland*, affronteth the *Scotish Flands*, which are called the *Hebrides*, and are scattered in the Seas betweene both Kingdomes; whose Inhabitants at this day is the *Irish-Scot*, successour of the old *Scythian*.

2 The forme thereof is round, reaching in length from *Coldagh* Haven in her North, to *Kilmore* in her South, neere an hundred miles; and in bredth from *Black-Abbey* in her East, to *Calebegh* point in her West, one hundred thirtie and odde miles: The whole in circumference, about foure hundred and twentie miles.

3 This Country seldome feeleth any unseasonable extremities, the quicke and flexible windes cooling the heat of Summer, and soft and gentle showres mollifie the hardnesse of the Winter. Briefly, the frozen nor torrid Zone have not here any usurpation; the clouds in the aire very sweet and pleasant, yea, and when they are most impure, are not unwholesome, nor of long continuance, the rough windes holding them in continuall agitation.

4 This equall temperature causeth the ground to bring forth great store of severall Trees, both fit for building, and bearing of fruit; plentifull of grasse for the feeding of Cattle, and is abundantly furnished with Horses, Sheepe and Oxen; the Rivers likewise pay double tribute, deepe enough to carry Vessels either for pleasure or profit, and Fish great store, both for their owne uses,

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and commoditie of others. *Salmons* in ſome Rivers of this Countie abound more in number then in any River of *Europe*. To ſpeake (in generall) though in ſome places it be ſomewhat barren, troubled with *Loughes*, *Lakes*, and thicke Woods, yet is it every where freſh, and full of Cattle and forrage, ready at all times to anſwer the husbandmans paines. But Nature is there ſo little beholding to Art or Induſtry, that the various ſhew upon bankes, the ſhady groves, the greene meadowes, hanging hilles, and fields fit for Corne, (if they were manured) doe ſeeme to be angry with their Inhabitants for ſuffering all to grow wild and barbarous, through their owne negligence.

1 This Country in *Ptolemies* dayes was wholly poſſeſſed by the *Voluntii*, *Darni*, *Robogdii*, and *Erdini*, who branched and ſpred themſelves into the ſeverall parts of that Iſland.

6 The people of this province were accuſtomed in controverſies and ſolemne proteſtations to ſweare by S. *Patrickes Staffe*, which oath they feared more to breake, then if they had ſworne by the holy *Evangeliſt*. Their ancient cuſtome in making their King, was this. A white Cow was taken, which the King muſt kill, and ſeeth the ſame in water whole, then muſt he bathe himſelfe therein ſtarke naked; and ſitting in the Caldron wherein it was ſod, accompanied with his people round about him, he and they uſed to eat the fleſh and drinke the broath wherein he ſate, without cup, or diſh, or uſe of hand. How farre theſe preſcriptions and cuſtomes were different from the conformities of other civill Monarchies, we may well perceive by theſe and other like obſervations of thoſe groſſe times; and as yet they are more barbarous then is any other part of the Iſland beſides.

7 Hiſtorians relating of *Ireland*, tell of ſeverall Iſlands in the ſeverall Provinces: ſome full of Angels, ſome full of Devils; ſome for male onely, ſome for female; ſome where none may live, ſome where none can die; and ſuch effects of trees, ſtones, and waters, that a man (but of eaſie conceit) may well eſteeme them as heedleſſe as uncertaine. So alſo S. *Patrickes* Purgatory (a thing of much note in the Tract of this Province) is a vault or narrow cave in the ground, neere a Lake

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(called *Erne Liffer*) much ſpoken of, by reaſon of (I wot not what) fearefull walking ſpirits and dreadfulll apparitions, (or rather ſome religious horror) which (as ſome ridiculouſly dreame) was digd by *Vlyſſes* when he went downe to parley with thoſe in hell. This is the cave which the Inhabitants in theſe dayes call *Ellan a Fregadery*, that is, *The Iſle of Purgatory*, and *S. Patricks Purgatory*: for ſome perſons, leſſe devout then credulous, affirme that S. *Patricke* (or rather *Patricius Secundus* an holy Abbot of that name) labouring the converſion of the people of this Province, and much inforcing the life to come, they replied contemptuouſly unto him, that unleſſe they ſaw proofes of thoſe joyes and paines he preached, they would not loſe the poſſeſſion of their preſent pleaſures, in hope or feare of things to come, they wiſt not when. Whereupon (as they ſay) he obtained at Gods hands by earneſt prayer, that the puniſhments and torments which the godleſſe are to ſuffer after this life, might be there preſented to the eye, that ſo he might more eaſily root out the ſinnes and Heatheniſh errours, that ſtucke ſo faſt in the hearts of the *Iriſh*. But touching the credit hereof (although common fame, and ſome records doe utter it) I neither will urge the beliefe, nor regard, ſeeing it is no Article of our Creed.

8 Matters memorable within this Province are theſe: firſt, that the Biſhops of *Ireland* were wont to be conſecrated by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in regard of the Primacy which they had in this Country; untill ſuch time as *John Papirio* a Cardinall was ſent thither from Pope *Eugenius* the fourth, to reforme Eccleſiaſticall diſcipline in this *Iland*, which was then growne ſo looſe, that there were tranſlations, and pluralities of Biſhops, according to the will and pleaſure of the Metropolitane. Alſo that the *Iriſh-men* were accuſtomed to leave and forſake their wedded wives at their owne free willes, whereof *Lanfrancke* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* complained unto *Therdelnac* a King of *Ireland*. And had not this Nation beene corrupted with this vice, even unto theſe our dayes; both the right of lineall ſucceſſion had beene more certaine among them, and the Gentry and

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Communaltie had not in ſuch cruelties imbrued themſelves, with ſuch effuſion of their owne kindreds bloud, about their inheritances and legitimation.

9 The principall place in this Tract is *Armagh*, neere unto the River *Kalin*, which (albeit it maketh a poore ſhew) is the *Archiepiſcopall See* and *Metropolitane* of the whole Iſland. Before Saint *Patricke* had built there a faire Citie, for ſite, forme, quantitie, and compaſſe, modelled out (as he ſaith) by the appointment and direction of Angels, this place was named *Drumſalrich*; the Iriſh tell much that it received the name of Queene *Armacha*: but the better opinions are, that it is the ſame which *Beda* calleth *Dearmach*, and out of the *Scotiſh* and *Iriſh* language interpreteth it, *The Field of Oakes*. Here (as S. *Bernard* writeth) S. *Patricke* the Apoſtle of *Ireland* ruled in his life time, and reſted after death: in honour of whom it was of ſuch venerable eſtimation in old time, that not onely Biſhops and Prieſts, but Kings alſo and Princes were (in generall) ſubject to the Metropolitane thereof in all obedience, and to his government alone. Among the Archbiſhops of this Province, S. *Malachy* is famouſed, who firſt prohibited Prieſts marriage in *Ireland*, and (as S. *Bernard* ſaith, who wrote his life at large) borrowed no more of the native barbarouſneſſe of that Country, then *Sea-fiſhes* doe ſaltneſſe of the Seas. Alſo *Richard Fitz-Ralf* (commonly called *Armachanus*) is of famous memory, who turned the edge of his ſtyle, about the yeare 1355. began to oppoſe his opinion againſt the Order of *Mendicant Friers*, as deteſting in Chriſtians ſuch voluntary begging. The chiefe Fort in this Tract is *Enis Kelling*, defended by the Rebels in the yeare 1593. and wonne by *Dowdall* a moſt valiant Captaine: neer unto which is a great downfall of water, termed *The Salmon Leap*: of which there is a common ſpeech currant among the Inhabitants, that it was once firme ground, very populous, and well husbanded with tillage; till it was ſuddenly overflowne with waters, and turned into a Lake, for ſome filthy abominable acts of the people againſt Nature committed with beaſts.

10 The places of Religion, ſequeſtred from other worldly ſervices, and conſecrated to holy purpoſes, erected in this Province, were: The Abbey which ſheweth it ſelfe at *Donegall*: The Monaſtery of *Derie*, where the *Iriſh* Rebell *Shan O-Neal* received ſuch an overthrow (by *Edward Randolph*, renowned for his ſervice in the behalfe of his Country) that he could never after recover the loſſe he ſuſtained at that time: The Monaſtery neere unto the River *Liffer*: The famous Monaſtery at the Bay of *Knockfergus*, of the ſame inſtitution, name and order, as was that ancient Abbey in *England*, neere unto *Cheſter*, called *Banchor*: Alſo *Melliſont* Abbey, founded by *Donald* a King of *Vriel*, and much commended by S. *Bernard*: And laſtly, the moſt renowned Monaſtery, built at *Armagh* in the yeare of our Salvation 610. out of which very many Monaſteries were afterwards propagate both in *Britaine* and *Ireland*. Theſe places were farre and neere frequented and ſought unto by great confluences of *Pilgrims*, till Time proved their devotions to be erronious, and the pure light of the word revealed, opening the eyes of their underſtanding, hath taught them to ſhake off the ſhame of ſuch Superſtitions.

11 That the people of this County might be kept within the bounds of their dutie, this Province hath been ſecured with fifty ſixe Caſtles and Forts; and for trade of commerce, nine Market-Townes appointed, being divided into theſe Counties enſuing.

Counties				
Dunghall, or *Tyr-connell*.	*Nether Tyrone*.	*Monaghan*.	*Downe*.
Vpper Tyrone.	*Fermanagh*.	*Colrane*.	*Armagh*.
	Cavan.	*Antrim*.	*Longh*.

FINIS.

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